



# ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT

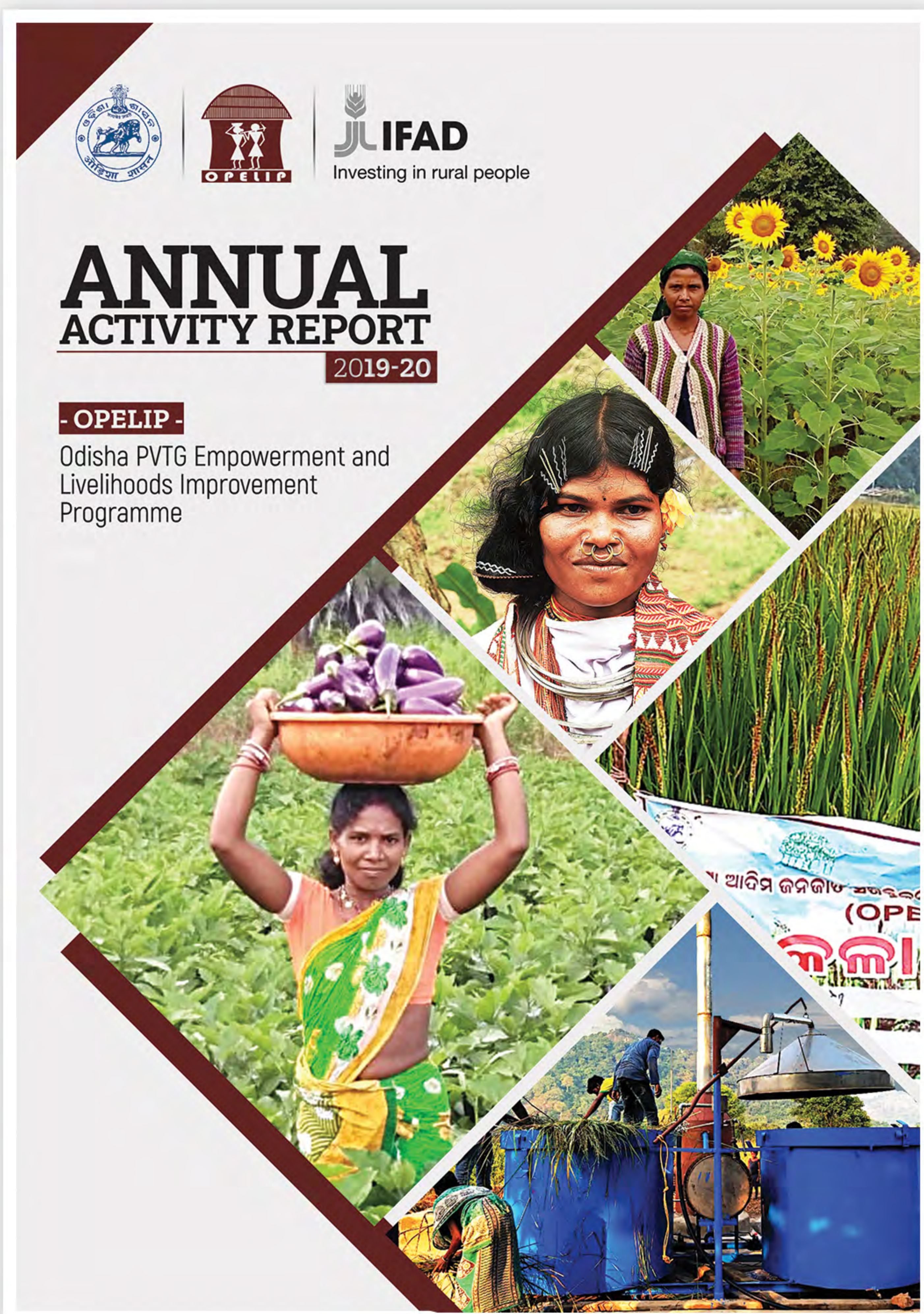
2019-20

## - OPELIP -

Odisha PVTG Empowerment and  
Livelihoods Improvement  
Programme







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**OPELIP**  
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2019 - 20

Odisha PVTG Empowerment and  
Livelihoods Improvement Programme  
**- OPELIP -**

**- PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT UNIT -**

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# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<b>AWP &amp; B</b>	<b>Annual Work Plan and Budget</b>	<b>NTFP</b>	Non Timber Forest Product
<b>B2B</b>	Business to Business	<b>OLM</b>	Odisha Livelihoods Mission
<b>BDA</b>	Bonda Development Agency	<b>OMM</b>	Odisha Millet Mission
<b>BoR</b>	Books of Records	<b>OPELIP</b>	Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Project
<b>CBDA</b>	Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency	<b>OPNIP</b>	Odisha PVTG Nutrition Improvement Programme
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisation	<b>OTELP</b>	Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
<b>CCD</b>	Conservation-cum-Development	<b>PBDA</b>	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency
<b>CIG</b>	Common Interest Group	<b>PD</b>	Programme Director
<b>CLF</b>	Cluster Level Federation	<b>PEF</b>	PVTG Empowerment Fund
<b>CRP</b>	Community Resource Person	<b>PIM</b>	Project Implementation Manual
<b>CSP</b>	Community Service Provider	<b>PMU</b>	Project Management Unit
<b>DDA</b>	Didayi Development Agency	<b>PPA</b>	Primary Procurement Agencies
<b>DKDA</b>	Dangria Kandha Development Agency	<b>PVTG</b>	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
<b>FNGO</b>	Facilitating Non-Governmental Organization	<b>RAFTAAR</b>	Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation
<b>FRA</b>	Forest Rights Act	<b>RI</b>	Revenue Inspector
<b>FRC</b>	Forest Rights Committee	<b>RKVY</b>	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
<b>FRCC</b>	Forest Rights and Conservation Committee	<b>RoR</b>	Records of Rights
<b>GoI</b>	Government of India	<b>SAP</b>	Surplus Agriculture Produce
<b>GoO</b>	Government of Odisha	<b>SC</b>	Scheduled Castes
<b>GPLF</b>	Gram Panchayat Level Federation	<b>SCA</b>	Special Central Assistance
<b>Ha</b>	Hector	<b>SDA</b>	Saura Development Agency
<b>HEC</b>	Health and Education Committee	<b>SFAC</b>	Social and Financial Audit Committee
<b>HK &amp; MDA</b>	Khadia & Mankirdia Development Agency	<b>SHG</b>	Self Help Group
<b>ICRISAT</b>	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	<b>SIRD</b>	State Institute of Rural Development
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agriculture Development	<b>SM</b>	Social Mobiliser
<b>IGA</b>	Income Generation Activities	<b>SoP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>IGS</b>	Indian Grameen Services	<b>SSD Dept</b>	ST & SC Development Department
<b>INR</b>	Indian Rupee	<b>ST</b>	Scheduled Tribes
<b>ITDA</b>	Integrated Tribal Development Agency	<b>STSCDD</b>	Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department
<b>JDA</b>	Juang Development Agency	<b>TDA</b>	Tumba Development Agency
<b>KKDA</b>	Kutia Kandha Development Agency	<b>TDCC</b>	Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation
<b>KME</b>	Knowledge Management Expert	<b>TDCCOL</b>	Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Limited
<b>LDA</b>	Lodha Development Agency	<b>ToR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>LSDA</b>	Lanjia Saora Development Agency	<b>TSP</b>	Tribal Sub-Plan
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation	<b>TSS</b>	Tribal Sub-Scheme
<b>MFP</b>	Minor Forest Produce	<b>UG</b>	Users Groups
<b>MGNREGA</b>	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	<b>VDA</b>	Village Development Association
<b>MIS</b>	Management Information System	<b>VDC</b>	Village Development Committee
<b>MoTA</b>	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	<b>VDP</b>	Village Development Plan
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding	<b>VRDP</b>	Village Resource Development Plans
<b>MPA</b>	Micro Project Agency		
<b>NRM</b>	Natural Resource Management		







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

Principal Secretary to Govt-cum-Chairman, OPELIP  
ST&SC Development, M&BCW Department,  
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

### **MESSAGE**



It gives me immense pleasure to know that PMU, OPELIP is going to publish its Annual Progress Report 2019-20 containing the progress made so far along with success stories of the communities of programme village through various interventions 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 urgently 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.

My sincere thanks to the community members, their institutions, community resource persons who have made these achievements possible. Teams at 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 successful publication of the Annual Progress Report, 2019-20.

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

Principal Secretary  
S.T. & S.C. Development, Minorities &  
Backward Classes Welfare Department









## Sri P. Arthanari, IFS

Programme Director, OPELIP  
ST & SC Development, M & BCW Department,  
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

### MESSAGE



Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP) was visualized way back during 2014 for improving living conditions and reducing poverty in most inaccessible pockets of Odisha where 13 designated PVTGs have their habitation in our state of Odisha

I am pleased that Programme Management Unit, OPELIP is going to publish the Annual Progress Report which reflects the achievements of the programme along with success and challenges that the programme met during its journey over years since 2016.

My appreciation to the CBOs, CSOs and the team behind the stage at Programme Implementation Committee, MPA and PMU for their sincere effort and I convey my best wishes to the team to accept the challenge to prove this model of PVTG development be a paradigm for other states in the country striving to fulfill the motto "Reach the Unreachable".

(Sri P. Arthanari, IFS)  
Programme Director















# CHAPTER 1

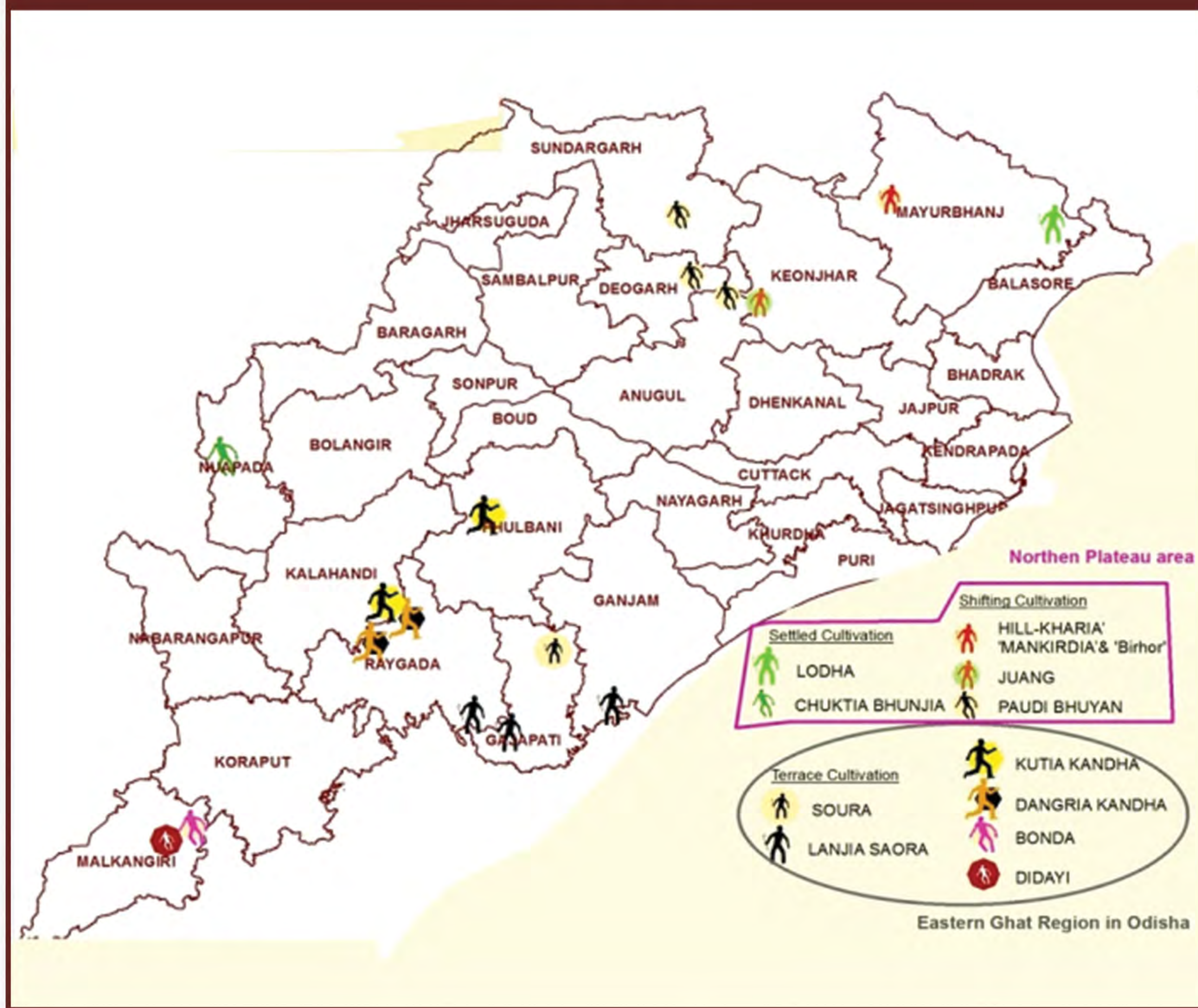
## ABOUT OPELIP

Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Program (OPELIP) is being implemented by Government of Odisha in 17 Micro Project Agencies in collaboration with International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) from 2016. The program is being implemented through 17 Micro Project Agencies (MPA) in 12 districts, 89 Gram Panchayats covering 1125 habitation villages. The program targets to cover 27308 PVTG households, 39969 other tribal households, 8616 SC households and 20758 other poor households in the project area during 8 years of program period

## APPROACH

OPELIP has followed the successful bottom-up planning approach of OTELP. Programme has promoted grass-roots institutions (such as SHGs, VDAs & GPLF) and placed them in the driving seat ensuring the project trusted by the community with local community institutions at the heart of the project. The communities are taking ownership on preparing plan, execution and monitoring the activities with the hand holding support from MPA & FNGO staff. 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.

### Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) of Odisha





## GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

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The overall goal of OPELIP is to achieve, enhanced living conditions and reduced poverty level of the target group households. This is sought to be achieved through realizing the development objective of enabling improved livelihoods and food and nutrition security primarily for PVTG households, and non PVTG households.

## ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT

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Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Department (STSCDD), Government of Odisha at the state level is the Lead Programme Agency responsible for the functions relating to planning, funds flow, monitoring and evaluation, gender mainstreaming and knowledge management through the PMU. A Programme Management Committee headed by the Commissioner cum Secretary of the SSD Dept and Programme Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner provides overall policy guidance to OPELIP. At MPA level, District level Implementation Committee is constituted by the Collector and Programme Implementing agency is MPA along with the facilitation support from NGO one each for each MPA.

## PROGRAMME COVERAGE

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Over a period of 4 decades (1976-77 to 2018-19), the Govt. of Odisha in ST & SC Development Department has been adopting the following administrative mechanism and interventions for development of 13 PVTGs through establishment of 17 Special Development Agencies (Micro Projects). A table provides information on establishment of 17 Micro Projects of Odisha for development of 13 PVTGs.



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, Kudumuluguma	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	Saura
17	TDA, Tumba	Ganjam	Patrapur	Non-I.T.D.A. area	Saura
<b>17 Micro Projects</b>					



## PLANNING

Community takes all responsibility starting from planning, execution and monitoring of the project. In view of programme objectives, community prepares a Village Development Plan (VDP) for the programme period. Each year, the community prepare Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) basing on the VDP documents facilitated by the Experts & SMSs engaged at FNGO and MPA level. This plan gets approved at Govt. level with due procedure and after which community take up activities with the help of VDC/ Users Groups (UGs).

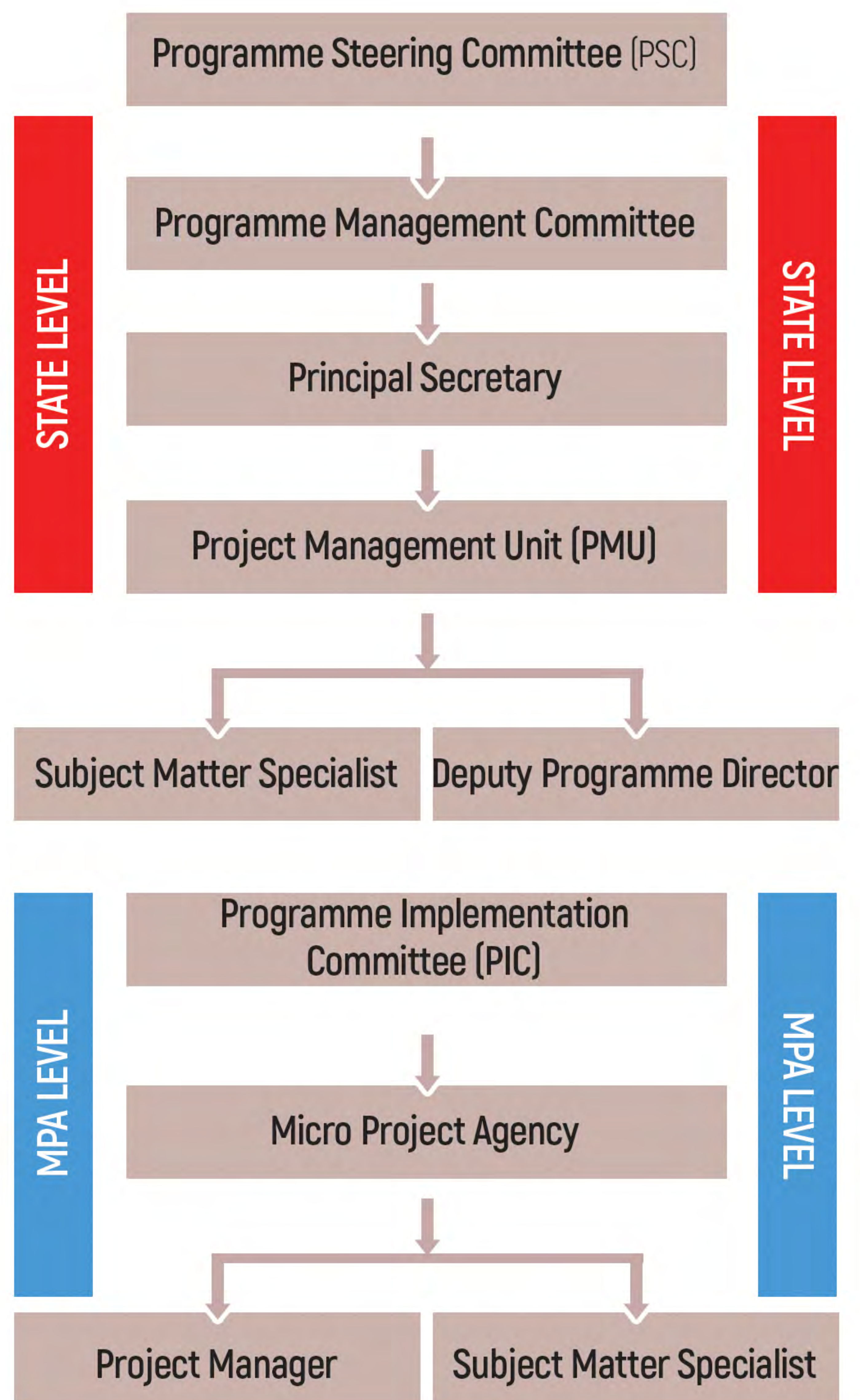
## PROGRAMME INTERVENTIONS

### Components and Sub-components:

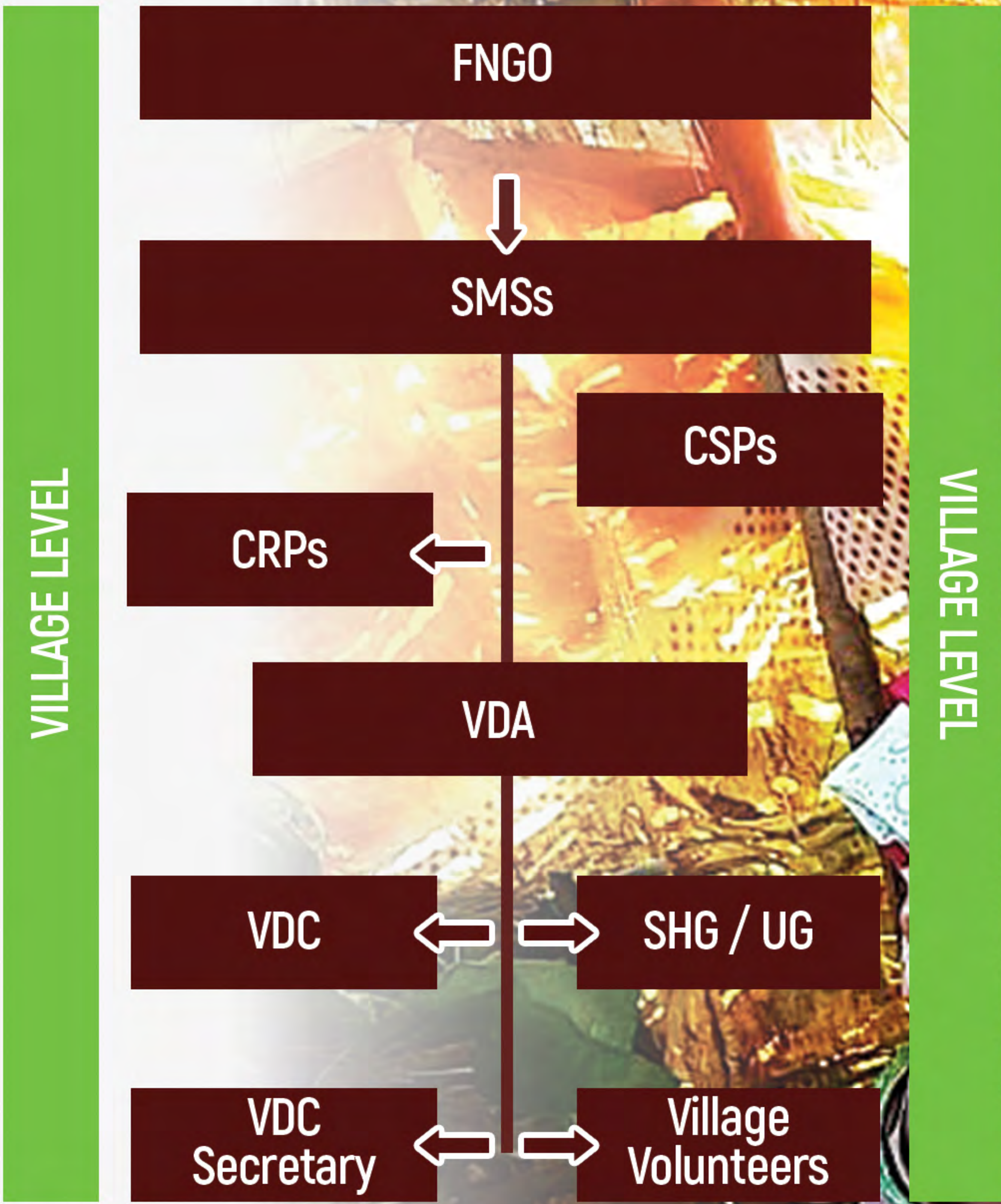
The OPELIP has four major components, namely

1. Community Empowerment & Rural Finance
2. Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Livelihoods Enhancement;
3. Community Infrastructure and Drudgery Reduction
4. Programme Management.

## ORGANISATION AND STAFFING













## CHAPTER 2

# COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND RURAL FINANCE

The programme focus is to build the capacity of the primary stakeholders. They are primarily responsible for planning and execution of work under the programme. 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. The staff of FNGO and MPA plays a facilitative role to ensure timely implementation of the programme activities.

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

PVTGs are considered vulnerable due to their low development indices when compared to other local tribe. Therefore, to organise the entire PVTG household in a common platform, a Village Development Association (VDA) has been prioritized and formed by the programme. 6-10 members are selected from VDA to constitute an executive committee which is known as Village Development Committee (VDC). It is responsible for implementation and monitoring of all developmental activities at village level.

The VDA is a registered under the Society Registration Act., 1860. VDC is an executive body of VDA which prepare VDP, strategy for execution and monitoring of village level developmental activities with due consultation of professional staff engaged at MPA & NGO level. Each VDA has set

up three additional committees: (i) Forest Rights and Conservation Committee (FRCC); (ii) Social and Financial Audit Committee (SFAC); and (iii) Health and Education Committee (HEC). The VDC plays an important role which enable PVTG and other tribal people to create a democratic institution at cutting edge plan in allround development of their communities. VDCs and SHGs are the key community institutions promoted by OPELIP.

As a part of social inclusion policy of the programme, at least 70% households are to be covered under SHG fold. Accordingly, efforts are continuously taken to promote the SHG and other SHG linked community institutions like Cluster Level Federation (CLF) & Gram Panchayat Level Federation (GPLF) with the support of Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM). Under this inclusion policy two things were given focused attention such as (a) Promotion of SHG institutions and (b) Strengthening institutions through various capacity building training programme.

### Community Empowerment during 2019-20

SL. NO.	ACHIEVEMENT
No of VDC	956
No of FNGO	17
No of CRPs	518
No of SHG	6565
No of CLF	617
No of GPLF	81





OPELIP and OLM has 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 grass root level institutions. Along with development of institutions, programme also kept liaison with OLM for necessary financial inclusion which is very critical for livelihoods enhancement & poverty eradication. OPELIP has provided Rs. 5.00 lakhs each to GPLF for further lending to tribal groups with minimal interest rate. Programme also gives importance on Savings and internal lending, bank liaison. Programme has also provided BoR as per OLM guidelines to each SHG.

In view of programme mandate, by the end of the year 2019-20, the programme has promoted & registered 956 VDCs, 14 GPLF formed. So far, OPELIP has covered 6400 SHGs, 504 CLFs & 14 nos. of GPLFs. Along with savings and internal lending, bank liaison has also been prioritized for the deprived community with active support from Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM).





# AAMA KAAMA, AAAMA PARICHAYA

Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Program (OPELIP) Implemented in (DKDA)-Dongaria Kandh Development Agency, Chatikona Supported by International Funds for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through the local FNGO Shakti in two Gram panchayat namely Sibapadar and Munikhol of Muniguda block of Rayagada district, the program started with strategically effort on Empowering to PVTG and other backward community to improve their life styles through different key activities with specific objectives for PVTG and Non-PVTG community. The Community Empowerment is one of the major components in OPELIP Project through Community Awareness, Community mobilization and community Participation Process. As a result a new innovative activity named "Aama Kaama, Aama Parichaya" came up at Merkabandali PVTG VDC during celebration of 73rd Independence Day with flag hosting program by community leader. "Cultural Program" and "Village Cleanness Program" was also arranged. Purpose of the program was to create awareness for community empowerment in a participatory approach as

**Community Awareness and Education Program-** Organized Health, Education, Social Security Schemes, use of Latrines and different rights based program and so on.

**Community Hygiene and Sanitation Program-** Organized cleanness of village roads, village Yards, Ponds, chuan, cleanness of Wells/Tube wells surrounding,

**Community Plantation Program-** Initiative of Plants at commuty centers, village Road side, different Schools/institutes boundaries and common place.

**Human Health Camps and Animal Health Camps -** Organized with the coordination and cooperation of Health and Veterinary department.

**Right Based Mass Rally Program-** Organized community level/ Panchayat/Block level mass rally on different right based program and policies.

The Aama Kaama Aama Parichya was a small step for social change and community development process.









## CHAPTER 3

# NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NRM) AND LIVELIHOODS ENHANCEMENT

About 73% of households in the programme area, who are primarily, depend on agriculture activity. They subsisted on different combinations of shifting cultivation, hunting and gathering of forest products: all activities linked with forest. Dependency on natural resources lies at the heart of the PVTG economy.

In PVTG / tribal dominated areas, ecological degradation, erratic rainfall and high risk of drought have resulted in food insecurity, increasing out-migration, periodic deaths and starvation. A small land base, low agricultural productivity and low-income levels led to rising indebtedness, trapping tribal into a vicious circle of exploitation. The life of PVTG / tribal is increasingly vulnerable due to persistent lack of assured entitlements to their resource base.

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 goal maintaining sustainable use of NRM. 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:**

1. Natural Resource Management (NRM)
2. Food and Nutrition Security and
3. Livelihoods Improvement.

This component has facilities for vocational training for the PVTG youth and promoting PVTG culture and values.

### Land Allocation Activities:

Recognition of tenurial rights of the PVTG has been a priority area of concern for the State Govt. in general and ST & SC Dev. Deptt. in particular. Though with implementation of FRA Act 2006 in the State, PVTGs occupying the forest land have been provided with the land rights, but there are still many deserving cases of landless among PVTGs particularly in MPA areas, which programme has tried to address it. It is one of the key mandates of the programme.

Programme has hired the retired RIs/Amins / Foresters for taking-up land allocation activities under FRA & Revenue land. The main work of the retired personnel are to survey the PVTG households, identify the people having FRA titles, ensure correction of RoRs and demarcation of land, process the FRA applications for the left-out beneficiaries under FRA Act. 2006. Similarly, under Revenue land case the retired personnel are to identify the landless PVTG households and ensure them to get land under Govt. of Odisha Scheme.

Since, the engagement of technical staff like RIs/Amins/Foresters have started from the month of February, 2019 onwards, the progress so far made is given in detail.

### Status of Land Allocation

During 2019-20

Total HH homestead less land received	4356
Total HH received land titles for Agriculture land	2303
Total No of HH Received FRA Titles	13411





In view of the programme mandate, by the end of the year 2019-20, homestead land allotted to 4356 no. of households those are having homestead less land. 2303 nos. of households received Agriculture land title and 13411 nos. of households received FRA land titles.

## Natural Resource Management (NRM)

The PVTG/tribal has a long and rich experience of traditional land and management practices which are also environmentally sound. Blending these enriched indigenous land and water management practices with few adaptable modern technologies; attempts has been made to move from traditional soil and water conservation approach to integrated natural resource management approach focusing on production system enhancement on sustainable basis. Land & 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. Rather than laying down predefined treatment measures, the programme assists the communities in identifying appropriate interventions on a case-by-case basis through a detailed participatory micro planning exercise and to finalize all site specific activities including mechanical structures and agronomic practices for conservation and restoration of the natural resource base at their disposal to enhance productivity of land on sustainable basis.

### - Physical Progress under NRM during 2019-20 -

Verifiable Indicators	Unit	Target	Achievement in 2019-20	Cumulative Achievement as on March 2020
Natural Resource Management				
<b>No. of PVTG HH Provided Land titles</b>	No.	16750	12577	12577
<b>Land Developed (Ha.)</b>	Ha.	5150	2100	2835
<b>Fruitscrop</b>	Ha.	2354	1051	2522
<b>Spice crop</b>	Ha.	5580	2392	3810
<b>Irrigation Structure</b>	No.	156	117	264
<b>Mixed Plantation ( Lemon Grass/ Hillbrooms / Litchi /orange/ Banana/pine apple/ Amla. etc. )</b>	Ha.	575	293	470.08
<b>Cereal/Millet/crop development</b>	Ha.	1395	1280	1632.01
<b>Pulses/Oil seeds/Tuber crops</b>	Ha.	2855	2485	3088.19
<b>Vegetables (Other Crops)</b>	Ha.	700	247	487.3

The VDC with FNGOs prepared the Participatory Village Resource Development Plans (VRDP) which is a part of Village Development Plan (VDP). Participatory Patch Planning with support of GIS based mapping and planning have already been undertaken during preparation of VRDP.

## Irrigation Structure

Geographically, the Micro Project Areas are located in the dense forest and hilly terrain. One of the major challenges in operational areas is creation of sustainable irrigation system from run-off water. It is a perennial stream and round the years water flows besides the village habitation. Programme focused on utilizing these run-off water converting into usable form through establishment of diversion-based irrigation/ check dam and lifting water from stream through pumping, storing for distribution for agricultural activities. Certain cases, dug well or sanitary well/ bore well with overhead tanks is also planned in this proposal for development of irrigation in the interior pockets. the main purposes of this creation of irrigation structure is to provide water round the years for agriculture and domestic purposes, secondly, stops soil erosion, thirdly, increase the soil moisture regime. 117 nos. irrigation structures were completed during the year 2019-20 and so far, 264 nos. of irrigation structures were completed as on March 2020.



# A Dream Comes True of HH Drinking Water Supply

The Village Kadalidihi comes under Saruali, Gram Pachyat of Barkote Block under Deogarh district in Odisha. There are 47 PVTG households in the village live on top of the hill. NTFP collection and wage labour is the main source of income of the people.

There was no drinking water facility available in this village but there was a chuan (small water body) in nearby of the village of Kadalidihi and all the 47 households depend on that chuan for drinking water, bathing and washing of animals. As a result several health problems like waterborne diseases are faced by the villagers. Women also had the daily burden of water collection to contend with, often getting up at 3am to collect the water for the family, before going to the field for daily work. After return from the field, they came early to collect water again.

The villagers were facing difficulties for drinking water. As it is inaccessible area, PWD cannot dig a bore well as the vehicle could not reach the village for digging. After several times of discussion and actively co-ordination of VDA members, 2 nos. of solar fitting HH drinking water projects are done in that village and all the villagers are now able to get safe drinking water. Also quite improvement observed in sanitation and hygiene awareness. Waterborne diseases have reduced drastically. They have also resolved the daily drudgery of water collection, got more time and engaged in other income-generating activities. "Where there is a will there is a way". This has been proven in kadalidihi village, as the whole community come together and succeeds in their mission.





## Natural Resource Management (NRM)

The programme gives utmost focus on ensuring food security of the PVTG 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 have been explored at community level.

### Physical Progress under NRM during 2019-20

Verifiable Indicators	Unit	Achievement in the year 2019-20	Cumulative achievement upto March 2020
Progress Under Food & Nutrition Improvement			
<b>Mushroom Unit</b>	No.	115	276
<b>Nutritional Resource Centre</b>	No	14	14
<b>Seed Production Support</b>	SHG	219	253
<b>Vermi-compost Pit</b>	SHG	221	261
<b>Farmers Field School</b>	No.	123	123

## Livelihood Improvement

To enhance the knowledge and skills of PVTG households with regard to traditional home based income generating activities, expand the scale and scope of these activities. Further to create sustainable services and support systems for these activities, enhance the value of the NTFPs collected by the PVTGs, establish viable collectives to realise fair prices for NTFPs, farm sector and create opportunities for employment in the urban industrial economy.

The OPELIP focuses the development of livelihood asset at the disposal of tribal; namely natural, human, social, financial and physical within a sustainable livelihood frame work.

Tribal livelihoods can be grouped into three categories, namely

- (i) land-based livelihoods (which include agriculture, horticulture and NTFP);
- (ii) livestock-based livelihoods (which include animals, fisheries) and
- (iii) micro-enterprises (different IGA).



## Cluster Promotion

To achieve the objectives of farming cluster in the year 2019-20, the cluster approach was continued with an objective to raise production, productivity and marketable surplus of commodities for better marketing and value addition.

There are 114 Agril. & horti crop clusters in 1078 ha. @ 10 to 20 ha. in 17 MPAs have been taken during Kharif and Rabi cultivation during 1920-20 with support from SCA to TSS and IFAD funding benefitting 4295 beneficiary households.

### Status of Clusters during the Year 2019-20

Crop Type	No. of Cluster Taken	Area in Ha.	Total No. of Beneficiary
Khariff	51	505.96	2200
Rabi	63	573	2095
Total	114	1078.96	4295



## Promotion for Goatery Cluster:

Development of the goat sector has the potential to impact the livelihoods of our PVTG goat rearers belonging to resource poor and socially backward segments of the society living in ecologically vulnerable areas which can enhance income and improvement of nutritional status among the poorest of the poor.





## Promotion of Poultry Cluster:

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. Each individual PVTG households were supported with 1 iron cage and 10 Layer desi

birds. In a cluster 100 such women are supported in 1 or 2 villages. The cluster is 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.

Various kinds of livelihood activities have been undertaken which are delineated below.

### Physical Progress under Livelihood Improvement during 2019-20

Verifiable Indicators	Unit	Achievement in 2019-20	Cumulative achievement as on March 2020
Livelihoods Improvement			
CSP engaged & Trained	No.	270	270
Support to CSP in upscalling (Agri/ Horti)	No.	283	291
Support to CSP in upscalling (Mother Chick/Goatry)	No.	101	118
Kitchen gardens supported	HH	2485	9326
Poultry unit	No.	170	314
Goatary unit	HH	89	650
IGA (Income generation activity) Unit	No.	352	834
Support for SHG equipment for NTFP/MFP/SAP collection	SHG	17	21





# Goat Rearing

## the Better way for Livelihoods

Maa Tarini PVTG Women Self Help Group of Jalison village is coming under Kaliapal G.P of PBDA, Rugudakudar, Deogarh District. OPELIP supported financial assistance of Rs.300,000 only from which Rs.70,000 for Construction of goat-shed and the rest amount Rs.230,000 for purchase of goats, insurance, medicines and vaccine. After receiving the funds, SHG purchased 52 Black Bengal goats (50 Mother goats & 2 bucks). SHG members attended training conducted by OPELIP and were supported by de-worming, vaccination and treatment. Goats are reared totally on grass, shrubs and various trees leaves available in Hills and jungles without any supplement feeds.

Women in the Village were rearing animals in traditional methods just to get meat, milk for the family and for earning.

SHG started a mini goat rearing farm (50 goats and 2 bucks) in March 2019 with proper guidance of Block Veterinary Officer (BVO) of Barkote Block and regular supervision of Livestock Inspector (LI) of OPELIP.

At Present the SHG is running the farm with 98 nos. of goats with a tentative value of Rs.230,000 and already they earned Rs.39,000 by selling goat in one year.

The average age at first kidding for Black Bengal and local was found to be 12.8 months and 17.6 months respectively. There was three kidding in two years with average 2 kids per kidding. Gestation period was found to be 147 days in comparison with 150 days in local goats.





  
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Annual Activity Report 2019-20





Profit Loss Analysis of Goat rearing by Maa Tarini SHG								
Sl. No	Particulars	Goat Population on March 2019	Goat Population on March 2020	Total nos of Goat Population in between (March 2019 to march 2020)	Total nos of Goat Sell in between (March 2019 to march 2020)	Total amount Earn (In Rs)	Balance goat Population as on March 2020	Tentative price (Rs.) of Balance goat
1	Goats	50	27	77	9	39,000	68	1,40,000.00
2	Bucks	2	18	30	0	0	30	90,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	52	55	107	9	39,000	98	2,30,000.00

Other PVTG SHG members were motivated by the success of the members of Maa Tarini SHG. During the financial year OPELIP able to form a goatery cluster and including this SHG there are 5 other SHG are involved in goat rearing and in each SHG have 30-40 goats in current situation.

Now this SHG is providing training to others SHGs on goat rearing. They expressed their heartiest thanks to Team OPELIP for extending technical as well as financial support for the empowerment of PVTG SHG & enhancement of economic status of PVTG families.





# Poultry Mother Chick Unit (CSP)

## A Boon for a Poultry Grower

If there is a will, there is a way. It becomes true for 32 years old Tuna Mahanta of Hinjilita Village under Barkote Block in Deogarh District. Tuna's success has been a source of hope and inspiration for many young dynamic farmers in his area. He has not only sustained an income generating project through poultry rearing, he also able to manage to become a successful businessman in the process.

His story stands as an inspiration for all who consider themselves as misfits for Agriculture. Earlier his primary job was to assist his father in farming from a very young age.

Being a son of a farmer, he learnt the ropes quickly. Because of his old age, father was not capable of farming; the entire family depends on Tuna. He always tried in search of a new innovative idea. He had interest on livestock and allied activities like poultry, goat rearing and fish farming, etc. Poultry farming is a major source of household income for many families in rural areas. Poultry is providing good quality and safe poultry products to the consumers. Tuna wants for advance commercial production to a great extent by adopting scientific methods. In the meantime, OPELIP project gave a source of hope for Tuna to become a self-sufficient and self-dependent. A notification for CSP Livestock Training is arranged by the Project OPELIP. As a member of the poorest of the poor family, he was selected by Hinjilita OPELIP Grama Unnayana Sangha unanimously for 45 days CSP livestock training programme organised by OMFED Training Institute through OPELIP. After successfully completion of the training, he returned to his native place and started a Poultry Mother Unit (CSP) through OPELIP. With the financial support, he constructed

After successfully completion of the training, he returned to his native place and started a Poultry Mother Unit (CSP) through OPELIP. With the financial support, he constructed a poultry shed and 500 square feet Brooder Shed including 1000 Banaraj chicks (day one old), feeds, drinkers, feeders and other necessary equipments. The Livestock Inspector (LI) of OPELIP frequently visited the unit and made necessary arrangements such as regular vaccination and deworming. Local Block Veterinary Officer (BVO) of Barkote Block had also visited the unit and gave valuable technical advice to Tuna Mahanta for the betterment of the Poultry Mother Unit. After regular inspection, monitoring, supervision and hand holding support from OPELIP and local veterinary functionaries, the mortality rate and other diseases are controlled. The day one old chicks became 900 gram to 1000 gram after 65 days. His will power and hard work soon helped him become one of the best growers of poultry in his area. He spends five to six hour everyday in his Poultry Unit. He sold the chicks @200/- per kg. In first phase, he sold 800 chicks amounting Rs. 150000/- in the local market. To extend his business further, he also evinced interest in integrated farming.









# Success Story

## on Duckery Unit

Maa Jagnyaseni SHG of village Pechamundi was formed in the year 2006 comprising of 10 ST Munda females. The members approached OPELIP to support for rearing of ducks. Accordingly the MPA (PBDA, Jamardihi) was supplied 200 nos. of ducks, 10 nos. feeders, 10 nos. of drinkers and poultry feed to the SHG. After 3 months, egg production started. They sold egg @ Rs.7/- per piece and sold drakes (male ducks) @ Rs. 300/- per piece. A duck gives 200 eggs in a year.

The SHG earned a profit of Rs.30,000/- besides OPELIP support of Rs. 30,000/-. Altogether the SHG got Rs. 60,000/- from the duck unit in a year. All the drakes (male ducks) were sold at the local market and the profit money of Rs. 30,000/- shared among 10 members where each member got Rs. 3,000/-.









# Duckery Farming

## A Ray of Hope for Income Generation

“RUGUDIDIHA” village is situated under Nagira Gram Panchayat of Pallahara Block of district Angul. It consists of 76 HHs comprising of 45 PVTG, 30 ST, and 1 OC HHs. There are 4 SHGs formed in that village but none of the groups are engaged in any income generating activities. All are doing only savings at Bank by collecting monthly membership fees. Maa Bhagabati SHG consists of 10 female members. All members are PVTG. During discussion with the SHG, it was decided to do duck rearing unit as it will help them in income generation as well as they may use ducks (egg & meat for own consumption) for their increase in nutritional status.

Accordingly the group supported with 100 ducks, feeding and other necessary instruments and medicines by OPELIP. After 3 months, 47 ducks laid egg @ 15 per month and in total 705 nos. of eggs produced per month. They sell eggs in the local market @ Rs.7 per egg. So on an average, the SHG earn Rs 4900/-per month. They also sell @ Rs.300 per drake (male ducks) and get income from it. Apart from this, they also keep some eggs and duck meat for their own consumption which impact fulfil of their nutritional requirement. The group plans to expand the duck rearing unit with more number of ducks to increase their income.







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## MGNREGS

MGNREGS works such as stone bunding, Farm Pond, Land Development, irrigation structures, soil & water conservation, plantation, etc. are already started during the year 2019-20. Coming year a target of Rs.40 crore has planned under MGNREGS for plantation, farm pond, irrigation structures, soil & water conservation and other activities. Programme has taken steps for developing land through various measures. So far programme has developed 2835 ha of land. Land leveling, creation of structures etc. are taken under this activity.

### **Plantation work through MGNREGA:**

The agro climatic condition of Odisha is very much suitable for perennial fruit crops like mango, litchi, guava, lime and oranges. During 2019-20, around 290 ha of plantations were taken up across the MPAs under MGNREGA programme out of which 80 ha was mango plantation. Mango is widely accepted by the PVTG communities across Odisha.



## MGNREGA STANDS A HOPE

The world is fighting against the pandemic corona disease and going through the economic crisis. PVTGs households are mainly depending on collection of minor forest produce, shifting cultivation and daily labour activity for which they are severely affected due to the nationwide lockdown situation. The MGNREGA scheme stands a hope for Railima PVTG village during the lockdown period.

The Railima village is situated in Sunakhandi Gram Panchayat under DKDA- Parsali, consisting of 59 HHs (PVTGs- 54 & SC- 5) and 236 populations (Female- 125 & Male- 111). The village has one Anganwadi center and an UP school. The village economy depends on agriculture and horticulture activities in the hilly areas. Due to lack of permanent fencing at their orchard, one person to stay there for taking care of the field during fruiting and harvesting time. Even after so much effort, the fruit production like pine apple, mango, etc. are very less.

They are doing temporary fencing in every year, which consumes much time and expenses too. PVTG families are making stone boundary at their respective garden place. The PVTGs HHs are skilled but they don't know that, the structure will be made under the MGNREGA scheme. During preparation of village development plan, this problem came in priority of all households. The staffs of MPA assured to villagers that, activity will be made under the MGNREGA scheme, because all households have job card. They are not getting work due to insufficient work in their village. Then OPELIP team prepared an action plan for stone bounding and other structure also with following MGNREGA guideline, prepared an estimation of Rs.2.40 lakhs and submitted same to PD, DRDA Rayagada for approval under MGNREGA for the FY- 2019-20 for different NRM activities like loose boulder structure for protection of soil erosion and stone bounding for fencing at their garden place.

The main objective of this structure and MGNREGA scheme is to create permanent structure for improvement of livelihood and also to provide wages during the time of up season time and also reduce the migration of PVTGs HHs

Outside movement was restricted due to Covid lockdown. The people of the village Railima prepared a project plan for land development and fencing work. They formed 3 nos. of group of entire HHs and distributed the work group wise and started the loose boulder & stone bounding work under MGNREGA. Within 15 days all the loose boulder structure and stone bounding work completed an amounting of Rs. 1.50 lakhs by villagers. The payment was made by the MPA-DKDA, Parsali on weekly basis as per MGNREGA process. It was seen that each HHs earned around Rs.5000/- during this lockdown period. The villagers of Railima are very happy and thankful to OPELIP programme for getting the work by which they earn for livelihood.



## 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 poorest of the poor people. Through this activity, effort is being taken to empower the tribals to enhance their food security, increase their income and improve overall quality of their livelihood. **One time financial assistance of Rs.30,000 is provided to the beneficiary to start his/her own income activity under this component.** It is a much needed boost for their business at the initial stage. Under this component, beneficiaries have to be encouraged to take their responsibility and ownership of the project by contributing their own share.

Apart from this, support also provided to the beneficiary on preparing their business development plan, choosing their suitable income generation activity along with training wherever needed.

Under individual Income Generation Activities (IGA), 834 beneficiaries have been promoted so far under the OPELIP programme. The activities mostly involved Grocery & stationery shop, cycle & mobile repairing shop, tailoring units, mushroom cultivation, duckery, poultry units etc. and all are essential retail shops and service sector activities. People are getting benefit from these activities as well as providing services to the community.







## FINDING A RAY OF HOPE

a story of Raju Juanga, a young man  
of Kuanra village of Kenojhar district

“I never thought of having my own independent business one day; I could feed my children well, pleasing their wishes. At all times, I questioned myself would I be in a dream, which never gets attainment. Becoming self-reliant may not be in my fate because tribal people like us borne to serve others and die for others. Deity is not favourable to us perhaps.” - Raju was overwhelmed with happy tears while answering the facilitator’s question on “how does it feel having own space to work”?

Raju always desires for having his own independent business but could not succeed despite his numerous efforts. He never forgets those tough days his family had to stay on one meal only. Raju’s irregular earning and that to meagre income made his people starved many a time. Raju is survived by two children and wife. Not very often, he was assigned wage-based work, so he was working part-time in a tiny tiffin shop to supplement his income. Alike many he too dreamt of living an affluent life though he has seen/heard his ancestors had a very wretched living. However, this time Raju intended to have a better life for him and his family.

In 1978, approx. 41 years back, JDA (Juanga Development Agency) established for the development of the Juang community, one of the PVTG group with a focus on their health, Education, Agricultural development. Raju’s village situated 18 km distance from the block and 27 km distance from the district headquarter. Many households are landless, and Raju is one of them too. His village is housed to 510 families out of which 35 are PVTG category. JDA along with FNGO-WOSCA reached villagers with a scheme titled “Kuanra-OPELIP- Unnayan Sangha” Under OPELIP project. In a village development committee meeting, Raju has endorsed as a prime recipient of the grant. Rs.30, 000/- provided to commence a hotel; to sell out tiffin and meal service in the village and nearby. Raju’s per day net profit counts 300 to 400 rupees after deducting seed capital, which is adequate to feed his family well. He has got 26000/- savings too.

With this, Raju has set an exemplary instance for many landless families in his village and adjacent areas. He proved that dreams could be achieved if robust efforts taken towards it



# SKILL TRAINING

## An Opportunity for Livelihood

Sukhamani Dehury, a PVTG young girl of Kemsila village under Bhutda GP in Lahunipara Block of Sundargarh district. She had drop out from school education after 8th class. For vocational training under PLET (Placement Linked Employment Training) to PVTG youths, she was selected for vocational training in the year 2019. She has completed successfully 4 months of training in tailoring at Upasana Education Trust, Rourkela. In spite of presumption to avail the offer of engagement in Bhubaneswar, she preferred to work in her village.

After completion of her training, she came back to home and opened a tailoring unit.

As her village is in remote area and there are no facilities of tailoring either in her village or nearby villages, she runs the unit successfully.

The people of her village and nearby villages (Kemsila, Batagaon Lasi, and Jalda) are coming to her shop for making new dresses and other stitching works. She earns a profit of around Rs.4000 monthly by working for 3 to 5 hours daily. Now it is primary source of income of Sukhamani. Now she is able to earn her livelihood and engaging few other women for earning through the unit.

Where there is a will there is a way- is proved in case of Sukamani Dehury. Now she has become a role model among the PVTG girls.





# GROCERY SHOP

## Mr. Dinabandhu Patra of village Sirsopal, Mayurbhanj.

Mr. Dinabandhu Patra, residents of village Sirsopal, Chitroda of Mayurbhanj District. He is a handicapped person and belongs to Scheduled Castes community. Mr. Patra is staying with his wife Banalata Patra and 2 daughters. His wife is a member of Sarathi Kalanjiam SHG.

Patra's family is engaged in cultivation, sal leaf collection and have a grocery shop. Apart from agricultural activity, his wife, Banalata, is engaged in Dona making activity and also in collection of Sal leaf from forest. She engaged around three to four months in this work in a year whereby she gets very nominal earnings.

Earlier, Mr. Dinabandhu was engaged in chemical based company in Karnataka state. After working there for five years, he suffered chemical infection in his body and lost his fingers of both the legs. He had not that much of money for further treatment. He was the only bread earner in his family. Due to his miserable condition, his family was existing in difficult situation; even they were unable to get food twice in a day.

He expressed his interest to do a grocery shop and the VDC provided financial support of Rs.27,000 for working capital. He started the grocery shop and kept snacks items in his shop. Now, from the shop he is earning around Rs.8,000 in a month. Mr. Patra and his family thank to the OPELIP programme. He says "there was a time when we had not two times of sufficient food but now we have choice of food to eat and live happily with good health". Now, people of this village are not to going outside of the village for shopping. They are able to get day to day required items from the shop. In this way both the village people as well as Mr. Patra are getting benefitted. By observing the positive impact of this case, community members are approaching OPELIP for availing the support.





# CASE STUDY ON

## Chicken Cutting Center by SHG

Maa Durga SHG of Bahadasahi village is under Barkand GP in Moroda Block, Mayurbhanj District. SHG has 10 members and offering guidance and vision to the PVTG women. Many families were exploited by money lender of nearby villages, but when the SHG formed and members were active in engaged in group activity, then the trend was drastically changed.

Maa Durga SHG received a loan of Rs.30,000 for the chicken cutting center supported by LDA - Morada. All SHG members are involved and run it smoothly as per their responsibilities. 2 members involved in a day for selling and 2 members for purchasing poultry from Moroda market.

Maa Durga SHG run their business successfully and established regular market linkage in Moroda Block. Gradually the SHG targeted to supply chicken in a large scale to the market. They earn around Rs.500 by average selling of 15 Kg chicken per day. Other SHG members in the village are motivated to start their income generation activities influenced by the Maa Durga SHG.









# RETURNEE MIGRANT

## “Haris” Got Livelihood in his Village

Haris Chandra Goura, a landless person of village Jagannathpur. Earlier he was migrated to Hyderabad and worked there as a motorcycle mechanic. He planned for opening a vehicle repairing shop in his village. Hence, he requested to VDC for financial support. VDC supported him Rs.30,000/- 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 earn 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 a shop in the road side of his village. Now he is happy to work in his village and need not to migrate outside for work.









## CHAPTER 4

# COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND DRUDGERY REDUCTION

### Community Infrastructure

Community Infrastructure is the key component of the programme. It ensures secure access for PVTGs to basic services, communication facility and healthy living environment through implementation of projects such as safe drinking water, sanitation, housing, connectivity, electricity, educational and economic infrastructures. The funding for this is mainly from Govt funding such as Conservation Cum Development (CCD), SCA to TSP, Article 275(1). The economic infrastructures are mostly funded from IFAD.

During infrastructure planning at village level, the critical infrastructures are identified through participatory method by the community. The activities are prioritized by the villagers and the timeline towards execution have been finalized. Programme has envisaged the importance of safe drinking water for the PVTGs as the top most priority. Different gravity-based drinking water system/hand pumps projects are executed in the programme villages.

Connectivity is a challenge for the PVTG community in most of the MPA areas. 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 extremists, which is also one of the major hindrances the spread of road networks. These PVTG villages are residing on the mountains or valley areas. This adds misery to their lives for going one place to other. During medical emergency or any other case no vehicle or Ambulance can reach to their village. So, through the programme, initiatives have taken to address this issue through implementation of Ghat cutting, i.e. cement pathways with proper drainage, morum road, CC roads, culvert and cause weir etc. It helps to connect remote and unconnected PVTG villages with Gram Panchayat and other roads which will reduce their drudgery and can enhance livelihood opportunity.



### Progress of Community Infrastructure

Verifiable Indicators	Unit	Achievement in 2019-20	Cumulative achievement as on March 2020
SHG Work shed for producer collectives	No	15	17
Gravity water supply/ Drinking water with solar system	No.	21	30
No. of Toilets	No.	5300	5622
Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded (KM)	KM	8	32.7
No. of Drying yard	No.	22	134
SHG Work shed	No.	12	15

Improving value addition and market linkages for Surplus Agriculture Produce and NTFP was also undertaken through construction of economic infrastructures like drying yard, aggregation center, market yard, SHG work shed etc.

### Drudgery Reduction

The other subcomponent of the component is drudgery reduction. It is basically focused on reducing the work load and vulnerable condition of the women society. Emphasis has been given on household drinking water, establishment of different processing unit etc.

In addition to this, the programme is also emphasizing on to preserve the tribal culture. Different activities like support for cultural festivals, youth dormitories, information cum culture center and improvements of the sacred sites have undertaken this project.

### Progress of Drudgery Reduction

Verifiable Indicators	Unit	Achievement in 2019-20	Cumulative achievement upto March 2020
HH access to water supplies	HH	3900	8457
HH Gas connection (Ujalla Yozana)	HH	3145	4455
Milling Unit/Processing Unit	No.	81	125
Model Nursery	No.	6	13
Youth Dormitory	No.	19	26
Information cum cultural centre	No.	29	34



## Drinking Water

Providing safe drinking water is the prime objective of the programme under drudgery reduction. The safe drinking water can be provided through tapping of spring/stream water and conveying it through piped system with incorporation of filtration system at inlet level. Secondly, in few cases this is provided through installation of deep bore well or tube well with solar based pumping system incorporated with filtration module.





## Sustenance Through Gravity Based Water Supply: A Demand Driven Effort

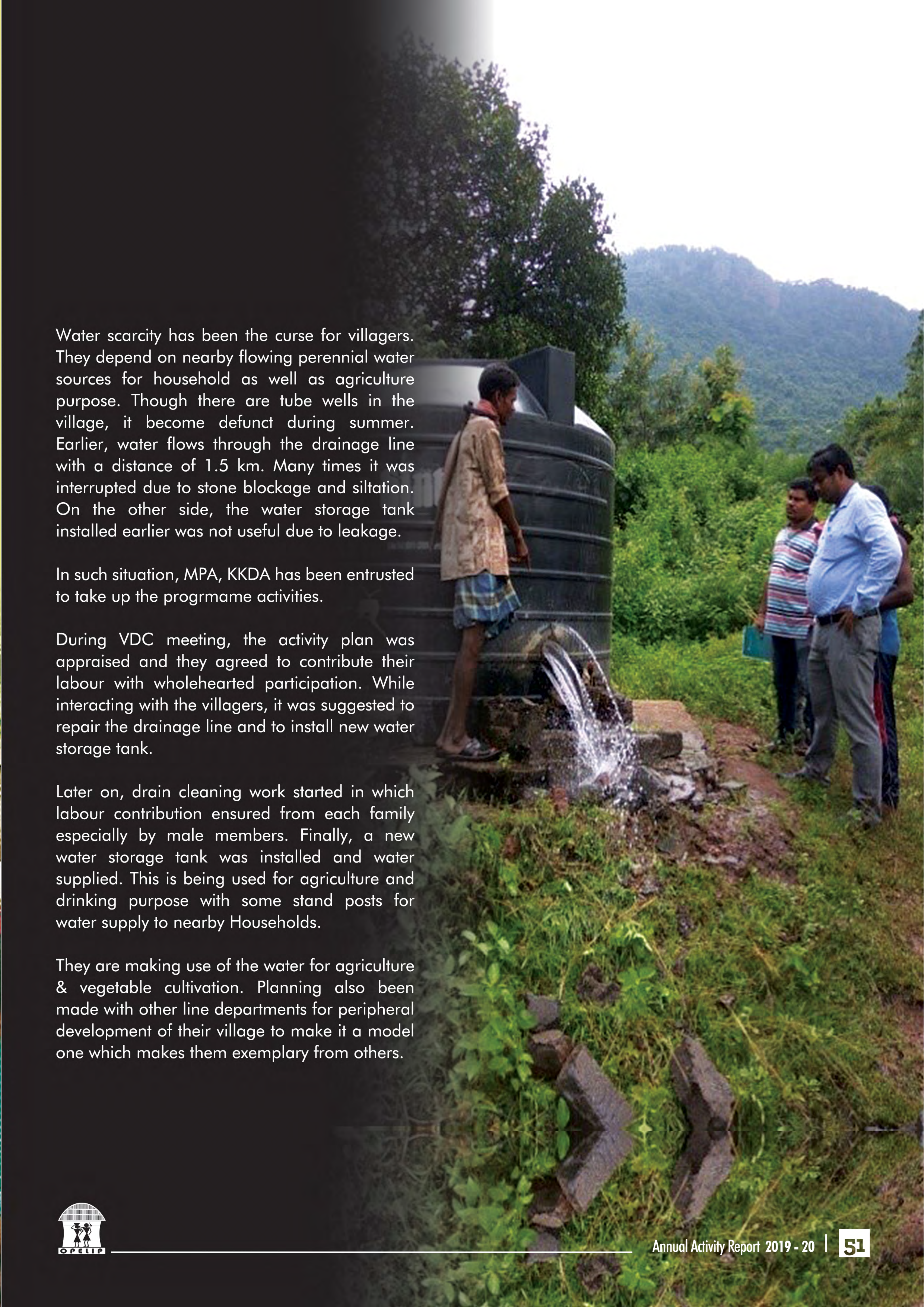
Village Dengsargi is situated with coverage of 30 HHs under Basantpada GP of Lanjigarh block in Kalahandi district of Odisha. The living condition of people is not that much of praiseworthy because of their simple life style with a small land holding covered under the dilemma of water scarcity.

Maximum land falls under sloppy uplands wherein shifting cultivation (Podu) is the only option. A meager part of slow and medium of land are just used wherein traditional food varieties apart from paddy are being cultivated. Due to instant soil erosion, soil fertility is getting down and resulting low productivity as well as food insecurity.

Usually, villagers depend on collection of forest produces and engaged in farm activities during Kharif. Being centric of drudgery, village youths are migrating to cities in search of their livelihood, even left behind their old aged parents and family members.







Water scarcity has been the curse for villagers. They depend on nearby flowing perennial water sources for household as well as agriculture purpose. Though there are tube wells in the village, it become defunct during summer. Earlier, water flows through the drainage line with a distance of 1.5 km. Many times it was interrupted due to stone blockage and siltation. On the other side, the water storage tank installed earlier was not useful due to leakage.

In such situation, MPA, KKDA has been entrusted to take up the programe activities.

During VDC meeting, the activity plan was appraised and they agreed to contribute their labour with wholehearted participation. While interacting with the villagers, it was suggested to repair the drainage line and to install new water storage tank.

Later on, drain cleaning work started in which labour contribution ensured from each family especially by male members. Finally, a new water storage tank was installed and water supplied. This is being used for agriculture and drinking purpose with some stand posts for water supply to nearby Households.

They are making use of the water for agriculture & vegetable cultivation. Planning also been made with other line departments for peripheral development of their village to make it a model one which makes them exemplary from others.



## Community Drinking Water System at Dantepada Village

Dantepada Village is situated in interior part of Khairput Block comes under Mudulipada GP, of Malkangiri District. Total 73 HH of PVTG communities are residing in that village and due to lack of hygienic and pure drinking water they depends on chuan (small water body), tube wells for their requirement.

There has been acute shortage of water and regular drought like situation due to erratic rainfall pattern. Drinking water was a problem there since 22 years and the communities were facing so many epidemic diseases like diaorhea, malaria, colera, jundice etc. Villagers are fetch water from small water bodies where the water is almost contaminated which makes the community vulnerable to diseases. It was a long pending demand of the community to have a safe drinking water facility to get relieve from drudgery and diseases.

After the intervention of OPELIP, community desired for the drinking water supply to the village. Due to the hilly terrain, it required a rigorous planning to implement the project activities. Then it was planned with the community for constructing machinery tank in the bottom of the hills for collecting the spring water with purifier which is supplied through 600m HDPE pipe with the help of 12nos stand post. Steps were taken in VDA meeting to execute the work funded by OPELIP under Community Infrastructure Component with an estimation of Rs.500,000. The work was executed and implemented by the community in a participatory approach.

It helps for getting sufficient pure drinking water for a better health of the villagers and also used for animals. After completion of this project, now 73 households are using safe and pure drinking water. The project has helped immensely to reduce the drudgery of the women folks who use to go down the hill to collect water for their use as now the water is available at their community. Now women are engaged in different income generating activites at SHG level due to availability of time. So, the villagers are happy and thankful to OPELIP for the support. People's involvement was appreciated by the Block Administration /RWSS as it was created an example for other villagers.





# We Can Change Our Life

## (A Success Story on Milling Unit of Tapaharu SHG)

The Village development Committee (VDC) of Sakata village has selected Tapaharu SHG for running of Rice Milling Unit under OPELIP with an aim to provide income generating activities as well as drudgery reduction.

The Tapaharu SHG is formed in Sakata PVTG villages under Munikhol Gram Panchayat of Muniguda block in Rayagada district. The Sakata village is 5 Km distance from the Muniguda block headquarter and 22 km from DKDA, Chatikana. The people of this village belong to Dongaria PVTG and come under BPL category. Their primary occupation is cultivation and daily wages.

There was no rice mill unit in the nearby villages of Sakata. They used to go around 15 km for milling of their paddy. Women of these villages carry head loads of paddy basket and walked every time for milling of paddy. This situation was very worst in case of pregnant and lactating mothers and women having small child. They used to carry head loads of paddy in their heads and small child in one hand. They wait in the milling unit to their turn. If there was power cut, they have to wait whole day with hungry stomach along with their child. The community people felt the essential of a rice milling unit but it was not possible earlier.

Recognizing the situation, the VDC of Sakata village installed a rice milling unit supported under OPELIP project which was started the operation in the month of February 2020. The Tapaharu SHG members showed their interest for running of the rice milling unit.

About 15 PVTG villages are benefitted from this Rice Milling Unit covering around 15 km surrounding villages. They saved their time and wages as well as reduced drudgery.

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At present, the unit is functioning in service mode. The SHG members have distributed role and responsibility among themselves in a rotation basis for smoother running of the unit. They are getting income around Rs.500 per day from this milling unit. Monthly average income of the SHG is Rs.12000. Now the Tapaharu SHG members are very happy. It is a great achievement for them.

Now they are motivated to start up income generating activities. They realized everything is possible with strong will Power and Unity. The Tapaharu SHG members have created a role model for other VDCs in the project operational areas through this small initiative.





# Turmeric & Ragi Processing Unit At Parsali

## Brought Out A Great Social Change In Tarini Self Help Group

Parsali GP is situated in remote PVTG pocket of K.Singpur Block, in Rayagada district where the Dangaria Kandha PVTG tribes are living in this thick mountainous area. The Tarini SHG formed with 10 PVTG women members in Parsali. After six months they opened passbook at LAMP of K.Singpur and collect monthly 100 rupees per member and deposited in savings bank account. They decided to start ragi processing unit through SHG and get approved in VDC meeting. Then in the VDA meeting, it was decided to provide support to Tarini SHG to set up a ragi and turmeric processing unit. Accordingly, fund was transferred to Group's bank account. Thereafter required machineries were procured and installed.

The drudgery reduction and financial enhancement is the main purpose of this processing unit. The women are working hard in their sloppy mountainous shifting cultivation field. But they are not getting proper food if there is high or low monsoon appeared. They had no alternate income to deal with this natural calamity. Second thing is that ragi is the staple food of Dangaria.

They used to walk 12 KM to nearby town with rented local vehicle to grind ragi which is expensive of money and time. After this processing unit establishment, the community and women saved their time and money and became happy as reduced their overload. All the villagers get chance to grind their ragi here instead of going far away and saved their money and time and all dangaris are very happy for this unit.

created market demand or reputed here. So the turmeric is going to under sell always. When this processing unit established, turmeric prepared as powder and sell in school hostels, friends circles, Chaiti & Adibasi Mela and nearby market. The pureness making people happy and the demand is creating slowly. There after the SHG also earning profit from both ragi and turmeric processing unit. After all expenditure the group get average Rs.5,000 monthly from the unit.

The group has engaged one woman as unit operator/manager and regularly maintaining cleaning. The group attend Adibasi mela at state level with all the local products for selling and promoting.











## CHAPTER 5

# 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 into consideration to converge with different organisations. The majority of them are Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM), Odisha Millet Mission (OMM), State Institute of Rural Development-(SIRD), TDCC, RKVY etc. Effort is put to leverage more funds through convergence approach. Some of the convergences are under progress.

### CONVERGENCE WITH PR & DW DEPARTMENT

**Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM):** OPELIP and OLM has 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 grass root level institutions. The MOU with OLM was come into force from 31st December 2019. Along with development of institutions, programme also kept liaison with OLM for necessary financial inclusion which is very critical for livelihoods enhancement & poverty eradication. OPELIP has provided Rs. 5 lakhs each to GPLF for further lending to tribal groups with minimal interest rate. There was Rs.3.95 crore released to SHGs in different IGA since to date. Programme also gives importance on Savings and internal lending, bank liaison. Programme has also provided Books of Records (BoR) as per OLM guidelines to each SHG. For monitoring the SHG and SHG linked institutions activities, by-monthly meeting of OLM and OPELIP are organised at MPA level. This programme is initiated during this financial year and going on. Brief about the MOU with OLM:

- ✓ All SHG led activities are supported by OLM
- ✓ Rs. 3.93 Crs. placed at GPLF level for PVTG HHs. From which Rs.2.04 Crs. has been utilized.
- ✓ 248 SHG covering 2500 PVTG members have received PEF to the tune of Rs. 2.04 crore for livelihoods support.
- ✓ Fortnight meeting at MPA level is followed
- ✓ Whatsapp group at State level to MPA level is created

### ODISHA MILLET MISSION:

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is signed between Odisha Millets Mission (OMM) and Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme(OPELIP). The objective of the MOU is to comprehensive revival of millets in PVTG areas to secure nutrition and drought and the means to address poverty. The household consumption is increasing of millets by 25% in PVTGs areas to enhance household nutrition security and to create demand for millets with focus on women and children. Promoted millet processing enterprises at Gram Panchayat and block level to ease processing at households and value-added market. Improving productivity of millets crop systems and make them profitable. Developing millet enterprises and establishing market linkages to rural / urban markets with focus on women entrepreneurs.

OPELIP has allocated all required programme funds and whereas OMM has been provided technical assistances as well as capacity build from grassroots to state level.





## **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 during the 12th Plan period (2012-13 to 2016-17) was prepared as per the guidelines of MoTA, Govt. of India with the following thrust areas. Rs.3074.20 lakhs spent during the FY: 2019-20 under CCD Plan for providing Nutrition, Livelihood, Animal Husbandry, Micro Irrigation, Irrigation, Drinking Water, Conservation of Culture and Architect, Housing and Habitat, Social Security scheme, Education, etc. facilities to the PVTGs across 17 Micro Project Areas (MPAs).

## **ARTICLE 275 (1)**

Article 275 (1) Grants address the need of plugging critical gaps. It is only an additive to State efforts for tribal development, with fund flow under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) strategy. During the year 2019-20, Rs.5 crore was spent for developing educational infrastructure.

## **SCA to TSP:**


There are 80 agriculture and horticulture crop clusters in 700 ha cultivated with financial support of SCA to TSS and IFAD in 17 Micro Project Agency areas. Whereas 10 to 20 hectares in each of 17 MPAs have been taken during Rabi and Summer season benefitting 2500 households in 2019-20. Others crops around 2000 ha are taken last year benefitting 4000 more beneficiaries in 17 MPAs with fund allocation of Rs.515.98 lakhs during FY- 2019-20.

## **MARKET LINKAGE WITH TDCC:**

TDCC is the designated and primary procurement agency from the tribal pockets of Odisha. TDCC mainly procures the surplus agri produce (SAP) and Minor Forest Produce (MFP). TDCC also procures tribal arts/crafts and handloom products. In the FY 19-20 TDCC has been the main procurement agency from the OPELIP project areas. Products like Millet, Paddy, Lemon Grass Oil, Tamarind, Wild Honey, Sal seeds have been procured. During FY 19-20 around 90 quintals of tamarind, 15 quintals of wild honey, 12 quintals of Hillbroom and millets have been procured from the OPELIP intervention areas.

Tripartite agreement is made with 20 PPAs (Primary Procurement Agencies like-SHGs, VDCs, FIG, CIG etc), 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





## IMPLEMENTATION OF ODISHA PVTG NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (OPNIP)

Government of Odisha has approved OPNIP to take up nutrition programme across all MPA villages. Mapping has been done to start with programme. APPI has agreed on for providing human resources at state level and technical assistance for the project. In this connection, a detailed project proposal of Rs.10 crores has been budgeted towards expenses for implementation of Odisha PVTG Nutrition Improvement Programme (OPNIP)







## JIBAN SAMPARK

Odisha has the largest number of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) - 13 of the 75 PVTGs in the country - scattered over 541 villages and spread over 89 GPs, 22 blocks of 12 districts. Living in isolated and cut-off pockets of the rural Odisha, the PVTG communities have remained outside the margins of mainstream development of the state. The survival and development indicators of children from PVTG areas are worse than scheduled tribes in general. The PVTG's children are particularly vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity and health hazards. Unavailability of disaggregated data on the PVTGs and little information on their social norms further amplify their vulnerability.

However, making programmes relevant and effective for communities like PVTGs is very challenging. More so because they retain unique identities, practices, traditions and culture, which are distinct from other communities and tribal groups. With "Jiban Sampark," programme an initiative of UNICEF with collaboration of Health & Family Welfare, Women & Child Development & Mission Shakti and ST & SC Development Department, support the Government of Odisha to increase the reach, demand and utilization of government schemes and programmes by the PVTG communities, contributing to the government's IMR/MMR Acceleration Strategy, Sampurna. This programme originated from many discussions that UNICEF had with relevant departments and partners, as well as experiences that UNICEF has had with other vulnerable communities across the state.

This UNICEF supported intervention complements the Government's OPELIP programme. While OPELIP largely focuses on livelihood and institutional strengthening, Jiban Sampark focuses on health, nutrition and hygiene specific interventions. This intervention supports the introduction of systematic community mobilisation, use of innovative communication methods and tools to engage communities on issues related to health, nutrition and hygiene. With the field functionaries of MPA & FNGOs across programme areas, partner NGOs of Jiban Sampark are implementing the programme for the greater interest of the PVTGs.









## CHAPTER 6

# INNOVATIONS

The OPELIP programme strengthens and scale 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.

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 behaviors and skills that would contribute the most to the success. Innovations highlight 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. Programme keen for the small initiatives that have created significant impact.

### **MATRU SISHU POSHAN KENDRA:**

Matru Sishu Poshan Kendra, (MSPK) earlier known as 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. MSPK has been established to promote nutritional related awareness and monitoring of nutritional activities to address the nutrition issue. Good nutrition is an outcome and also an essential input into social and economic development. The primary aim of establishing MSPK 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 MSPK and children are playing with the toys/ educational toys for playing. Mothers are spending their leisure time at the centre where they are being getting knowledge on nutrition, organisation of 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 MSPK is monitored by the OPELIP staffs. Out of 17 MPAs, MSPK was established in 14 during the year 2019-20.



Training on Bamboo & Cane Craft's by RSETI, at Jagnathpur village, kujasing Gp. Jkp Lsda serango.



## **ACCESS TO NRC IN PVTG (LODHA):**

Lodha PVTG community is mainly residing in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. Women of the Lodha community are primarily engaged in labour as well as forest activities. They are usually busy with for collection of forest produces as well as busy in agricultural activities. They work outside of their house from dawn to dusk. In such a situation, the mothers are unable to take proper care of their children. As a result, their children are facing problem of malnutrition which is a major challenge for the Lodha PVTG community. The community lacks knowledge on proper diet for nutrition and govt. Inaccessibility to facilities is the root cause of malnutrition among them. The children lack parental care. And at the same time the community has no interest to change their food habits. The parents left the children to roam freely more on outdoor activities, fishing and swimming in the dirty ponds in the village and also venturing into the nearby forest. The parents too are not keen to send them to school and Anganwadi center.

Basing upon this, in the year 2019-20 under OPELIP, LDA-Morada established a Nutrition Resource Centre (NRC) to address both nutrition and non-nutrition aspects of PVTG women and children in Gangasole village of Suliapada block.

Binata Mallik a resident of PVTG Gangasole village is the mother of four children who married at the age of 15. Now she is 22 years old. She has four children. Two of the children are underweight as per BMI calculation made at the NRC under OPELIP. At time of pregnancy her weight was 35kg. She has delivered all the babies at home, which the parents did not weigh the children during birth time. The mother breast-fed the last baby until the nipple bleeding which forced her to stop at two and half months. The last child who was one year old is suffering from malnutrition. Her main livelihood depends on daily wage labour and collection of minor forest produce sal leaf from the village forest. Both the husband and wife worked together and are unable to get sufficient food to feed their children. They have no time to look after their children. Their earnings used to spend on food and alcohol.

CRP of the village along with Social Mobiliser and Nutrition officer under LDA Morada visited the family and aware the mother about nutrition deficiency of the children and educate to her on nourishment. After continuous effort the mother agreed to visit the NRC along with her children. CRP of the village encouraged her regularly for coming to the NRC along with bringing her children at the time of VHND session and now regularly getting nourish food and at the time of mother group meeting. With continuous follow up and personal counselling to her, she finally regularized to visit the NRC and follow up programme. Her children now come out from the malnutrition case and have the body weight as per BMI. Similarly many of the mothers now started taking their children to NRC.



## **INFORMATION-CUM-CULTURE CENTRE (ICC):**

Knowledge has the power to transform and uplift a society and that too provided at the root level and relevant to the situation. It is an initiative for development of PVTGs in rural areas. The Information-cum-Culture Centres will play as knowledge resource centre of the village which can play a pivotal role and lifeline for local people. The services would be

- ✓ Instant access to updated information and dissemination system for local people especially PVTGs.
- ✓ Single window point at their door step to access all the information on government welfare measures, entitlement realization.
- ✓ Facilitation centre for entitlements and rights to improve the quality of life and wellbeing.

It foresees affecting several positive social changes like improved access to health infrastructure, increased exposure of rural youth to computer base networking, increased awareness of ecologically sound techniques in surplus agriculture produce and minor forest products, agriculture and animal husbandry, leading to enhanced production, income and livelihood opportunities, to bring an overall improvement in quality of life and wellbeing of PVTGs.

## **THE OBJECTIVE OF THE ICC IS TO PROVIDE:**

- ✓ A door step facilitating centre to outreach the benefits of the Government programmes and schemes directly to the communities at the grass root level.
- ✓ Single window delivery cum dissemination centre of need-based information on rights and entitlements
- ✓ Focal point to sensitize PVTGs on rural sanitation, preventive and curative aspects of health and hygiene.





## Technological Intervention

Adoption of new technology in agriculture practices for more production is an important component of the project. In the project, there are technological interventions in paddy, ragi, and livestock for production improvement such as SRI, Line sowing, organic fertiliser, integrated pest management, formation of Producer groups and cluster interventions .





## **ADOPTION OF SRI (SYSTEM OF RICE INTENSIFICATION) TECHNOLOGY BOOSTS PRODUCTIVITY**

Mr. Narisingulu Kasi belongs to Bhataguda a small village near (4 K.m.) Bissamcuttack. His family belongs to BPL and is economically very poor. He was very depressed to find out that besides having ideal conditions for crop growth like high number of tillers and long panicles and high productivity in paddy cultivation against to the expenditure; farmers in his region were not cultivating any profitable crop to cash and traditionally the farmers are cultivating paddy as major crop.

So he wants to bring change in crop production by adopting a new technology and best practices (SRI Paddy line transplanting and weeding by the help of cono weeder) in paddy cultivation. Finally, Narisingulu Kasi paddy crop production is increased 12.5 to 16 quintals / Ac. He earned from 1 Ac land  $1600 \times 18 = 28,800/-$  as compared to the last year cultivation.





As like other farmers, Sri Kasi has got RGL -5204 variety of paddy seeds and required fertilizers support under OPELIP from DKDA office Chatikona in the month of June 2019. The technical support and meticulous advices obtained from field office DKDA, Chatikona added boost to his burning desire” said Narisingulu Kasi. He was provided technical advice and helped to manage the field following scientific recommendations. Time to time field inspections and got of regular support by the experts of the OPELIP field teams.





## AFTER HARVESTING

By seeing his achievement other farmers are now showing interest to adopt SRI method and to get benefit from it. Now, he is a leading farmer adopted SRI methods in his locality. The success in Line Transplanting of Paddy cultivation was eye catching to other farmers in nearby villages. His interest to accept new technology brings happiness in his life and transformed him as a role model in Bhataguda village.







**Programme Components**

- OPELIP has four major components, namely:
  - Community Empowerment,
  - Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Livelihoods Enhancement
  - Community Infrastructure and Drudgery Reduction and
  - Programme Management

**OPELIP Operational Areas**

PVTG	MICRO PROJECT AGENCY	DISTRICT	PART OF BLOCKS COVERED
Bonda	BDA, Madhupala	Malangiri	Khatyot
Chukma Bhauria	CBDA, Sankhinda	Nuapada	Ritua
Didayi	DIDA	Malangiri	Chirakonda, Kunkuda & Khayra
Dongria Khatki	DKDA, Chantkiri	Koraput	Basa, Lathak & Nalagarh
Hill Kharia	HK & HDA, Jaitpur	Mayurbhanj	Jaitpur & Kerosin
Juang	JDA, Goswami	Kandhamal	Berampal
Kurba Kamdi	KKDA, Lamigah	Baishali	Lingpur
Lanja Saura	LSDA, Puttangi	Raibani	Tamsalwadi & Langah
Lodha	LSDA, Serrahi	Garapat	Ganra
Pandi Bhuyan	PDDA, Khatkiri	Sonepur	Morada & Solapala
Saura	SDA, Chantkiri	Deogarh	Lathipala
	PHDA, Lamigah	Deogarh	Berampal
	RDDA, Lamigah	Deogarh	Palitara
	TDDA, Tanchi	Kejari	Dehara
	UDDA, Chantkiri	Garapat	Puttangi
	UDDA, Tanchi	Garapat	Puttangi
13 PVTGs	17 MICRO PROJECT AGENCIES	12 DISTRICTS	22 BLOCKS

**SABAI WORKS**  
 WAA LAXMI & BHARABI SHG  
 LODHA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY, MORADA  
 (LODHA PVTG)  
 OPELIP





## EVENTS CONDUCTED: **ADIVASHI MELA**

The annually held popular 'Adivasi Mela' already kicked off from 26th January, on the 71st Republic Day evening at the exhibition ground in the Unit III area in Bhubaneswar, Odisha. This famous 15-day long Tribal Fair event was inaugurated by the Honorable Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik. The Mela hosted different tribal art forms and cultural programmes with full enthusiasm and zeal. More than 180 stalls have been set up this year.

The Mela is showcasing tribal life, tribal food court, tribal market, forest produces, tribal agricultural produces and everything related and depicting the living of tribal people and different home-grown communities. At the event, there are around 24 mud houses backed with thatched roofs at the exhibition ground revealing more to visitors about tribal culture, day to day routine and lifestyle. The 28 stalls of self-help groups of the tribal people have been set up there at the location and about 36 stalls are there displaying varied handicraft items locally made by the people. The arrangement has been done and stalls are set up by the State Government.

Being an initiative of SSD Department, the Adivasi Mela is celebrated aiming to laud the art, handicrafts, dance and culture of Odisha's integral, domestic and native communities. This 2020 Mela is definitely a huge crowd puller as genuine, attractive and affordable priced tribal organic items, food and jewellery is up for sale.





## SUPPORT UNIT

# IGS

The Indian Grameen Services 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.

## TRAINING CONDUCTED BY-IGS

A training program on preparation of Business Development Plan (BDP) and Micro Investment Plan (MIP) was successfully conducted by IGS team on 26.02.2020. Livelihood Experts from IGS facilitated the training as resource persons during the Workshop on Livelihood Enhancement of PVTGs Communities through Convergence with Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM) in OPELIP areas, organised by PMU, OPELIP, Bhubaneswar. More than 70 members were participated in the training programme. Among the participants, representatives of FNGOs, MPAs and PMU personnel from OPELIP side and SPU, DPU & BPU personnel from OLM side were present in the programme.







## PRADAN

PRADAN is a national level NGO engaged under OPELIP for capacity building of community based organisations like VDAs and VDCs for successful implementation of the programme. The training programme has conducted in two phases. 5 days state level ToT programme organized for OPELIP Staff, MPA level ToT programme organized for CRPs and also at the VDA level all President and Secretary of VDC have been trained to carry on developmental activities for successful implementation of the OPELIP project.



## **SPECIAL INITIATIVES:**

### **GI Tagging Textile and Embroidering:**

Tribal weave the most beautiful scarves, saris, and other woven fabric and all this is done on a heavy cotton count. The motifs have an underlying symbolism and are largely encouraged by nature. The major tribal produces in this category is Dongria Shawl / Kapdaganda which is making by the Dongaria Kondha.

The Dongria Shawl is woven with excellent craftsmanship by the Dongaria Kondha, one of the PVTGs who inhabit the forest land along the slopes of the great Niyamgiri hill ranges of Rayagada and Kalahandi districts of Odisha. Kapdaganda is prepared by spinsters of the community of Dongaria Kondha. Kapdaganda is a prestigious shawl embroidered with colourful motifs and designs on both sides of an off-white coarse cloth. The designs are embroidered on the cloth by a needle using threads with three prime colour like red, green and yellow which they feel as the most auspicious colours for them. In their believe red symbolises blood, sacrifices and revenge while green signifies their fertile mountain ecology. Yellow represents as the origin of the Kondh which they feel as sign of prosperity for turmeric cultivation. They used Kapdaganda as gift it to their brother and father as a token of love as well as symbol of affection.



### **GI TAGGING IDTAL PAINTING:**

'IDITAL'-etymologically, in colloquial 'lanjia soura', spoken language, connotes: wall (idi) Painting (tal), has its mysterious origin, since the time immemorial, travels the long distant of time of human civilization till modern times uninterruptedly, traditionally, presenting their faith and belief, magic and rituals and intrinsic aesthetic sensibility, being a vehicle of communication recording, preserving and propagating their silent and serene world - features so loudly on the mud wall for generation to generation.





## CENTRE OF EXCELLENCY (PINEAPPLE)

Kurli Gram Panchyat of Bissumcuttack Block is under the jurisdiction of MPA Chatikona, produced large volume of pineapple. The Kurli GP and its nearby GPs are being harvesting naturally growing pineapple where use of pesticides, insecticides not shown. It has been prepared to comprehend the scopes and opportunity of available, the volume of availability of pineapple, seasonality and the market procedure to be adopted. In this connection a concept note has been prepared as a part of comprehensive value chain analysis of pineapple processing unit and market linkage.



# INTERPRETATION CENTRE AND CULTURE COMPLEX

Interpretation centre is a multipurpose community hall. It is utilised for meeting/training of VDC, SHG or other viable institutions prevail in the village. This multipurpose community hall can also be used as interpretation centre. The interpretation centre will be used for different means of communication to enhance the understanding of heritage. This centre can be a viable solution for effective communication of heritage information in municipalities and rural areas where resources may not exist to establish a traditional, full-scale museum, and where heritage can be an important factor for tourism development.





# Manda Ghara

## A Confidence Building Activity to Restore Traditions of PVTGs

Keonjhar district is full of forest and natural resources. In the tourist map of Odisha, Gonasika under Banspal block of Keonjhar district is very famous as a place of tourist. Gonasika is also known as habitants of Juangas. The Juangas are one of the primitives (PVTG) out of total listed 13 PVTGs in the State Odisha. The Juanga Development Agency (JDA), having its headquarter at Gonasika is working for six Juang concentrated Gram Panchayats since the year 1978 for the development of this Juang community.

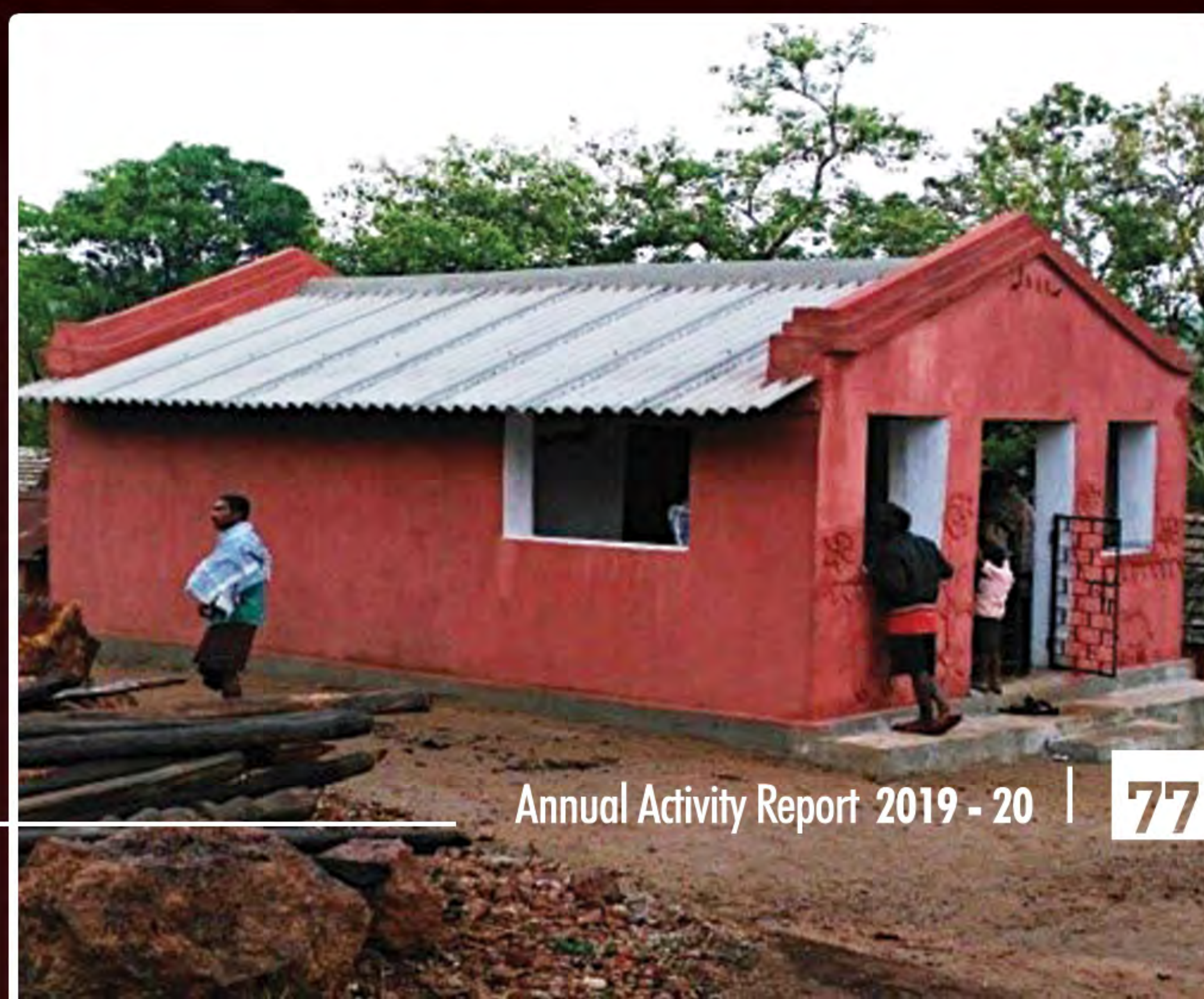
A Juang concentrated village named as Baitarani is belongs to Gonasika Panchayat. In the village, 52 Juang households are living. This village is situated 28 km distance from block and 39 km distance from the district head quarter. This village is situated near to the river Baitarani so the name of village named as the Baitarani village.

As like other community, Juang's has community centre called as Manda Ghara. The community centre (Manda Ghara) is inseparable of their culture and tradition. Generally, the Manda Ghara of Juanga is used for village meeting purposes. Apart from the village meeting, they used to this place for worshipping, traditional dance and other recreational activities. In addition to this, the unmarried male and the old age people of this community used to sleep when the Manda Ghar is not in use. Sometimes they used to make fire point inside for smoking purpose. Use of Manda Ghara is a normal practice among the Juangas. It is a part and parcel of their life.

The community centre in the Baitarani village was lying unused for several years as it was in dilapidated condition. It was built long years ago by their own expenses and hardship. Due to the dilapidated condition of Manda Ghar, the community of the village faced a lot of problems in conducting village meetings, worshipping and other village / community label activities as a result it lead to increased social and brotherhoods gap within the community. In the recent years this was identified and priority was set to solve the issues of this village through the programme under OPELIP. The MPA (JDA), Gonasika took the initiatives to make Juang people aware and acknowledge on different aspects of intervention approaches of OPELIP. Adding to this, the effort was given to restore their traditions and culture.

At the initiation of the program in the village, a Village Development Committee (VDC) was formed and identified a need based activity for the EPA. Accordingly the obliterated community centre was selected for renovation.

VDC took the charge for the protection and overall management of the centre. The villagers are now happy with this work. They are conducting their meetings, worships, dance and recreational activities in the Manda Ghar as like before. They are spending their time in observing their traditions and costumes in this centre.





## CHAPTER 7

# PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

## MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)

Programme has developed very robust MIS system called e-Samrudhi and put it in place to track the progress of work in real time basis intact with Geo-Reference Latitude & Longitude. This is an in-house application which supports both internet & Intranet platform. This is a centralized automated system which is fully managed by MIS Section of PMU. There are various modules embedded in this application importantly 1-AWPB, 2-Attendance System, 3-Work Plan, 4- Agri-Inputs, 5-Govt. of India Fund Flow Management, 6-VDC-Fund Flow Management, 7-Content Management System (CMS), 8-SHG Management, 9-Land Data Management, 10-Training Tracking Module and others. The beauty of this system is, it has a good reporting and monitoring mechanism with export & import facility to portray data in Grid with Graph & various visuals. The MIS system runs both in online & off-line. System used an Android Application to capture Data through Mobile and Tablets.

### MODULE HIGHLIGHTS IN LINE

1. Attendance system keep track the daily basis attendance at MPA level with Geo-Tagged photographs.

2. Work-Plan system keep track the various type of plan like fortnight, monthly, tour & training plan of both MPA & PMU level.

3. Agriculture system keep track the agri-inputs like MPA wise cluster information with Geo-tagged photos & farmer information. This module provide Online Farmer Registration. Facility in the system

3. Agriculture system keep track the agri-inputs like MPA wise cluster information with Geo-tagged photos & farmer information. This module provide Online Farmer Registration. Facility in the system and also it keeps the crop cutting exercise, Production of Agri-Produces etc.

4. AWP&B System keep track the month wise physical & financial information both MPAs as well as PMU. Also this module keep track the VDC-wise fund allotment, Physical as well as Financial progress with Geo-tagged photos of the project.

5. Government of India fund flow system keep track the fund approval, pendency, progress and balance against each head under different funding such as CCD/Article 275 (1)/SCA to TSS for each MPA on yearly basis.

6. SHG Module keep track the SHG related information like SHG Grading, Revolving Fund Data, PEF/VRF Funding Data, Saving/Loan etc.

7. Training module keep track the various training imparted like Vocational Trainee Data, Routine Training Data as per work plan of the project & many more information like types of training, their nos., Categories, Place & their engagement details also.

8. CMS (Content Management System) Module facilitate to upload gallery/media data/ news and events/meetings/successes stories/tender etc.

9. Land Management Module keeping track the Revenue and FRA data of PVTG communities. Apart from this, there are many sub-modules like PVTG Amenity Tracking Sheets, FNGO PAR, DOC Care etc.





CMS



AWPB



WORK PLAN



SCA TO TSP, ARTICLE  
CCD FUND FLOW



AGRICULTURE



DAILY ATTENDANCE  
SYSTEM

DISTRICTS

12

BLOCKS

22

GRAM PANCHAYAT

89

HOUSEHOLDS

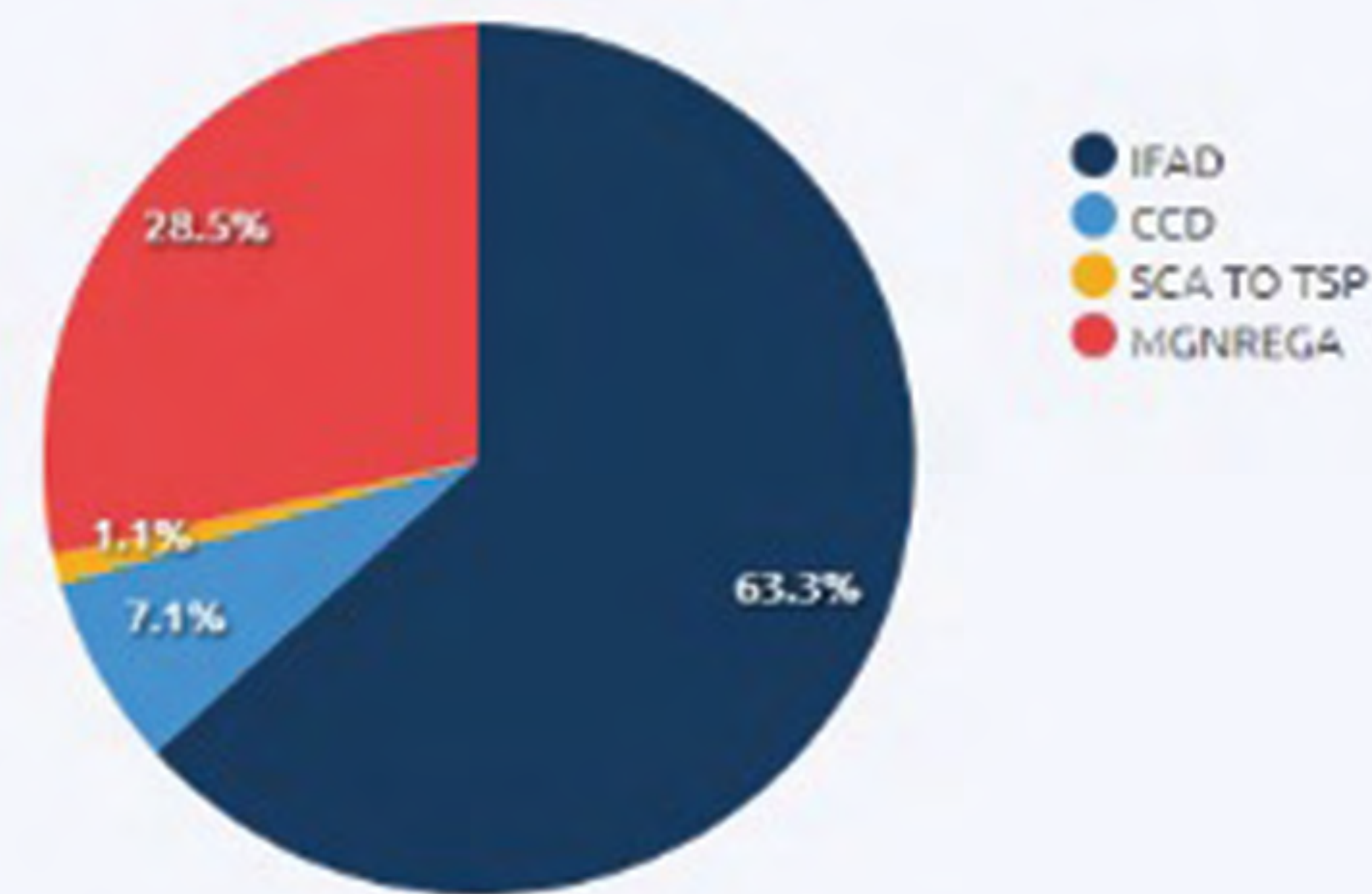
96651

Expenditure Progress @ 17 MPA

Target vs Achievement



Fund wise Expenditure






### Attendance Summary Report

Date From 31-05-2019 Date To 31-05-2019 
  Single Date 04-06-2019  
 EMP ID  MPA/PMU/PSU

#	Employee No.	Employee Name	Designation	MPA/PMU/PSU	Longitude	Latitude	In Time	Out Time
1	100002	Sushanta Kumar Nayak	Social Mobilizer / Field Assis	PBDA, Jamardihi	85.1987434	21.4371648	2019-05-31 08:30:54	2019-05-31 18:54:04
2	100003	Abhinash Das	Junior Agriculture Officer	PBDA, Jamardihi	85.2582258	21.4974929	2019-05-31 08:40:16	2019-05-31 16:44:15
3	100004	Saroj Kumar Sahu	MIS Assistant (Deo)	PBDA, Jamardihi	85.1908922	21.4315639	2019-05-31 09:01:32	2019-05-31 09:01:32
4	100006	Udayanath Garnayak	DEO	PBDA, Jamardihi	85.2581792	21.497466	2019-05-31 09:28:51	2019-05-31 09:28:51
5	100008	Bijaya Kheta Nayak	Jr. Clerk	PBDA, Jamardihi	85.2651591	21.4841689	2019-05-31 08:24:48	2019-05-31 08:24:48
6	100101	Bhabani Shankar Gochhayat	Community Institution & Nutrit	PBDA, Jamardihi			2019-05-31 10:04:49	2019-05-31 10:04:49
7	100102	Chittaranjan Samanta	Livelihood & Rural Finance	PBDA, Jamardihi	85.1832794	21.4470855	2019-05-31 .....	2019-05-31 .....

## Project Monitoring System

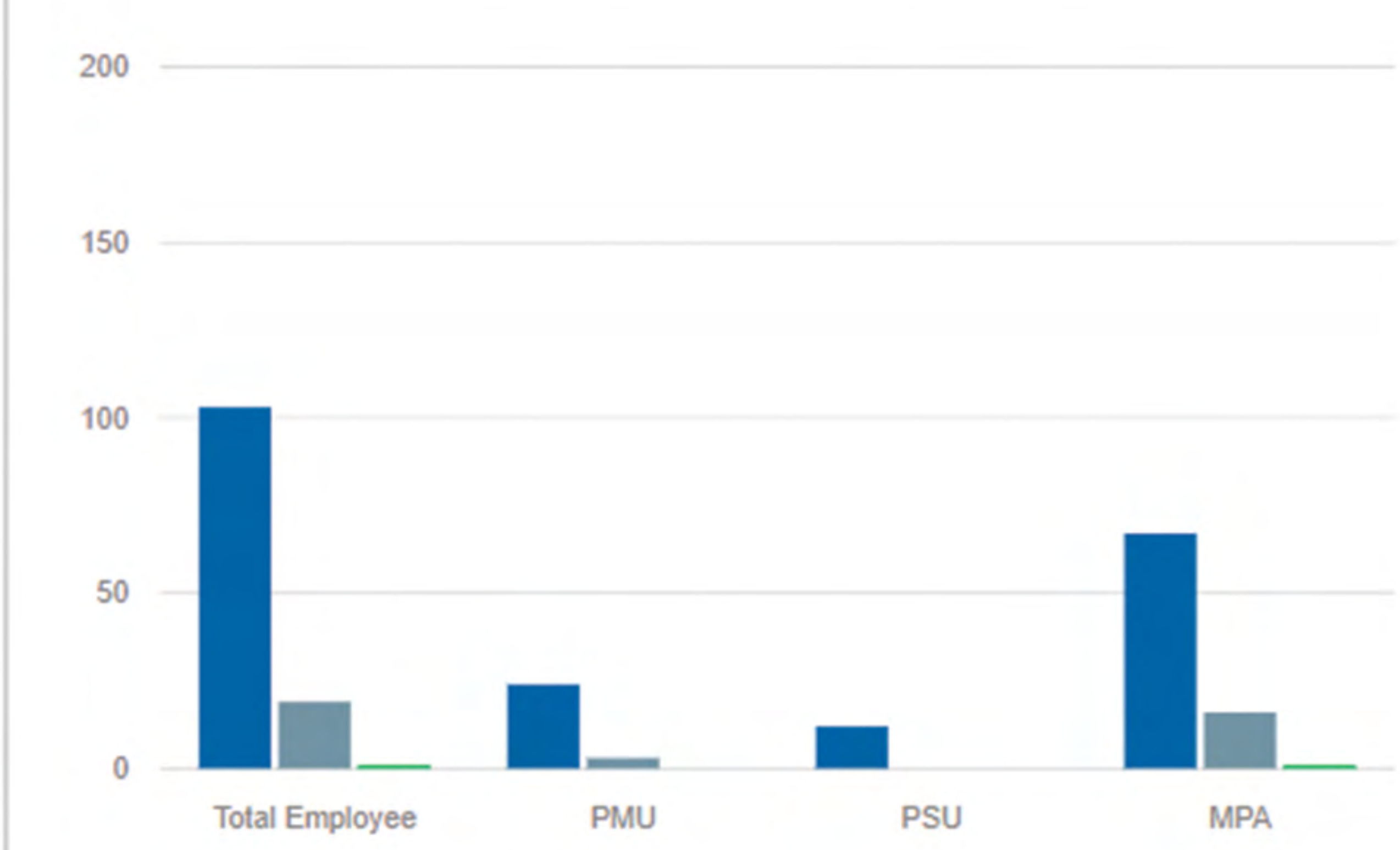


OPELIP  
Administrator  
● Online

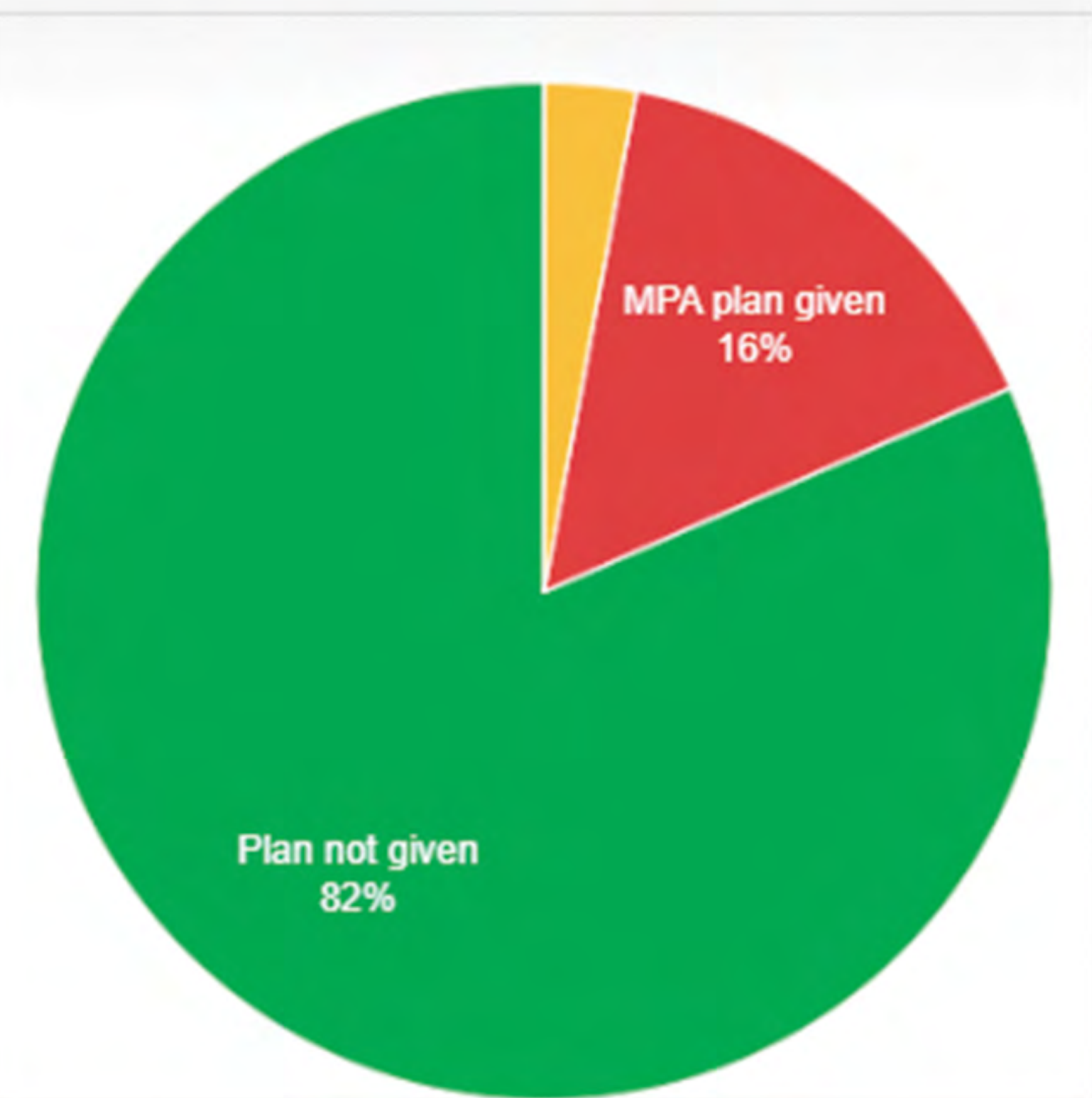
- My profile
- Modules
- Dashboard
- Add User
- User Detail
- Work Plan Detail
- Activity head wise

### Monthly Workplan Status

From: 01/11/2020 To: 31/12/2020



PMU monthly plan percentage should be: 23 %  
 PSU monthly plan percentage should be: 12 %  
 MPA monthly plan percentage should be: 65 %







**Administrator**

Administrator  
● Online

My profile

Add User

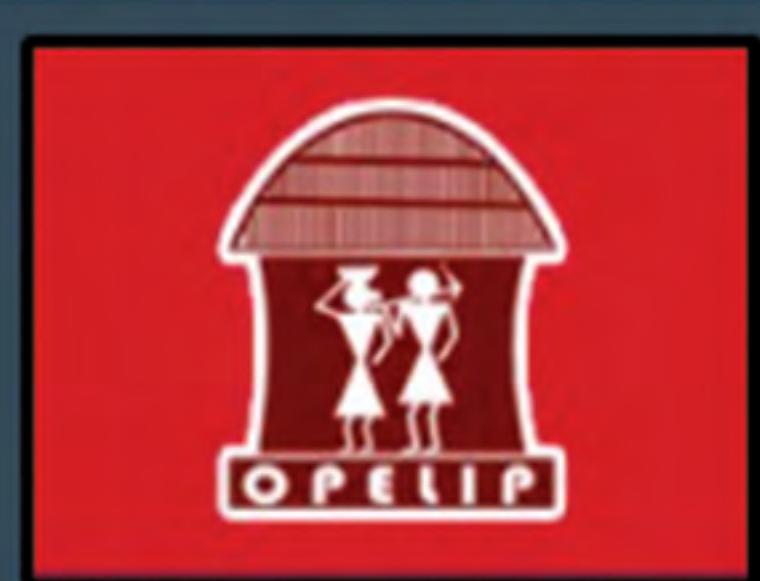
User Detail

Work Plan Detail

Work Plan Calendar

### Upload Plan Details

Sl.	Plan Subject	Plan Start Date	Plan End Date	Upload File	Plan Progress Status	Action
1	Rashmi Ranjan Barik TOUR PLAN FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE	01/06/2019	05/06/2019	<a href="#">Download</a>	90 % <div style="width: 90%;"></div>	<a href="#">See Progress Remark</a>
2	Jalendra Padhiary tour plan for the month June	01/06/2019	15/06/2019	<a href="#">Download</a>	100 % <div style="width: 100%;"></div>	<a href="#">See Progress Remark</a>
3	Kalyani Mishra Fortnight plan from 11th may to 26th May	11/05/2019	26/05/2019	<a href="#">Download</a>	90 % <div style="width: 90%;"></div>	<a href="#">See Progress Remark</a>
4	Tofan Kumar Jena plan for June19	03/06/2019	13/06/2019	<a href="#">Download</a>	40 % <div style="width: 40%;"></div>	<a href="#">See Progress Remark</a>



OPELIP

Administrator  
● Online

My profile

Modules

Dashboard

Add User

User Detail

Work Plan Detail

Activity head wise  
OPELIP sanction Amt.

### MPA Wise Cluster Information

Total Ha.: 4164.02    Total Beneficiary: 31099    Total Production(QTL): 60905.23    Total Gross Income: Rs.87375753.00    Total Production Supp.: Rs.22594256.00

Choose MPA:  Choose Financial Year:  Choose Cluster:

Choose Season:  [Search](#) [Reset\(All\)](#) [Back](#) [Export to Excel](#)

Sl.	MPA Name	Cluster Info & Area(Ha.)	No.of Beneficiary	Season Type	Financial Year	Photo/GIS View	360 degree View	Action
1	Rugudakudar Data verified by Agri-Officer on 25/09/2020	Cluster : Yam Area(Ha.): 10.00 Ha. Village Covered : Debichua, Rugudakudar & Sarankote,Budhabhuin, Kadalidih, Jalisuan, Khuntadihi, Madalia	Tar : 295 Reg : 98 <a href="#">Add Farmer</a>	Kharif	20-21			<a href="#">D</a> <a href="#">U</a> <a href="#">A</a> <a href="#">E</a>
2	Rugudakudar Data verified by Agri-Officer on	Cluster : Turmeric Area(Ha.): 5.00 Ha. Village Covered : Pachheripani, Depatala, Mahuldihi, Kalladu & Baldihi	Tar : 150 Reg : 0	Kharif	20-21			<a href="#">D</a> <a href="#">U</a>





# ODISHA PVTG EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOODS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆଦିମ ଜନଜାତି ସଶକ୍ତିକରଣ ଓ ଜୀବିକା ଉନ୍ନତିକରଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ

ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA



Welcome To AWPB || Admin !

LogOut

## AWPB

- Master
  - Component Master
  - Sub Component Master
  - Activity Master
  - Sub Activity Master
  - Yearly Activity Wise Total Target
  - MPA-Wise Yearly Total Target
  - Financial Year Master
- Monthly Entry
  - MPA-Wise Monthly Achievement
  - Notes
  - Add Beneficiary
  - VDC Wise Fund Target
  - VDC Member Information
  - VDC Wise Fund Progress
- Reports
  - Monthly Target-Cum-Achievement New
  - Monthly Target-Cum-Achievement
  - As On Target-Cum-Achi (Beneficiary)
  - As On Target-Cum-Achi Summary

## Expenditure Status

1. MPA Name/PSU:

2. Financial Year:

3. Component:

Expenditure Status Of -All- For The FY 2020-2021

NAME OF MPA	TARGET AMOUNT	IFAD EXPENDITURE	CCD EXPENDITURE	SCA TO TSS EXPENDITURE	MGNREGA EXPENDITURE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
PBDA, Jamardihi	126392328	6752978		979999	2484	7893881	118498447
PBDA,Rugudakudara	137008298	11297744	178705			11476449	125531849
LSDA, Serango	130920628	10022568			2586161	12608729	118311899
SDA,Chandragiri	126003612	8647067	2130000	318000	10699339	21794406	104209206
TDA, Tumba	144342336	6095252			2470347	8565599	135776737
KKDA, Lanjigarh	130129838	8126640		532500	5501151	14160291	115969547
KKDA, Belghar	131474140	7111286			1653600	8764886	122709254
JDA, Gonasika	160045768	10198678			11233156	21431834	138613934
PDA, Modulpada	150112258	1404850	1422077		1742000	17311746	132055522

## Project Monitoring System



- OPELIP
- Administrator
- Online
- My profile
- Modules
- Dashboard
- Add User

## Registered Farmers Details [Process Started from FY 20-2021]

Choose MPA:  Choose Financial Year:  Choose Season:

« previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 ... 86 87 next »

Sl.	MPA Name	Financial Year	Season Type	Farmer name	Aadhar number	Mobile Number	Village Name	Crop Name	Area(ha.)	Plot Number
1	Khuntgoan	20-21	Kharif	Kunta Bhumij	962538416508	9861847719	Barghat	Paddy	0.25	43
2	Khuntgoan	20-21	Kharif	Kulamani Munda	778596270613	8895936038	Barghat	Paddy	0.25	90
3	Khuntgoan	20-21	Kharif	Rameswar Mahanta	845753164196	8118092386	Barghat	Paddy	0.25	182
4	Khuntgoan	20-21	Kharif	Baneswar Bhumij	225761919229	7852990791	Barghat	Paddy	0.25	38



# ODISHA PVTG EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOODS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆଦିମ ଜନଜାତି ସଶକ୍ତିକରଣ ଓ ଜୀବିକା ଉନ୍ନତିକରଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ

ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA



Welcome To AWPB || Admin !

LogOut

## AWPB

- Master
  - Component Master
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  - Yearly Activity Wise Total Target
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- Monthly Entry
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  - VDC Member Information
  - VDC Wise Fund Progress
- Reports
  - Monthly Target-Cum-Achievement New
  - Monthly Target-Cum-Achievement
  - As On Target-Cum-Achi (Beneficiary)
  - As On Target-Cum-Achi Summary

## ABSTRACT VDC REPORT

1. MPA Name/PSU:

2.VDC Name:

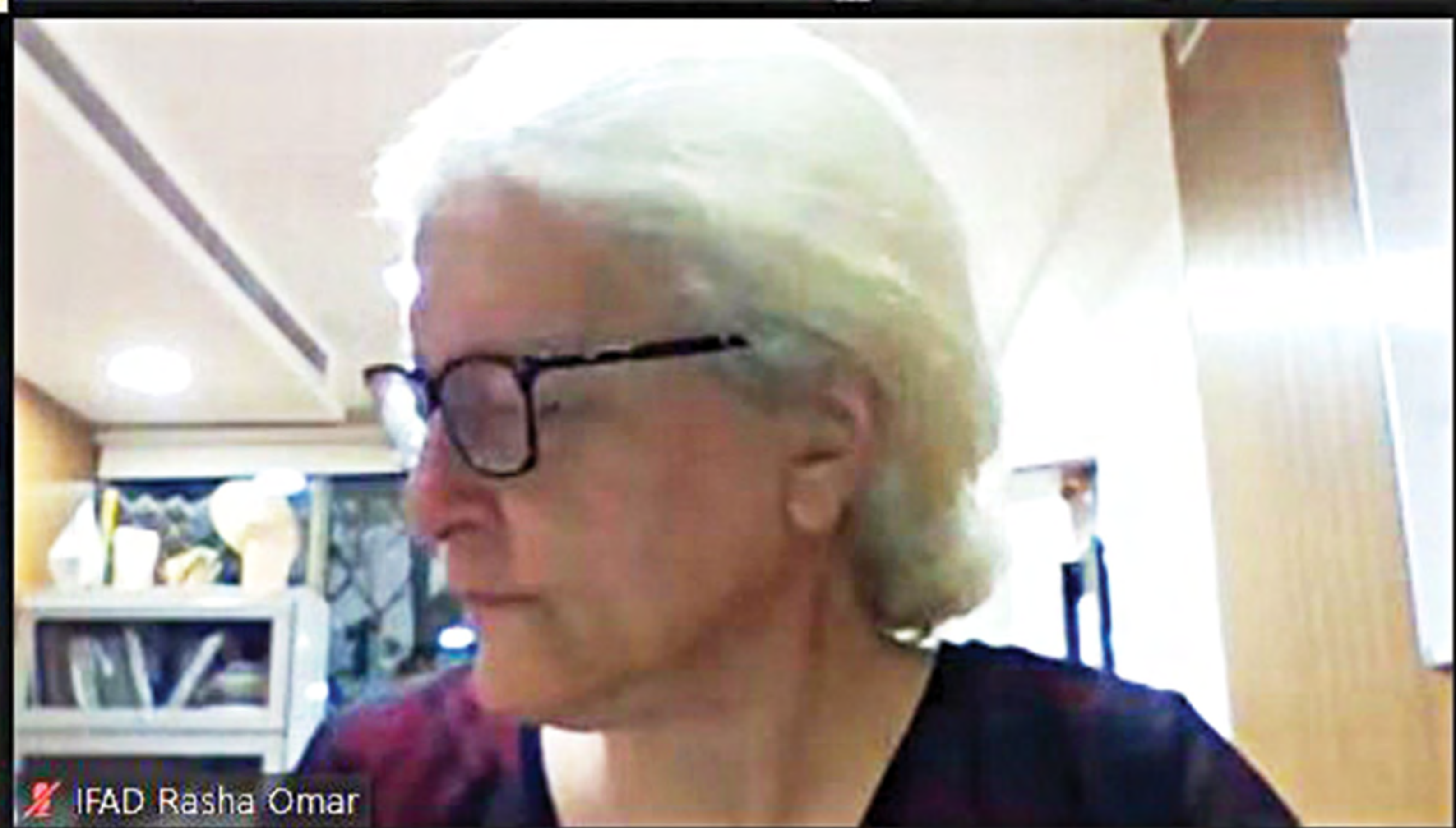
3. Financial Year:

Abstract VDC Report

Sl#	MPA/PMU	FINANCIAL YEAR	NO OF VDC OF MPA	NO OF ACTIVITY WISE ALLOTMENT UNDER VDCS	MPA TARGET AMOUNT AS PER AWPB	TARGET AMOUNT OF TOTAL VDC	EXPENDITURE AMOUNT OF TOTAL VDC
1	PBDA, Jamardihi	2020-2021	50	552	7685457	7376846	2227478
2	DKDA, Chatikona	2020-2021	89	263	53356635	53313635	6570850
3	CBDA, Sunabeda	2020-2021	23	648	20056650	12995700	0
4	PBDA, Khuntugaon	2020-2021	50	169	11157900	10848000	0
5	LSDA, Putasing	2020-2021	8	46	3369000	2764000	1331500
6	TDA, Tumba	2020-2021	73	144	6465304	5981248	3091460
7	PBDA,Rugudakudara	2020-2021	72	1017	41118625	37846190	17219378
8	DKDA, PARSALI	2020-2021	38	289	12455244	12395244	0









## VSAT

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VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal) is a satellite communications system that provides internet access in the remote places of the MPAs where there is no facility of communication. It acts as an interface for communication through email, message, VoIP etc. This removes the barriers of communication in such hilly terrain areas. Out of 17 MPAs 13 nos. of V-SAT has been installed successfully. Now the MPA Offices are able to access the internet facilities in the remote areas.







## PROGRAMME MONITORING & REVIEW

Professional staffs are engaged from top to bottom level to facilitate community at grass root level in preparing the plan & its execution and monitoring as well. MPA and FNGO staff does the regular follow up at MPA level. Each level we do monitor the work progress and its proper execution of work as planned out in the AWPB.







Frew



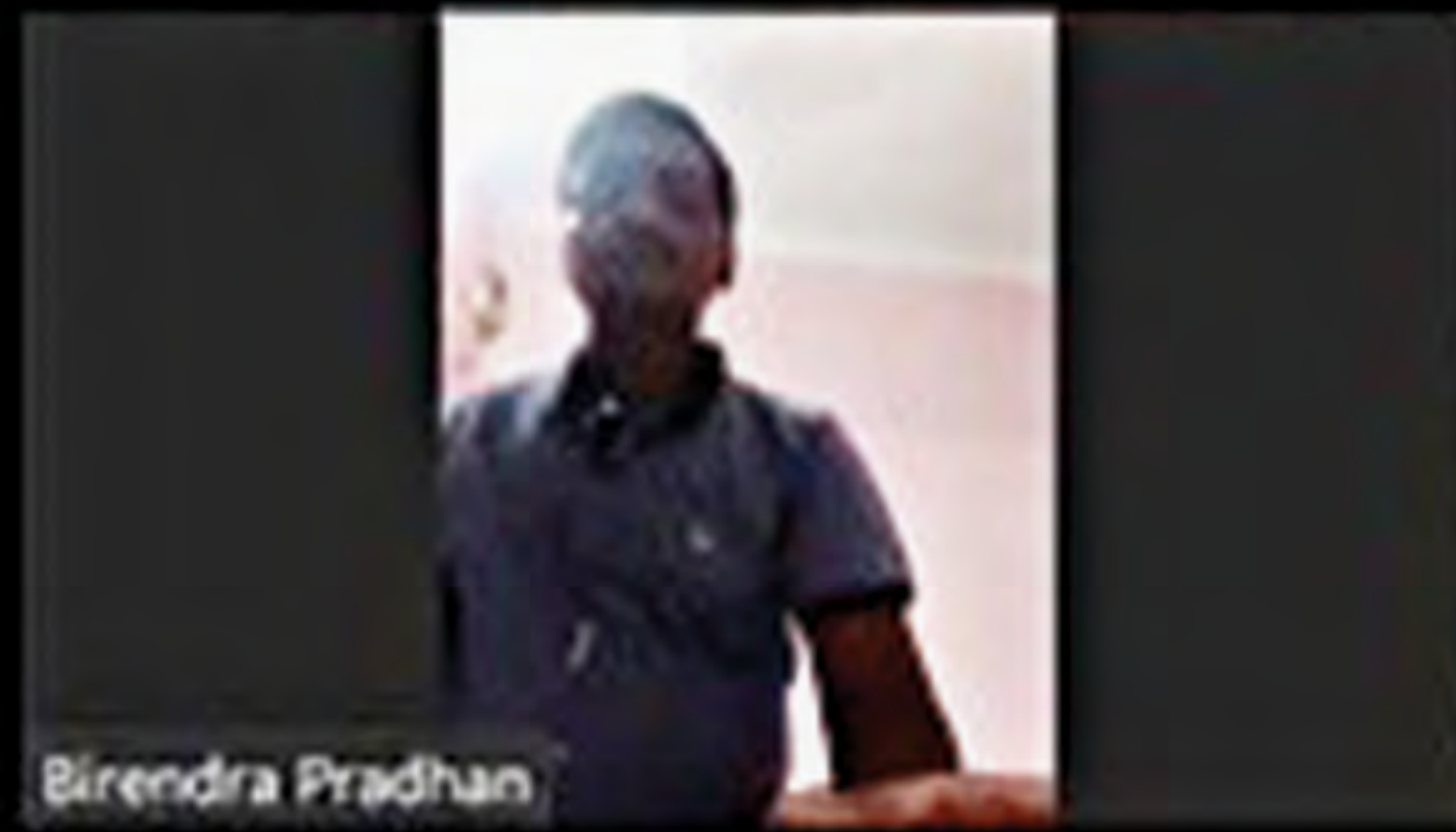
Subrat Achary



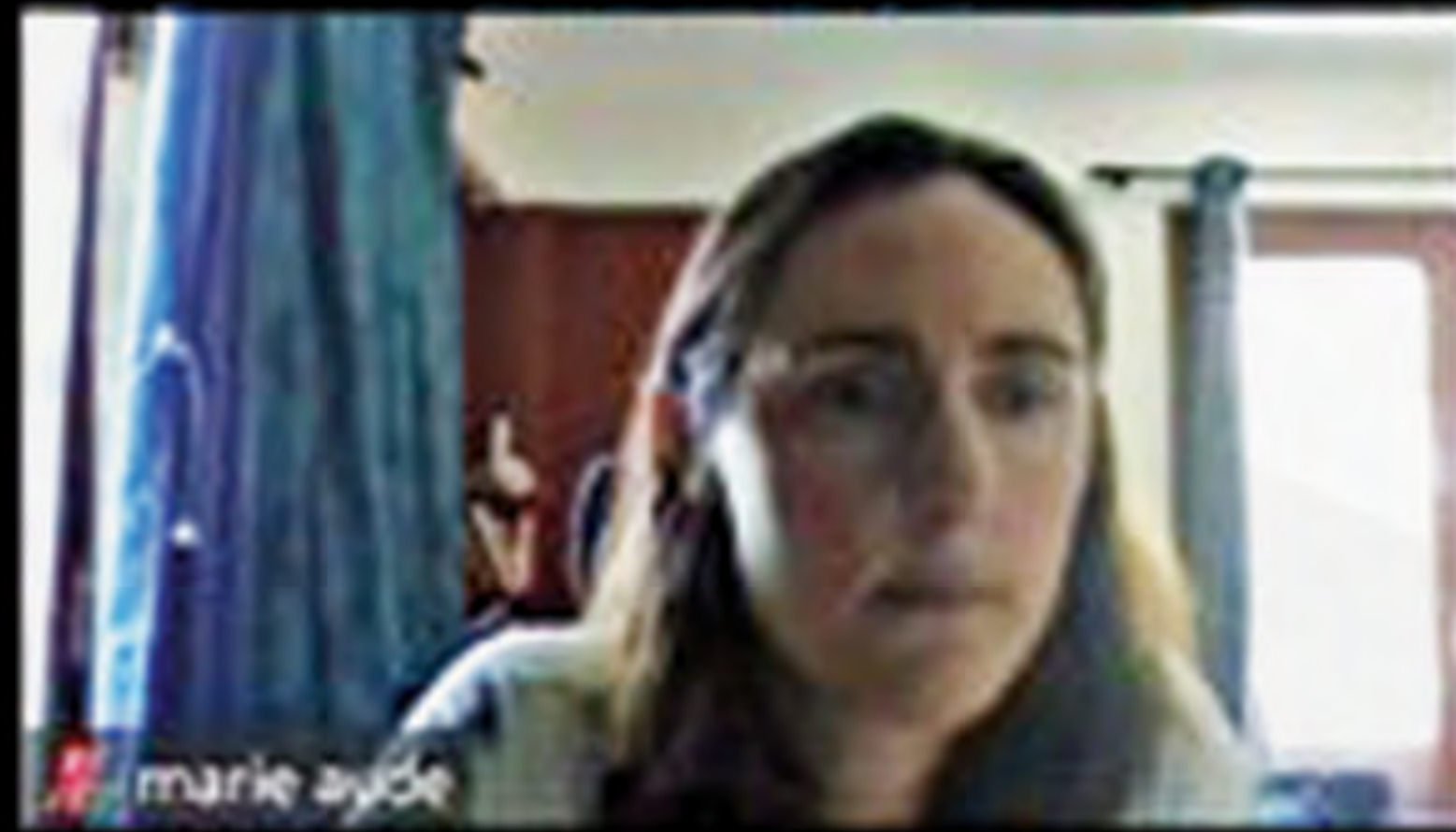
Tofan Kumar Jena



Panchanan Barik



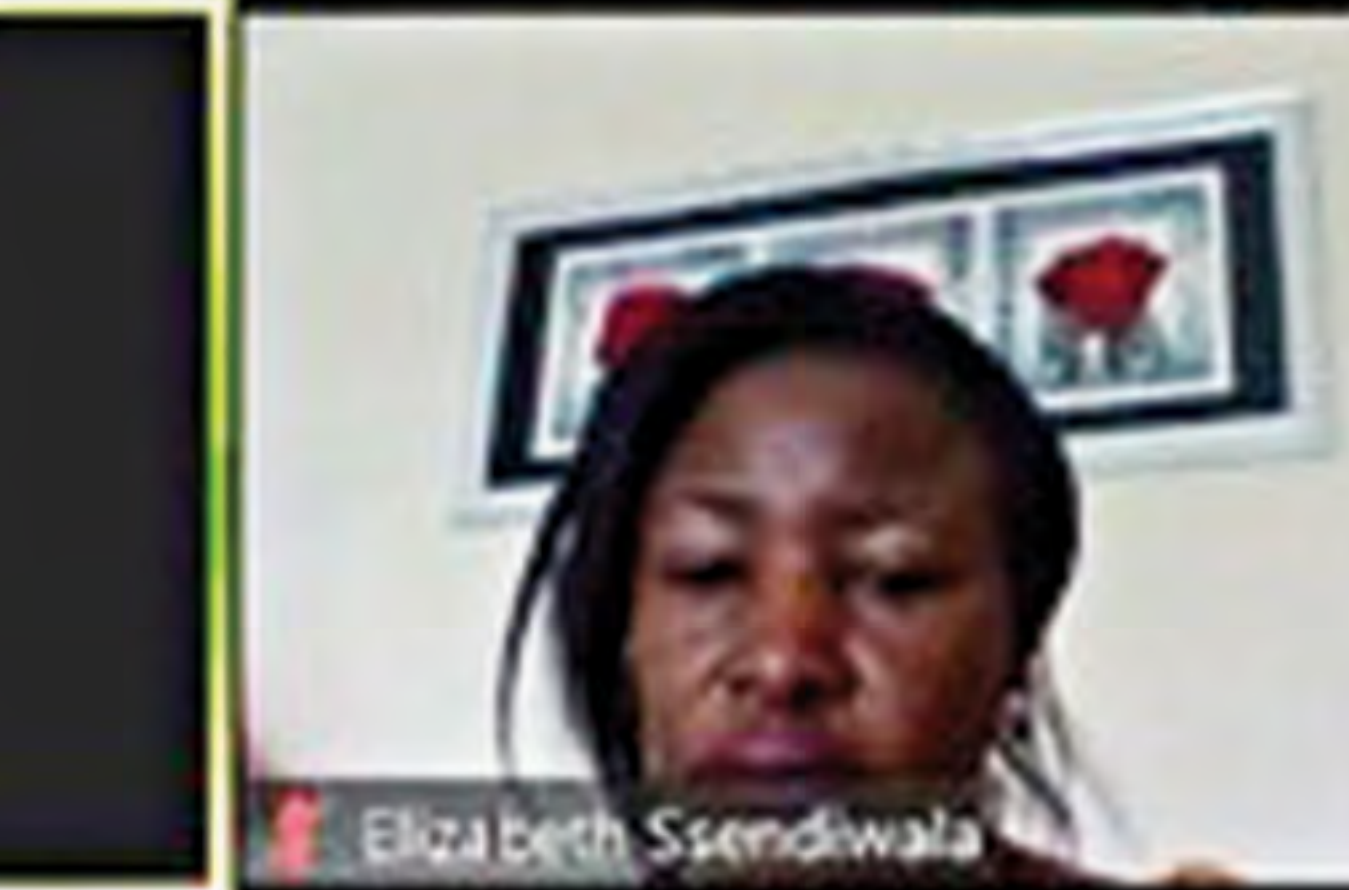
Birendra Pradhan



marie ayde



RASHMI RANJAN BARIK



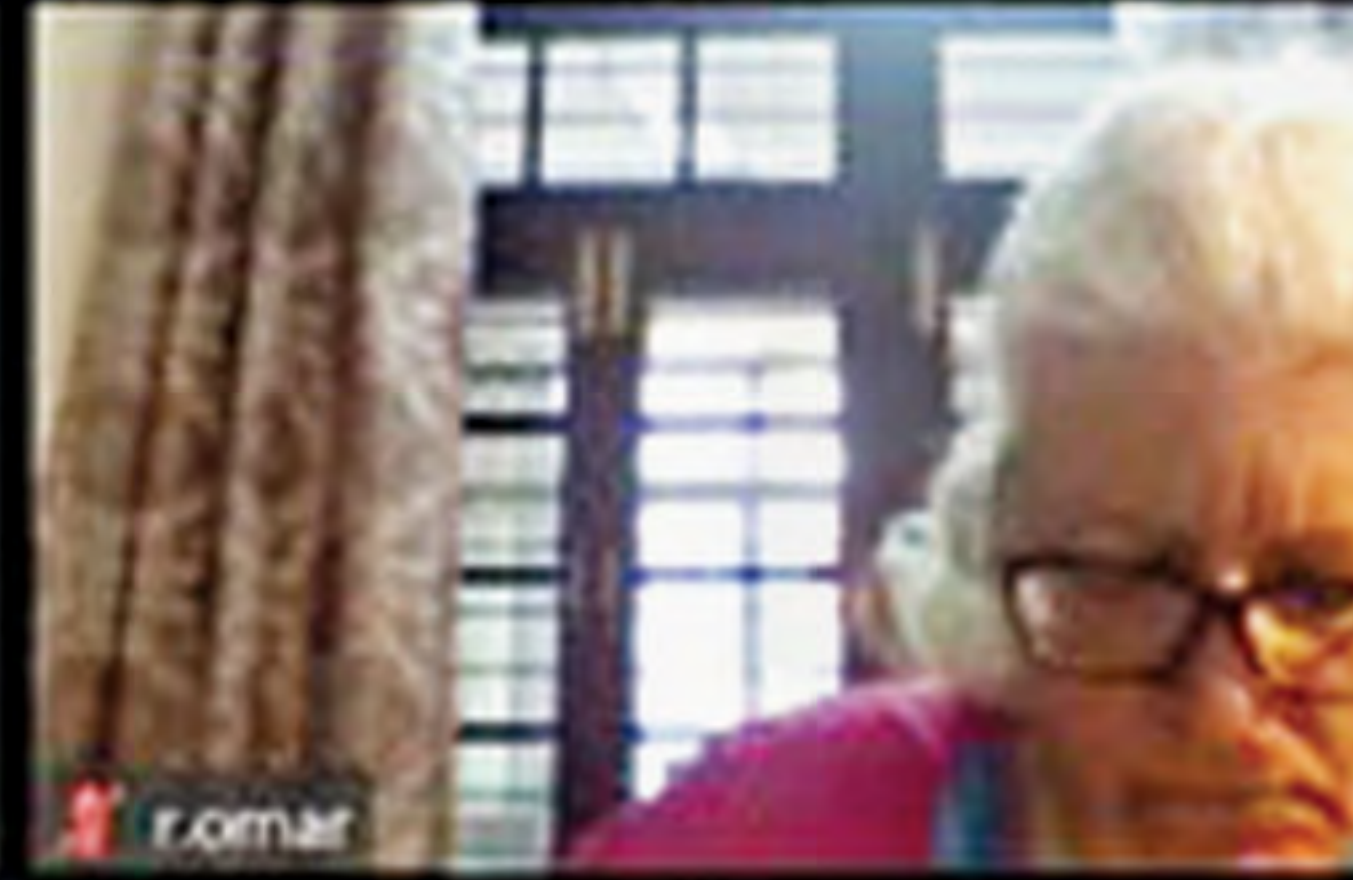
Eliza beth Ssendiwala



Sashwati



Dipti Ranjan Gantayat



romar



Manoranjan Nayak



Goutam



Kamakshi



Ajitanshu Rout



Bhagaban Parida





Latitude: 19.487598  
Longitude: 83.403639  
Elevation: 658.7m  
Accuracy: 2.0m  
Time: 17-09-2020 11:38  
Note: Drying yard jangajodi

Powered by NoteCam



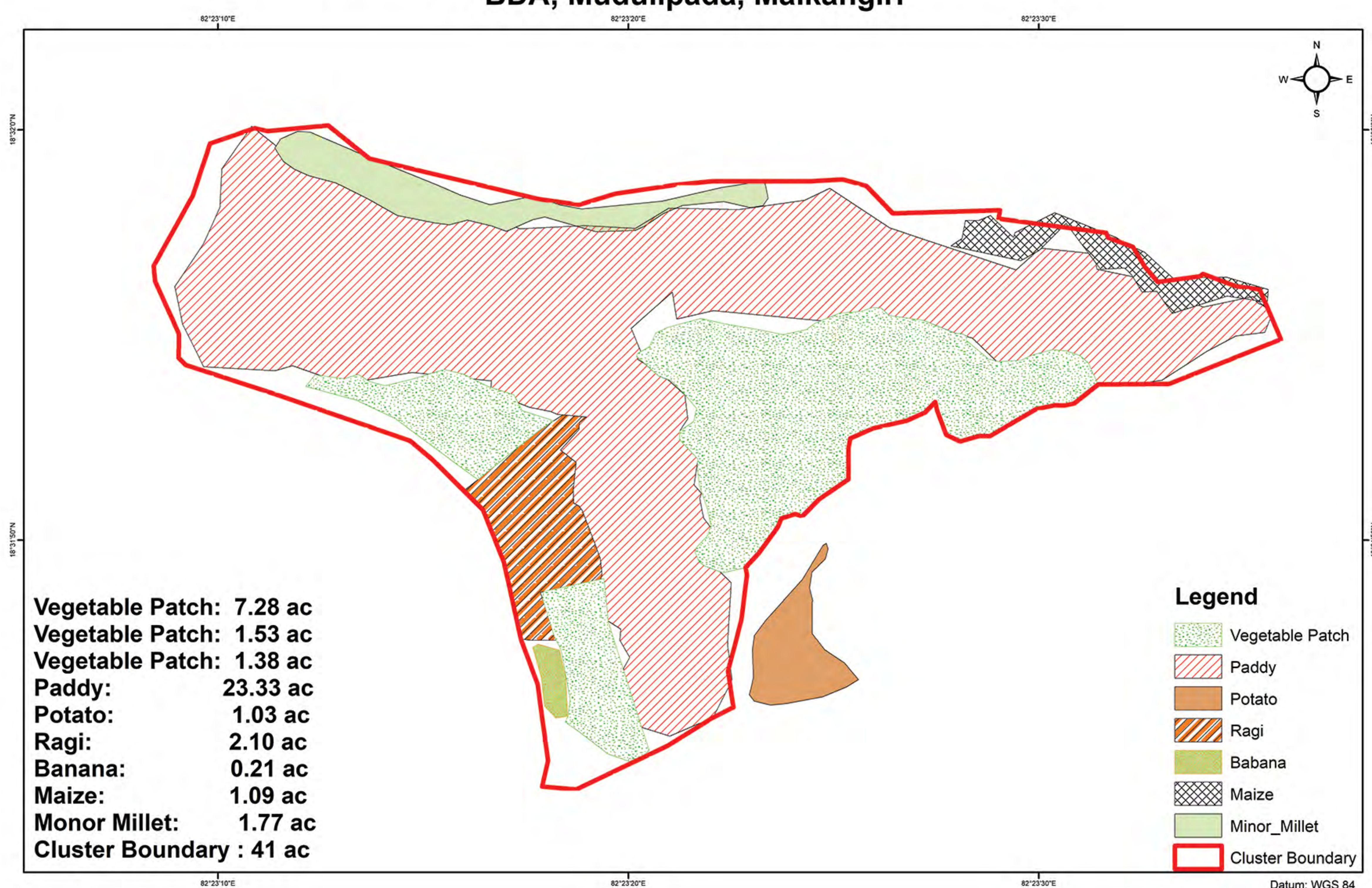


## GIS BASED MONITORING

Monitoring of various activities related to implementation of different schemes is an important task under programme. GIS based monitoring has been introduced in the programme as an initiative for better transparency in implementation of various activities at field level. Initially, piloting is done for taking geo coordinates of different structures specifically soil moisture conservation interventions, entry point activities, location of administrative units, habitations, plantation etc., to actually access the physical progress. Programme has taken an initiative for GIS based monitoring of field activities for better transparency in implementation. Plantation and cluster related cropping has also done 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 initiated for geo tagging of different activities for effective monitoring.

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 also 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 helps to eliminate the duplicity of works. GIS 360-degree photos are taken for each activity taken up through programme. It is also ensured photos of the activities are taken at each step like pre, during and harvesting or completion. All round efforts are taken to ensure the monitoring of the programme.

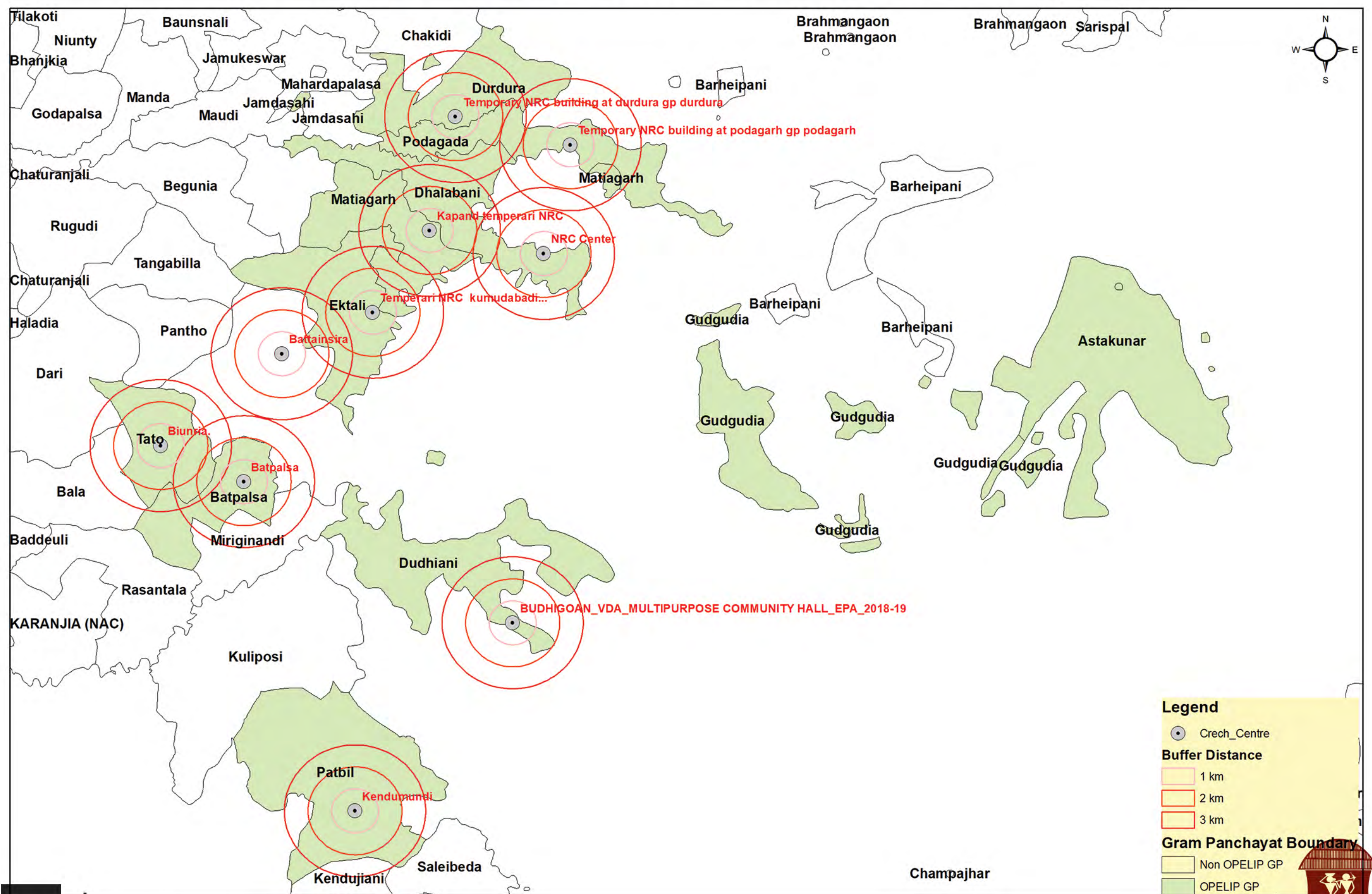
### Maliguda Agriculture Cluster BDA, Mudulipada, Malkangiri







## NRC cum Crech Centre of HKMDA Jashipur

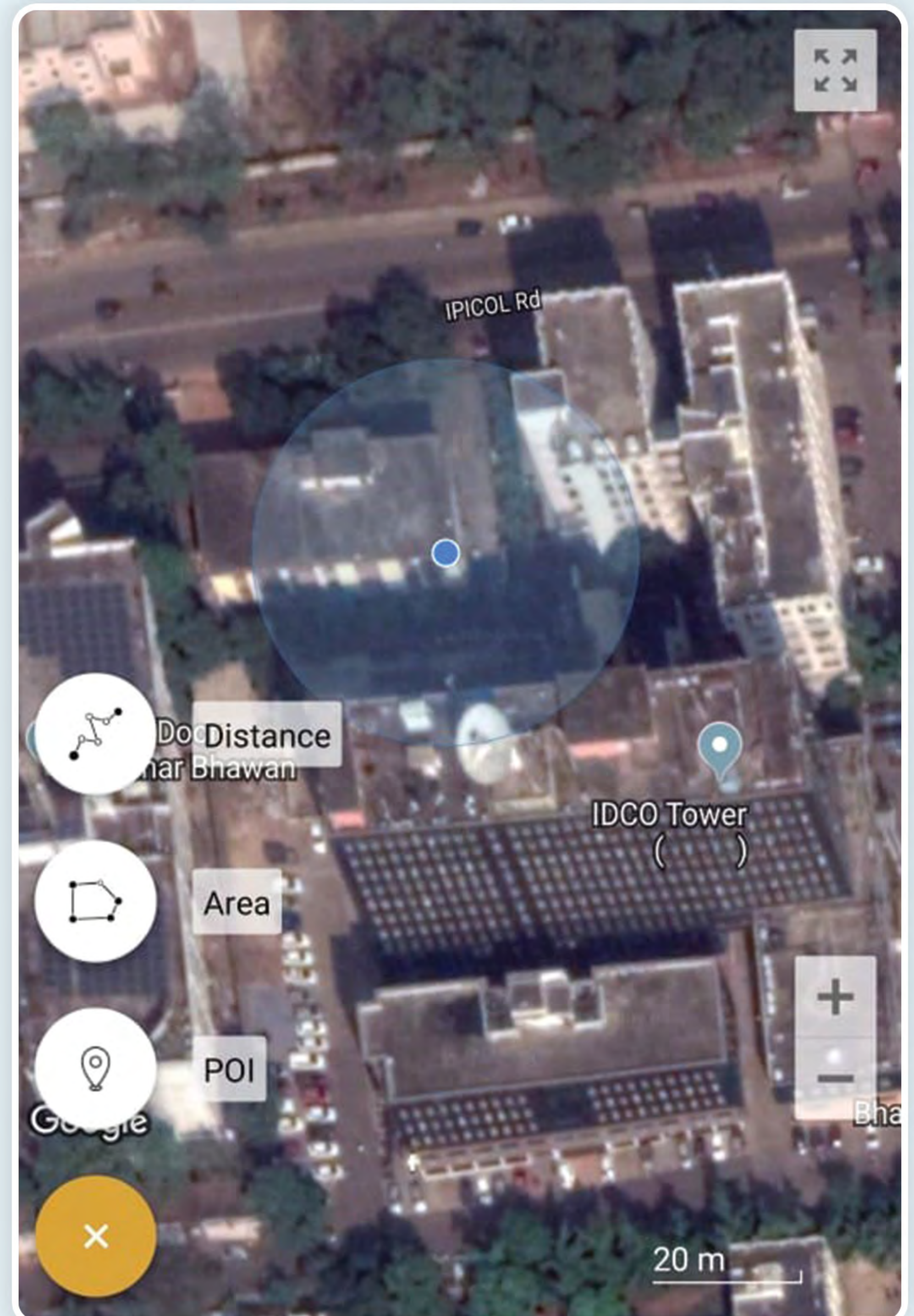




## GIS PLATFORM FOR MONITORING PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- ✓ GIS based participatory planning and use of thematic maps (Drainage, Slope, Land Use & Treatment Maps)
- ✓ Collection of spatial data of project activities such as administrative units, IGA, EPA etc. through Android based mobile application.
- ✓ GIS based monitoring of Agricultural Cluster, plantation, Gravity Fed irrigation & drinking water project through Google image
- ✓ Capturing high resolution drone photography and 360 degree camera coverage for geo tagging

## MONITORING USING GOOGLE IMAGES







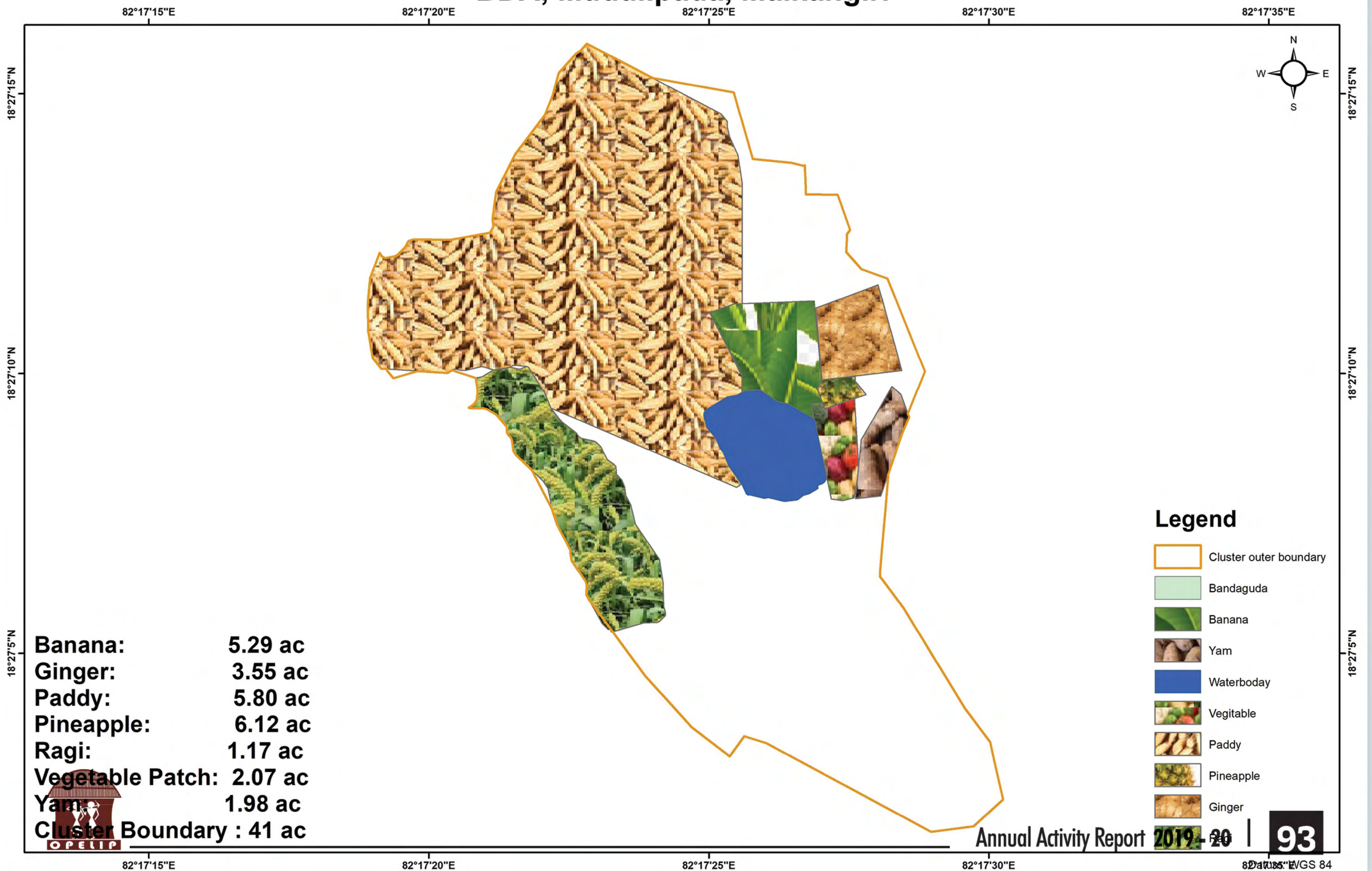


# MONITORING OF AGRICULTURAL CLUSTER

Street View - Aug 2019



## Bandaguda Agriculture Cluster BDA, Mudulipada, Malkangiri









## CHAPTER 8

# FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

### 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 done through 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

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 109.21 Cr (March 2020)
Total Expenditure (IFAD + GoO)	: INR 150.95 Cr

### Expenditure Position of IFAD & GoO Fund

(INR in Crore)

Year	Amount Received	Expenditure Incurred
2015 - 16	1	-
2016 - 17	10	0.59
2017 - 18	50	19.93
2018 - 19	88	51.00
2019 - 20	100	79.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>150.95</b>



# ANNEXURE

## PHYSICAL PROGRESS

### MPA-WISE STATUS OF COMMUNITY LEVEL INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 2019-20

Sl. No.	MPA Name	Total No. of GP	Total VDC	No. of SHG	No. of CLF Formed	No. of GPLF Formed
1	BDA, Mudulipada	3	48	239	43	4
2	CBDA, Sunabeda	3	23	161	21	3
3	DDA, K.Gumma	4	58	252	23	3
4	DKDA, Chatikona	5	89	420	37	5
5	DKDA, Parsali	2	38	157	17	2
6	HK&MDA, Jashipur	12	81	869	71	12
7	JDA, Gonasika	6	54	367	58	6
8	KKDA, Belghar	4	71	234	28	4
9	KKDA, Lanjigarh	5	34	217	27	5
10	LDA, Morada	8	101	951	56	5
11	LSDA, Putasing	2	8	90	13	2
12	LSDA, Serango	3	32	274	23	3
13	PBDA, Jamardihi	6	50	377	34	6
14	PBDA, Khuntagaon	5	50	379	7	0
15	PBDA, Rugudakudar	9	72	798	68	9
16	SDA, Chandragiri	9	75	539	66	9
17	TDA, Tumba	3	72	241	25	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>6565</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>81</b>





**MPA-WISE STATUS OF PVTG EMPOWERMENT FUND (PEF)  
DURING THE YEAR 2019-20**

Sl. No.	MPA Name	Total No. of GP	Total No. of GPLF account opened	PEF Transferred to No. of GPLF	PEF Amount Transferred (Rs. in Lakh)
1	BDA, Mudulipada	3	3	3	15
2	CBDA, Sunabeda	3	3	3	15
3	DDA, K.Gumma	4	3	2	10
4	DKDA, Chatikona	5	5	5	25
5	DKDA, Parsali	2	2	2	10
6	HK&MDA, Jashipur	12	12	12	60
7	JDA, Gonasika	6	6	6	30
8	KKDA, Belghar	4	4	4	20
9	KKDA, Lanjigarh	5	5	5	25
10	LDA, Morada	8	5	5	25
11	LSDA, Putasing	2	2	2	10
12	LSDA, Serango	3	3	3	15
13	PBDA, Jamardihi	6	6	6	30
14	PBDA, Khuntagaon	5	0	0	0
15	PBDA, Rugudakudar	9	9	9	45
16	SDA, Chandragiri	9	9	9	45
17	TDA, Tumba	3	3	3	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>395</b>



## MPA-WISE STATUS OF TRAINING DETAILS DURING THE YEAR 2019-20

Sl. No.	MPA	No. of Training/ Exposure Programme Conducted	Vocational Training Provided
1	BDA, Mudulipada	45	7
2	CBDA, Sunabeda	15	
3	DDA, kudumuluguma	47	
4	DKDA, Chatikona	45	
5	DKDA, PARSALI	19	3
6	HKMDA, jashipur	49	10
7	JDA, Gonasika	43	8
8	KKDA, Belghar	24	6
9	KKDA, Lanjigarh	35	27
10	LDA, morada	19	12
11	LSDA, Putasing	14	
12	LSDA, Serango	1	
13	PBDA Jamardihi	18	11
14	PBDA, khuntugaon	6	6
15	PBDA, Rugudakudara	7	20
16	SDA, Chandragiri	75	9
17	TDA, Tumba	80	12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>131</b>









## Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme

**- OPELIP -**

**- PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT UNIT -**

📍 TDCCOL Building, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Rupali Square, Bhoi Nagar,  
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