

IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

OPELIP

2017-2024

Prepared by
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For:
Shakti Social Cultural and Sporting Organisation
At: Housing Board Colony Dist- Rayagada, Odisha-765001

Shakti



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Simultaneously, we are appreciative of the PVTGs who have cooperated with us in conducting the study efficiently.

We also owe a truthful thanks to the CSPs, the Livestock Inspectors, the leaders of the Self-Help Groups and the individual respondents of benefitted households to have expressed their impartial opinions and to have helped us in completing the assignment successfully.

We sincerely hope that the report serves its purpose to enlighten the impact of the intervention on the beneficiaries for DKDA and LSDA.

Mr. Akhil Ranjan Panda

Head,

Shakti Organization



1. SUMMARY

Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme [OPELIP] has been designed to follow the successful bottom-up planning approach of OTELP. Success in OTELP was attributed to the fact that the implementation process was owned by tribal people. Putting tribal grass-roots institutions (such as SHGs and VDAs) in the driving seat ensured the project was trusted by the local community. With local community institutions at the heart of the project, the new design focuses on scaling up activities that have already been tested and proven to be successful in Odisha. 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. Given the extremely severe malnutrition situation in PVTG villages, the design has also piloted an approach of mainstreaming “nutrition-sensitive agriculture” activities across all the proposed project components. The program was implemented by the ST&SC Development Department of Govt. of Odisha. Orissa PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Program [OPELIP] is being implemented across 12 districts, 89 Gram Panchayats covering 1125 habitations (Hamlets/villages). The programme targets to cover 96651 households during the 8-year programme period. The key objectives of the programme are food & nutrition security, ensuring livelihood opportunities, capacity building of PVTGs, entitlements over land & forest, improved agriculture practices for the increase in production, establishment of micro- enterprises as alternative sources of livelihoods and ensuring community infrastructure.

This report is prepared following the prescribed format in the Terms of Reference. It has 7 main chapters; sub-divided into sub-chapters [described in the contents part].

Chapter I: Background and Methodology

Chapter II: Life and living of PVTGs covered

Chapter III: Shakti and its role as FNGO in DKDA and LSDA

Chapter IV: Theory of Change

Chapter V: Findings and Observations

Chapter VI: Project Photographs

Chapter VII: Success Stories

The overall objective of the study is to assess the impact of DKDA & LSDA programme interventions on the economy, livelihood and quality of life of PVTG people covered under OPELIP.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- To ensure the food & nutrition security of PVTGs
- To safeguard livelihood opportunities
- To build the capacity building of PVTGs
- To ensure the entitlements over land & forest
- To improve agriculture practices to increase production
- To establish the micro-enterprises as an alternative source of livelihoods
- To ensure and build up the community infrastructure.

In consideration of the approach of the OPELIP (as described in the ToR), the study was explanatory and empirical in nature. Mixed research was applied to achieve the aim and objectives of the study. Our approach to carrying out the assignment commenced with a detailed and in-depth study of OPELIP's intervention module, its own expected outcomes; phases of interventions, its implementing modalities etc. The programme has promoted grass-roots institutions (such as SHGs, VDAs & GPLF) and placed them in the driving seat to ensure the project was trusted by the local community, with local community institutions at the heart of the project. The communities are taking ownership of preparing participatory plans and executing and monitoring the activities with the hand-holding support of the project staff. Given the extremely severe malnutrition situation in PVTG villages, the programme kept close contact and collaboration with different mainstream players to ensure it.

The study was to assess the impact of the programme in DKDA and LSDA projects undertaken by SHAKTI Organization. It tries to assess the impact on income and standard of living of beneficiary households and women SHGs. The study assesses the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions under livelihood schemes along with other initiatives. Besides, it tries to understand the changes that it has brought about in income enhancement, poverty reduction, and quality of life of beneficiary households directly and community indirectly.

2. Major Findings

I. Community Empowerment

a. Formation & Strengthening of Village Development Association

- ✓ 43 VDCs are formed
- ✓ All are registered under society Registration act
- ✓ VDCs are capacitated so that they can monitor the activities undertaken the activities in the project and even beyond
- ✓ Different infrastructures are promoted with direct supervision of the committee members
- ✓ Different capacity building programmes were organized to empower the VDCs

b. Formation & Strengthening of Self-Help Group

- ✓ 264 SHGs are promoted
- ✓ Several programmes were undertaken through line departments as a part of convergence programmes.
- ✓ Ensured better participation of women in different platforms.

II. NRM and Livelihoods Enhancement

a. Promotion of Backyard Poultry Unit

- ✓ 25 SHGs got the support for backyard poultry for sustainable livelihood
- ✓ Ensure regular income to improve livelihood

b. Promotion of Goat Rearing Unit

- ✓ 30 SHGs got the support for goat rearing
- ✓ Supporting groups have double the income during the project period

c. Promotion of homestead kitchen garden

- ✓ 200 women are able to enhance their capacity in home stead kitchen garden
- ✓ They are earning well through this intervention

d. Promotion of Farm Ponds

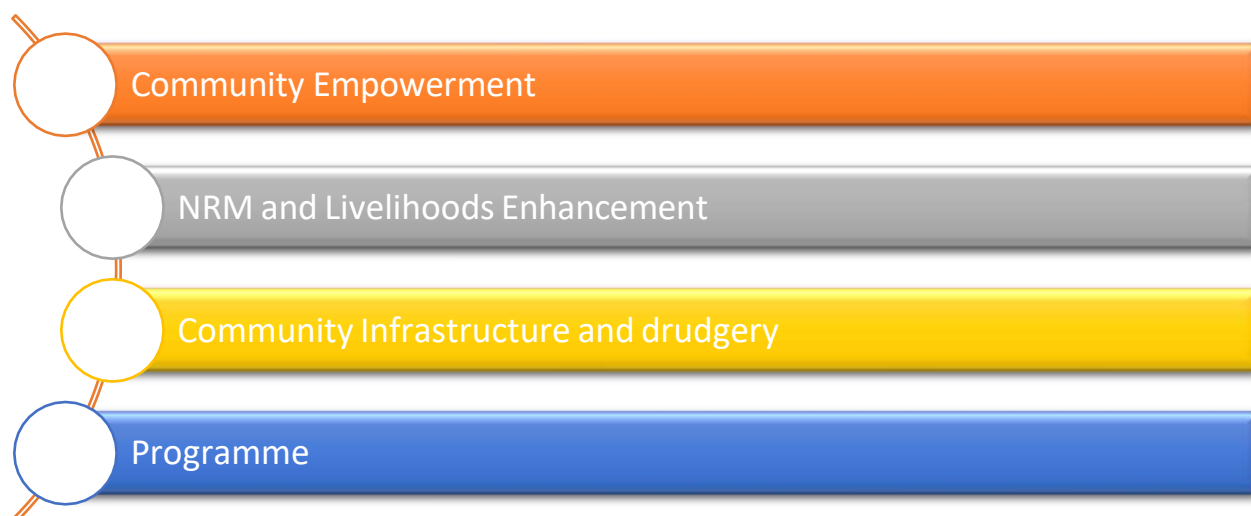
- ✓ 5 SHGs implemented farm pond programme to increase the income generation activities
- ✓ The sources of income were from fish, from duckery, from poultry, from flowers plants and from Kitchen gardens .so it is the unique income generation activity for rural women for their sustainable livelihood

3. BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

a. Introduction

The Government of Odisha in partnership with the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) has taken up Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP) meant for livelihoods Improvement of 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in the State. The goal is to improve their living condition and reduction of poverty.

SHAKTI has been an active part of Odisha Primitive Empowerment Livelihoods Improvement Programme [OPELIP] has been designed to follow the successful bottom-up planning approach of OTELP. Success in OTELP was attributed to the fact that the implementation process was owned by tribal people. Putting tribal grass-roots institutions (such as WSHGs and VDAs) in the driving seat ensured the project was trusted by the local community, with local community institutions at the heart of the project. The communities are taking ownership of preparing plans, executing 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. Given the extremely severe malnutrition situation in PVTG villages, the programme kept close contact and collaboration with different mainstream players to ensure it. Its major components are:



b. Objectives of the Programme

The key objectives of the programme are:

- (i) To ensure the food & nutrition security of PVTGs
- (ii) To safeguard livelihood opportunities
- (iii) To build the capacity building of PVTGs
- (iv) To ensure the entitlements over land & forest
- (v) To improve agriculture practices to increase production
- (vi) To establish the micro-enterprises as an alternative source of livelihoods
- (vii) To ensure and build up the community infrastructure.

OPELIP commenced in mid-2017 and is planned to end in 2024. The program covers 12 districts in the state of Odisha and aims to improve the living standards of at least 62,356 beneficiary households, namely 32,090 PVTGs, 13,970 other ST households, 5,486 Scheduled Caste (SC) households, and 10,810 other households (IFAD, 2014). OPELIP was rolled out as a scale-up following the successful implementation of a similar IFAD-funded program called the Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Project (OTELP), which was implemented from 2004 to 2015 (OTELP, 2016). OPELIP uses a comprehensive approach that includes support for improved access to land and land titles, capacity building to improve gender balance, access to credit and markets, improvement of community infrastructure, and essential social services (IFAD, 2014). OPELIP is also defined by IFAD as a “nutrition-sensitive” project, meaning that its design integrated elements with the specific intent of improving the nutritional status of beneficiary households.

The goal of OPELIP is to reduce poverty and improve the wellbeing of PVTGs through income growth and improved food and nutrition security for about 62,356 households, including other tribal and poor households in the intervention areas. The program aims to achieve this goal through the following four components: (1) community empowerment; (2) natural resource management, food and nutrition security, and livelihood improvement; (3) community infrastructure and drudgery reduction, and (4) program management. These four components (explained in more detail below) are expected to play a crucial role in improving the well-being of PVTG households by providing solutions to their weak community-based institutions, infrastructure, and overdependence on subsistence farming and forest gathering for their livelihoods, in addition to shedding light on the program’s overall management.

Some of the agencies decided to take up Impact Assessment of their activities under OPELIP of which SHAKTI is one.

The overall objective the study is to assess the impact of the activities of the project interventions on the economy, livelihood and quality of life of PVTG people covered under SHAKTI project area under OPELIP project.

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

-  To study the impact of interventions on the livelihood, economy, drudgery reduction and quality of life of PVTG beneficiaries under DKDA in Rayagada.
-  To analyze the profits/benefits accrued from the different livelihood interventions by the PVTG beneficiaries in terms of income enhancement, drudgery reduction, and other aspects towards which the intervention was targeted.

c. Justification of the study

The Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Program supported women SHGs and beneficiary households to enhance their income levels through different interventions. The PVTG WSHGs / individual HHs are recommended by the Village Development Committee / Association and provisionally selected by the Junior Agriculture Officer, Social Mobiliser of MPAs and Livelihoods & Rural Finance Officer, Livestock Inspectors of FNGOs as per criteria in the programme. The proposed study is to assess the impact of the interventions under the program.

One such agency called SHAKTI a FNGO under OPELIP for Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]-RAYAGADA planned to undertake an impact assessment study. The study aims to understand the impact of the interventions in the lives of the PVTGs in the target area under OPELIP. It has tried to assess the impact on income and standard of living of beneficiary households and women SHGs and assess the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions under livelihood schemes. Besides, it aims to understand the changes that it has brought about in income enhancement, poverty reduction, and quality of life of beneficiary households directly and community indirectly. To study the socio-economic conditions of target beneficiaries' door-to-door household survey has been made. Their perception concerning the schemes and benefits has been explored during the impact assessment survey. The perception of the community at the village level has been recorded during the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Gaps and suggestions are explored by Key stakeholders, staff of FNGOs, MPA officials, CRPs etc. For this purpose, nine villages are covered from two GPs.

d. Approach and Methodology

In consideration of the approach of the OPELIP (as described in the ToR), the study was exploratory and empirical. A mixed research method was applied to achieve the aim and objectives of the study. Our approach to carrying out the assignment commenced with a detailed and in-depth study of OPELIP's intervention module, its own expected outcomes; phases of interventions, its implementing modalities etc.

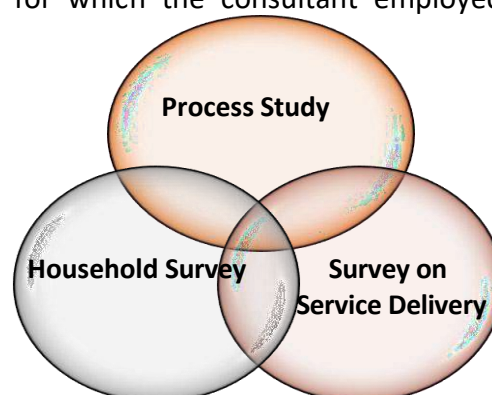
The programme has promoted grass-roots institutions (such as SHGs, VDAs & GPLF) and placed them in the driving seat to ensure the project was trusted by the local community, with local community institutions at the heart of the project. The communities are taking ownership of preparing participatory plans, executing and monitoring the activities with the hand-holding support of the project staff. Given the extremely severe malnutrition situation in PVTG villages, the programme kept close contact and collaboration with different mainstream players to ensure it.

The study was to assess the impact of the project under the program covering women SHGs and beneficiary households under OPELIP. The study reviewed schematic guidelines, processes and programme interventions made by OPELIP. It tries to assess the impact on income and standard of living of beneficiary households and women SHGs. The study assesses the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions under livelihood schemes. Besides, it tries to understand the changes that it has brought about in income enhancement, poverty reduction, and quality of life of beneficiary households directly and community indirectly.

The scope of work outlined in the ToR required the collection of large-scale data. For evolving a clear approach and methodology, the data required for various tasks given in the ToR were structured into three key areas of work for which the consultant employed different study approaches and methodologies.

These three areas of work were:

- a) Undertaking comprehensive Process Study
- b) Undertaking Household Survey
- c) Undertaking Survey on Service Delivery



Keeping these three different areas of work into account, the study adopted a multi-pronged approach using both primary and secondary research methods. The socioeconomic conditions of target beneficiaries were studied through door-to-door household surveys. Their perception concerning the schemes and benefits is explored during the impact assessment survey. The perception of the community at the village level is recorded during Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

e. Sampling

To assess the impact of the programme, primary data are collected from households. We have selected 9 villages of three-gram panchayats as sample in Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA] Chatikona and Lanjia Saura Development Authority (LSDA) where SHAKTI is working as facilitating agency in OPELIP. The details are described in the table given below:

Agency/ District	Name of MPA	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village
SHAKTI organization/ Rayagada	Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA] Chatikona & Lanjia Saura Development Authority (LSDA), Rayagada	Muniguda	Munikhol, Sibapadar	Ambadhuni, Kota, Denguni, Kaliaripeta, Sokata, Merkabandali, Serkapadi, Kesarpadi, Batudi

f. Indicators of Assessment

- Income enhancement of the beneficiaries through different programmes/ schemes before OPELIP intervention and during OPELIP phase
- Drudgery reduction and improvement in quality of life of the individual and WSHG beneficiaries.
- Increase in assets, savings, investments and decrease in trends of indebtedness, loans and liabilities
- Improvement in farm production and other income sectors towards the resilient household economy
- The social and economic well-being of the households supported under OPELIP.

g. Operational Structure

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is the nodal agency at the national level. However, at the state level, the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development (SSD) Department, Government of Odisha is the lead programme agency that is responsible for planning, fund flow, monitoring & evaluation, gender mainstreaming, knowledge management, etc. through the project management unit (PMU). A Programme Management Committee headed by the Principal Secretary of the SSD Department and the Programme Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner provide overall policy guidance. At the district level Programme Implementation Committee is headed by the Collector and the MPA (the Programme Implementing Agency) along with the FNGO for professional support.

4. LIFE AND LIVING OF PVTG COVERED

a. Description of PVTGs Covered

Among 62 Scheduled Tribes of Odisha spread across the length and breadth of the State there are 13 Ethno-Culturally-Vulnerable tribal groups first identified as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) during the 5th Five Year Plan period and later re-designated as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). This is the largest number in the entire country. Each such group constitutes a culturally homogeneous segment of the tribal population in the State. The PVTGs live in their remote mountainous habitats in a state of relative isolation – that has helped them to preserve their cultural identities manifested in their diverse languages, unique style of personal adornments, subsistence activities, magico-religious beliefs and practices, social organization, and colourful folk traditions of arts, crafts, songs, dance, and music. On the other side, their pace of change has remained slower and their level of development is lower than the rest of their brethren belonging to other tribal communities. This situation calls for special attention to their development. Since the 5th Plan with the implementation of the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach, 13 PVTGs have been identified in different interior pockets in the State of Odisha during different Plan periods and 17 Micro Projects have been functioning in these areas to bring about their all-round development. Recently Government of Odisha conducted a detailed baseline survey to identify the cluster of villages inhabited by PVTGs that are not part of Micro Projects and after the exercise, have created three more Micro Projects thereby increasing the number of Micro Projects to 20. Now various programmes and schemes are mainly addressed to deliver packages of services consistent with their cultural, social, educational, and occupational background to facilitate and gradually align them with the mainstream of society and enhance their social and economic status.

b. OPELIP Intervention

Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is a programme supported by The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Govt. of India and Govt. of Odisha.

The ST/SC Development Department under Govt. of Orissa is the nodal agency to implement the programme. OPELIP interventions are implemented in all 17 MPAs located in twelve districts of Odisha namely Malkanagiri, Rayagada, Angul, Deogarh, Ganjam, Nuapada, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Kalhandi and Mayurbhanj. This covers 13 PVTGs living in some 542 villages within the MPA areas and another 477 villages outside the MPA jurisdiction but within the 84 MPA Gram Panchayats (GPs). The main target group to be served by this Programme, as its title suggests, is the PVTGs.

However, adopting an inclusive approach to targeting, OPELIP will cover 62,356 households. These include 32,091 households from 13 PVTGs living in 542 villages within the MPA areas and the rest from ST, SC and other social groups living in 477 villages outside the MPA jurisdiction but within the 84 MPA Gram Panchayats (GPs).

The present study covers one Micro Project Agencies namely Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]. The description of this PVTG is presented in the following.

The Dongria Kondhs mostly live on high hill land locally known as „Dongar“ which signifies the nomenclature of their community as „Dongria Kondh“. They have a language known as „Kuvi“ and a distinct culture. They claim to be the descendants of Niyam Raja, their legendary ancestral king.

Their area comes under three community development Blocks namely Bissamcuttak and Muniguda of Gunpur sub-division and Kalyanisinghpur block of Rayagada district. Apart from these, some of them are also found in the Lanjigarh Block of Kalahandi district. The area inhabited by the Dongria Kondhs is a contiguous rectangular patch over the Niyamgiri hill ranges. Not only by their habitat but also due to their special cultural characteristic they are clearly distinguished from other Kondh sections as well as other communities. They are one of the major sections of the great Kondh tribe having about 10,000 population distributed in around 120 settlements.

The Dongira Kondhs are very simple, happy and straightforward forward and upright in their conduct. They have a lot of respect for their gods, goddesses, deities, spirits and unseen powers. However, they are very superstitious. They work very hard and enjoy leisurely hours. They derive pleasure from helping others and attach great importance to human life. They are outspoken and occasionally become very aggressive. They love their children and their family members and have strong feelings of togetherness among themselves. They believe in equality and feel proud of their social position and status. They depend on the scheduled caste Domb people for their socio- economic affairs. They respect elders and satisfy ancestral spirits at all costs. Both males and females adorn their bodies in a culture-specific style. They are very hospitable and proud of their village and territory.

The origin of the Dongria Kondhs is obscure. However, according to their legend and folktales, they claim that they are the brothers of other Kondhs such as Kutia Kondhs and Desia Kondhs who have resided adjacent to their locality and the Niyam Raja had settled them on the Niyamgiri hills since time immemorial. To differentiate them from other Kondh groups they keep long hair as an ethnic identity. They also prove through legends that they have been the original settlers of Niyamgiri Hill for centuries.

The land of the Dongria Kondhs is situated between 20°33' and 17°05'N Latitude and 81°02'7" E Longitude and over the high plateau of Niyamgiri hills ranging from 1000 ft. to 5000 ft above the sea level. The area is comparatively cooler and receives 80% of the total rainfall during monsoon. The Dongria Kondhs enjoy three seasons. However, the climate is relatively cool and pleasant throughout the year. February to June was found to be hot. In May the temperature rises to 33°C. The average annual rainfall varies from year to year. However, on average, it is found to be 60 inches. They practice slash and burn type of cultivation, which causes the depletion of forests.

c. Economy and Livelihood of People

The main occupation of Dongria Kondh is Shifting Cultivation. Besides, they do Horticulture, Collection of Forest Produce, Animal Husbandry, Wage earning and making and selling embroidered shawls for their livelihood.

d. Development Issues and Ongoing Development Interventions

Development Issues

There are several development issues of the PVTGs in Odisha. Some of these are presented in the following.

- Living in the most remote, inaccessible and eco-inhospitable areas leads to geographical isolation.
- Some groups are semi-nomads without any permanent or sedentary settlement
- Poverty and consequent poor health and nutritional status.
- Prevalence of nutritional deficiencies and diseases, especially among women and children leading to high IMR and MMR
- Prevalence of endemic diseases like Malaria, TB, Yaws, skin diseases, G-6 PD deficiency etc.
- Inadequate and inaccessible modern health care facilities • Inadequacy of safe drinking water
- Poor sanitation and poor hygiene
- Subsistence-oriented and less monetized economy.
- Dependence upon pre-agricultural modes of production, food-gathering and hunting
- Though economically backward they are not poor but relatively deprived
- Indebtedness leads to debt bondage and land alienation,
- Exploitation by moneylenders and middlemen
- Addiction to alcohol
- Deforestation, soil erosion and lack of irrigation,
- Low level of literacy, superstitions and lack of awareness for development schemes of government
- Involuntary displacement and rehabilitation
- Decline of Pristine Culture

Ongoing Development Interventions

The government has done several interventions to redress the development issues of the PVTGs in Odisha. The following are the main interventions by the government.

- Implementation of a Conservation–cum–Development (CCD) plan to address the critical felt needs of PVTGs by improving infrastructure and providing basic facilities within easy reach to eliminate poverty, increase the level of literacy, improve health status and overcome food insecurity.
- Implementation of OPELIP (Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Development Programme) for a project period of 8 years setting benchmarks for development in an integrated/convergent manner.
- Construction of 19 Educational Complexes for PVTGs in Odisha under ARTICLE-275(1) for development of education
- Utilizations of SCA to TSP for implementing programmes to assist PVTG households in the Micro Projects for income generation and creation of infrastructure incidental to income generation
- Coverage of PVTGs under Housing Scheme Health insurance coverage of all the PVTG adult members under a specially designed scheme called Janashree Bima Yojana.
- A programme named Jiban Sampark to look after the nutritional aspect of the children and pregnant as well as lactating mothers is under implementation in collaboration with UNICEF.
- In collaboration with APPI Crèche, the Spot feeding programme is being worked out by the ST & SC Development Department to ensure the health and nutrition of children and pregnant as well as lactating mothers. This will strengthen and complement the programme of Jiban Sampark.

e. Role of VDC and other stakeholders

A Village Development Association (VDA) is established in each programme village. VDAs establish a Village Development Committee (VDC) as its executive body responsible for the implementation of natural resource management and livelihood-related activities. In each village or habitation, there is one VDC Secretary supported by a Community Resource Person (CRP) selected from within the PVTG communities. Each CRP covers two to three villages.

VDC identifies certain entry point activities through discussions in the VDA with FNGO facilitation and implementation of VDPs. With rapport built in the village, the FNGO facilitates the preparation of a five-year Village Development Plan. This plan is presented to the VDA and once approved, it is sent to the MPA for approval and onwards to the SPMU. The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for the MPA area are drawn from the VDPs of all the villages in the MPA.

The identification and planning of different schemes, involvement of stakeholders in the selection of beneficiaries and role of VLD in the selection of beneficiaries in the MPA under study is as follows:

MPA	District	Identification and planning of Schemes	Involvement of stakeholders in the selection of beneficiaries	Role of VLD in the selection of beneficiaries
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	Combined by MPA & Lis	All stakeholders	100%

f. Beneficiary Participation in the Planning Process

Participation of beneficiaries in the planning process is a requirement for the success of a programme. It is found from the focus group discussions (FGDs) that in all the sample villages there is the participation of women and vulnerable in the planning process.

Both males and females have participated in the planning process in all sample villages of five MPAs, while only females have participated in the planning process in Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA].

MPA	District	Participation of women and vulnerable in the planning process		
		Male	Female	Both
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	-	-	9

g. Process Documentation of Livestock Scheme/Programme Studied

The process commenced at the onset of the intervention. The entire process was documented by the guidelines and steps. The paragraph below describes the processes that have been documented as per the steps of the implementation sequence starting from the selection of the beneficiaries. The relevant registers/photographs were verified by the surveying team.

Beneficiaries were selected in the meetings held in the villages and the proceedings were recorded in appropriate registers. The procedure strictly followed the guidelines (Aadhar linkage etc.). The following steps were also recorded in narratives and photography. Wherever mandated, the signatures of the beneficiaries along with the signatures of the CSPs, Lis were registered.

The entire documentation in both poultry and goat rearing was done following articulated steps, such:

- (i) Selection of beneficiaries adhering to eligible criteria.
- (ii) Proving livestock support
- (iii) Construction of night shelters
- (iv) Convergence with MGNREGS (in Goat Rearing cases; mostly)
- (v) Formation of Procurement Committees and its proceedings. Procurement adhering to community procurement guideline
- (vi) Training programs organized
- (vii) Visits made by the CSPs/ LIs/ MPA Officials in different phases
- (viii) Health checkups and attendance in the health camps/ Visits of VAS; vaccination medications, insurance coverage etc.
- (ix) Growth in numbers of livestock due to newborns/ hatching
- (x) Difficulties faced by the beneficiaries
- (xi) Tracking of marketing measures taken by the beneficiaries
- (xii) Funds flow statement

The photographs/ registers are available with respective Implementing agency

SHAKTI AND ITS ROLE AS FNGO:- A BRIEF NOTE

Name of the Project	Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihood Improvement Program (OPELIP)
Name of the Funding Agency	International Funds for Agriculture Development (IFAD) & ST & SC Development department Govt of Odisha.
Name of the Implementing Agency	Shakti Organization
Chief Functionary of FNGO	Mr. Akhil Ranjan Panda
Project time Period	April 2017-Sept 2024
Area of Operation	Two Gram Panchayat (Munikhola & Sibapadar) GP of Muniguda block under DKDA Chatikona MPA and two Gram Panchayat (Abada & Sagada) of Gunupur block under LSDA Putasing MPA of Rayagada district.
Target Community	Dangaria Kondha (PVTG) in Muniguda Block along with ST, SC, OBC Community and Lanjia Soura (PVTG) in Gunupur Block along with ST, SC & OBC Community

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD					TOTAL POPULATION									
PVTG	ST	SC	OTH	TOTAL	PVTG		ST		SC		OTH		TOTAL	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
667	855	622	1084	3228	1477	1630	1576	1811	1289	1425	1987	2053	6320	6919

Project Strategy

OPELIP has been designed to follow the successful bottom-up planning approach of OTELP. Success in OTELP was attributed to the fact that the implementation process was owned by tribal people. Putting tribal grass-roots institutions (such as SHGs and VDAs) in the driving seat ensured the project was trusted by the local community. With local community institutions at the heart of the project, the new design focuses on scaling- up activities that have already been tested and proven to be successful in Odisha. 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. Given the extremely severe malnutrition situation in PTG villages, the design has also piloted an approach of mainstreaming "nutrition sensitive agriculture" activities across all the proposed project components.

Major Components

- ❖ Community Empowerment
- ❖ NRM and Livelihoods Enhancement
- ❖ Community Infrastructure and drudgery reduction
- ❖ Programme Management

NGO Services

The Programme will contract NGOs for a duration of seven years to facilitate Programme implementation in villages in each of the 17 MPA areas. The contracted NGOs will engage local village youth as Community Resource Persons (CRPs) to assist the village communities in two or more Programme villages and train them in micro-planning and book keeping. The contracted NGOs will set up a Programme office in the MPA area of their operation and place a dedicated team of professionals at the MPA level comprising of an NGO Coordinator to be designated among 4 staff from a NRM cum Agriculture Officer, a Livelihood and Rural Finance Officer, a Junior Engineer, a Community Institutions and Nutrition Officer and an Accounts Assistant. The programme will arrange for capacity building of the NGO team through exposure visits and support of a Resource NGO contracted for this purpose.

Roles of FNGO (Shakti Organisation)

- ❖ **Community Mobilization-** the NGO will organize a Palli Sabha at each natural village in its operational area; explain the Programme concept and implementation modalities. NGO staff will involve traditional village leaders, elected representatives from the Palli, leaders of any functional SHG in the village, the CRPs, the Anganwadi worker and ASHA worker in this process. Following the Palli Sabha a Village Development Association (VDA) will be established in each natural village, with all adults as members. In case a village has less than 30 households, a VDA will be formed for two villages. VDA will select a four-member (2 men and 2 women, and a majority PVTG) Village Development Committee (VDC) to implement Programme activities. In addition, a Social and Financial Audit Committee (SFAC) will be established to carry out social audit of all activities implemented in the course of the Programme. The Programme will also take cognizance of the Village Health and Education Committee (HEC) and the Forest Rights and Conservation Committee (FRCC) that already exist in these villages. It will draw on the HEC to implement programme activities related to health, nutrition and education and on the FRCC for activities related to land allocation, NTFPs and forestry.
- ❖ **Preparation of VDPs and their implementation-** VDC will identify certain entry point activities through discussions in the VDA with FNGO facilitation and implement these. With rapport built in the village, the FNGO will facilitate the preparation of a five-year Village Development Plan incorporating activities described in Component 2 and 3. This plan will be presented to the VDA and once approved, it will be sent to the MPA for approval and onwards to the SPMU. The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for the MPA area will be drawn from the VDPs of all the villages in the MPA.
- ❖ **Training of Trainers-** The programme will engage the services of a Resource NGO to train MPA and FNGO staff as trainers using methodologies proven effective in training communities with low levels of literacy and outside exposure. Besides receiving training from Resource NGO, the MPA and NGO will be sent on exposure visits to OTELP and other programme areas. Once trained as trainers, the MPA and NGO staff will develop training modules for different aspects of the programme and train CRPs. They will also develop and implement a training plan to train GPLF members, SHG leaders and VDC members. The components of training will include forming groups, functioning of SHGs and other groups, nutrition, gender, etc.

THEORY OF CHANGE

Inputs & Activities	OUTPUTs	OUTCOMES	IMPACT
• <u>Community Empowerment</u> -Capacity Building through self -help groups, rural finance, training on gender, nutrition (causes impacts & remedies of the child malnutrition, infant feeding etc.) hygiene and health. -Promoting Village Development Association to plan need based activities • <u>Natural Resource Management, Food and nutrition Security and livelihood Promotion</u> - Land titles to landless, land / water management - kitchen garden, growing fruits spices and nutrient rich crops, poultry and goat rearing -Irrigation and storage - Crop improvement, grain bank and market access • <u>Community Infrastructure and Drudgery Reduction</u> -Installing rice huller, drying yards, food (e.g. Millet), processing facilities, smokeless stoves, fuel wood reserves - construction of toilets and drinking water structures - Easy year-round access to drinking water	• Women's self- help groups formed, village development association are functional and efficient, and training on gender, nutrition, reproductive health, marriage, etc. provided • Landless households provided land titles or rights • Water supply schemes and rain- water harvest constructed and operational • Gravity fed clean drinking water structures built • Farmer Field Schools conducted to provide knowledge and skills on post- harvest management, nutrition (training on nutrient- rich local foods, causes, effects, and remedies of malnutrition). Home Garden promotes • Production and consumption of nutrient dense local crops (Pulses, millet vegetables) fruits and food items promoted • Beneficiaries trained on poultry and goat rearing and on other	<u>House Hold Level</u> • Improved women's access to finance, control over resources • Secure land tenure of agriculture and home stead • Increased agricultural area, input use and household spending on inputs • Increased land under irrigation • Increased asset ownership and access to credit • Increased agronomic skills • Improved care givers' knowledge and feeding practices • Reduce malnutrition and improved child health • Improved sanitation and access to clean drinking water • Diversified diets (pulses, Cereals, milk, fish, egg & fruits, vegetables) fir children's men & women • Reduce drudgery (e.g. In millet processing) <u>Community Level</u> • Village development associations are capacitated and provide basic services • Distance to market reduced • Increased involvement of women and youth in community activities • Irrigated area increased • Increased use of clean energy fuels • Increased land development • Reduced drudgery for women	<u>House Hold Level</u> • Improved women's empowerment • Increased value of production, agricultural productivity • Increased agricultural commercialization and value of sales • Increased household income • Enhances wellbeing (asset ownership, consumption, and Household income) • Income diversifies • Food and nutrition security improved • Increased resilience • Increased school enrollment • Improved hygiene and health • Improved maternal and child nutrition (anthropometry) and health <u>Community Level</u> • Community can identify and mobilize additional resource • Gender gap reduced • Local market developed • Enhanced local food economy • Community health improved

5. FINDING AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE STUDY

a.1. Community Empowerment

(a) Formation & Strengthening of Village Development Association

- ❖ SHAKTI Formed & Strengthened of 43 VDC/VDA (Munikhol GP-13 & Sibapadar GP-30) for the smooth implementation, monitoring and sustainable of different development program at village level as a result 43 VDC/VDA members are playing vital roles with successfully for community level different development programmes.
- ❖ SHAKTI stand with village development association and village development committee (VDA/VDC) for the wellbeing of the community with their legal identity as a result SHAKTI able to register 43 VDA/VDC under 1860 society registration Act, now this is the great strength and assets for community people for future generation as well as implementing of different social and economic development program.
- ❖ VDC Members organizing village level annual planning meeting for Identify the different need based, livelihood based and rights based local issues such as village sanitation, village drainage, connectivity of village roads, improvement of village water sources and monitoring its through their monthly VDC/VDA meeting regularly and bringing them to the concerned line department for successful of the program
- ❖ developed community-based health, sanitation, hygiene, nutrition education and community infrastructure program which are created visible and positive impact at individual level, family level and community level
- ❖ SHAKTI created a human values education through different thematic based training program and regular interacted with community leaders and members, as a result community leaders and members have developed and improved skills and knowledge process on community participation, community monitoring, community management, community leadership and community ownership. Through this process SHAKTI have created unique identity among community and different line departments in project operational areas as well as Rayagada district and state of Odisha.

(b) Formation & Strengthening of Self-Help Group

- ❖ SHAKTI formed and strengthened 264 no of SHG (Munikhol GP-PVTG-52, non-PVTG-31 Total 83 & Sibapadar GP- PVTG-11, non-PVTG-170 Total-181) which are great strength and assts of human resources
- ❖ SHKATI playing a vital role with different line department such as Block, Mission Shakti, Odisha Livelihood Mission, Panchayat Raj, DRDA, ITDA, Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock department along with different financial institute like Banks, GPLF, LAMPS and other likeminded agencies for enhancement of rural fiancé to our target SHG members.

- ❖ SHAKTI created a best platform for poor and needy women through promotion of Self-Help Group (SHG) through this process PVTG, ST, C and others backward community women members are involved and make sure their active participation for the betterment of the community.
- ❖ Through the self-help group (SHGs) they have improved dialog capacity, decision making capacity, bargaining capacity, fearless dialog presentation in front of authorities and crowds of people. As a result, women are feeling happy and they know the financial freedom in personal life, group life, family life and community life

5.2. NRM AND LIVELIHOODS ENHANCEMENT

a. Promotion of Backyard Poultry Unit

- 25 SHG members were got support for backyard poultry program for long term and sustainable of livelihood program, through this program they have increased income and also got regular income for their livelihood improvement

b. Promotion of Goat Rearing Unit

- 30 no. of selected SHG were got support for goat rearing for their livelihood improvement and now all SHG members have double income through goat rearing activity

c. Promotion of homestead kitchen garden

- According to the traditional lifestyles of rural India, most of rural community have own kitchen garden for their own daily maintenance, in addition to this SHAKTI has taken a special initiative with scientific process for promotion of qualitative products with large quantity through homestead kitchen garden, which are consumption purpose and income purpose .as a result now more than 200 women are able to sound income capacity through homestead kitchen garden program.

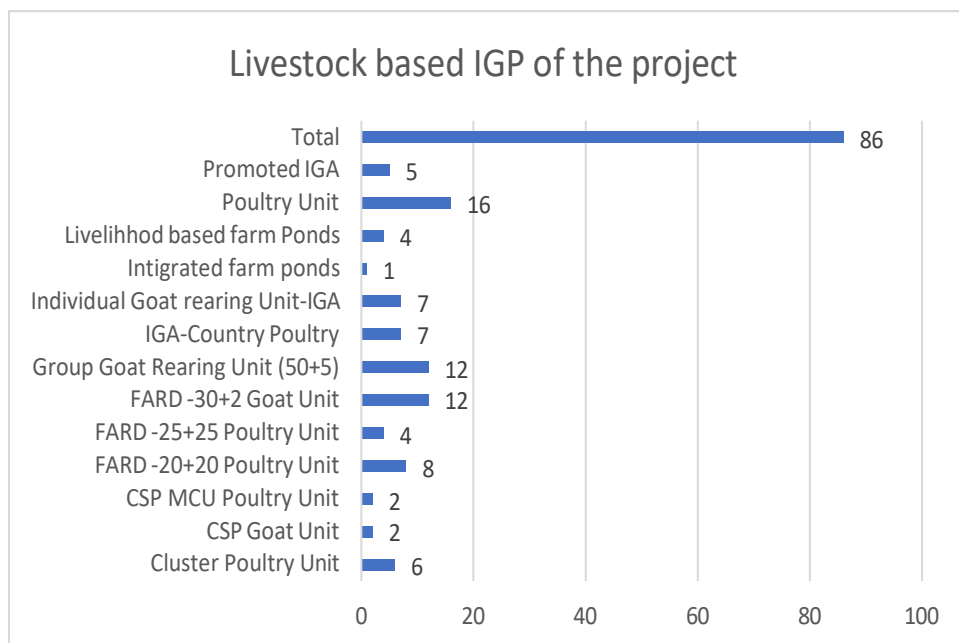
d. Promotion of homestead kitchen garden

- SHAKTI has selected 5 SHG (Jhiliguda, Kudulima, Goudaguda, Kardanga & Merkabandali) for implementation of Farm Ponds program, which one is integral approach process for income generation activity, in this process they can get multi-income sources such as from fish, from duckery, from poultry, from flowers plants and from Kitchen gardens .so it is the unique income generation activity for rural women for their sustainable livelihood.

Table - 1

Sl. No	Type of Livestock based IGP	Nos
1	Cluster Poultry Unit	6
2	CSP Goat Unit	2
3	CSP MCU Poultry Unit	2
4	FARD -20+20 Poultry Unit	8
5	FARD -25+25 Poultry Unit	4
6	FARD -30+2 Goat Unit	12
7	Group Goat Rearing Unit (50+5)	12
8	IGA-Country Poultry	7
9	Individual Goat rearing Unit-IGA	7
10	Integrated farm ponds	1
11	Livelihood based farm Ponds	4
12	Poultry Unit	16
13	Promoted IGA	5
	Total	86

Livestock based IGP activities of the project has increased the income of the entrepreneurs considerably.

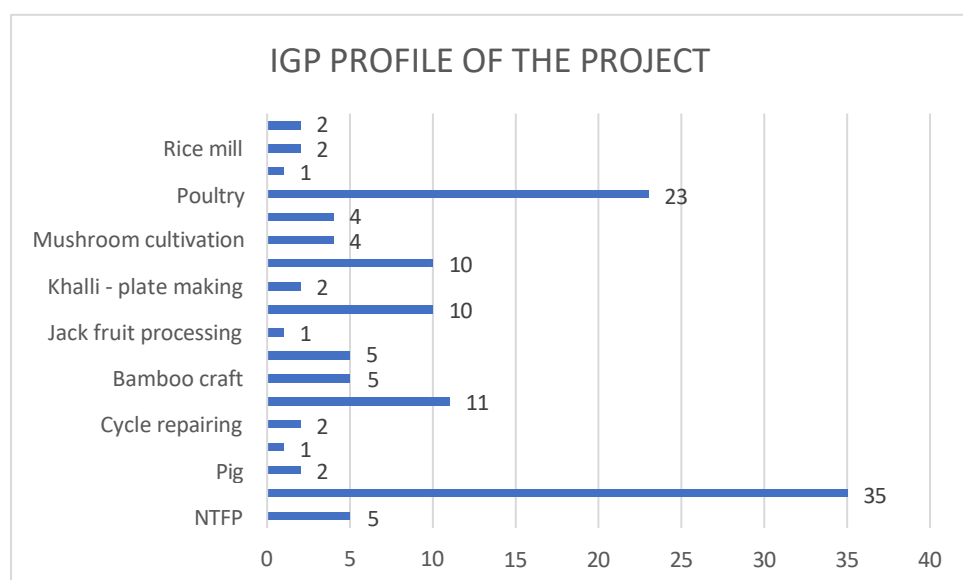


5.4. Other Income Generation Activities during the project

Table 2

Income Generation Activities	Nos
NTFP	5
Grocery Shop	35
Pig	2
Dal processing	1
Cycle repairing	2
Goat rearing	11
Bamboo craft	5
Hill Broom	5
Jack fruit processing	1
Tailoring	10
Khalli - plate making	2
Carpentry	10
Mushroom cultivation	4
Xerox	4
Poultry	23
Black smith	1
Rice mill	2
IGP	2

Different income generation activities are undertaken during the project to enhance the income of the entrepreneurs. This was an eye opener for others to start the program by themselves after observing the profit from the entrepreneurs who have received the support from the project.



5.5. Income Generation activities related to CSP

Table - 3

IGP related to CSP	Nos
CSP- Goat Unit	2
CSP MCU Poultry Unit	2
CSP-Agriculture	2
CSP-Horticulture	2
TOTAL	8

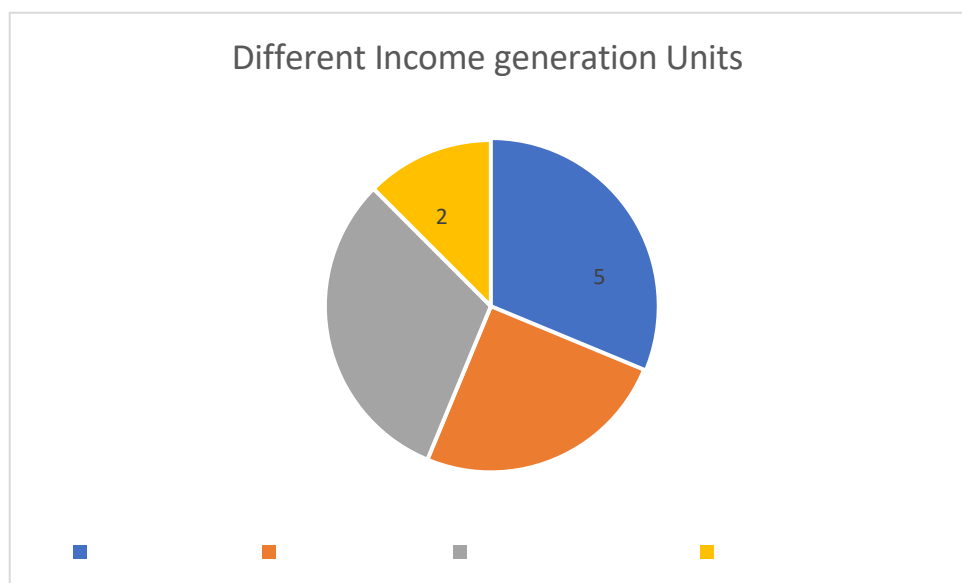
5.6. Other livelihood initiatives introduced

Table-4

Livelihood Based Activities	Nos
Mushroom Unit	5
Vermi Compost	4
Seed Production Unit	5
Agro Service Centre	2

The farmers had taken up other livelihood activities. They introduced seed production and started agro-service centres for the best interest of the project. They received handsome return from those interventions.

Fig: 4



5.7. Agriculture intervention and enhance in Productivity during OPELIP

Farmers Involved in Different Farming

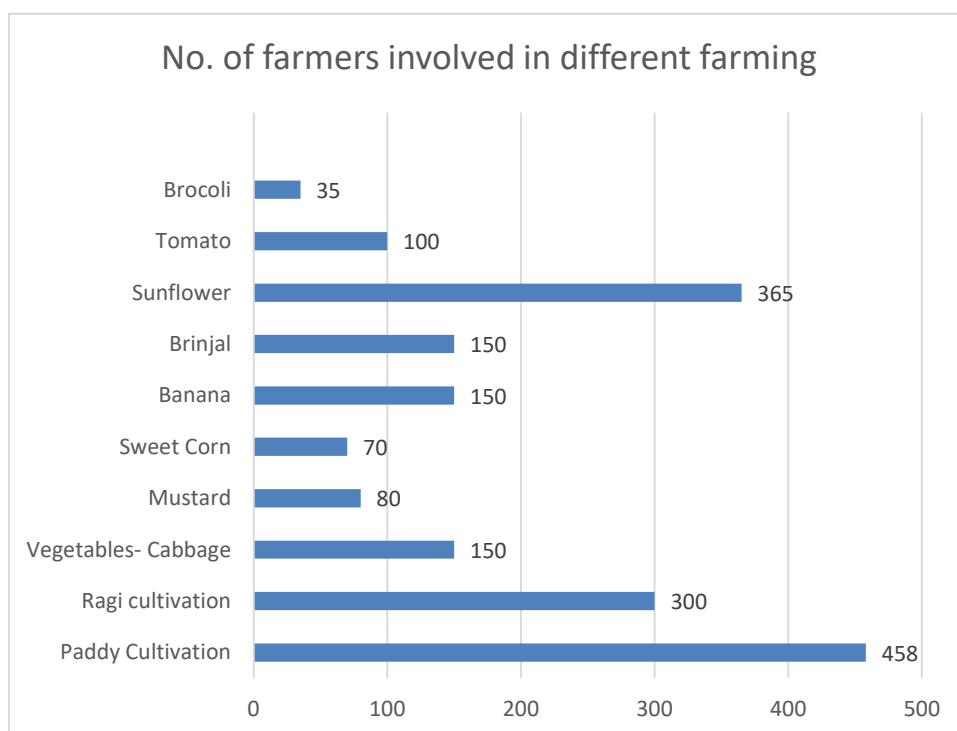
Table – 5

Type of cultivation	No. of farmers involved
Paddy Cultivation	458
Ragi cultivation	300
Vegetables- Cabbage	150
Mustard	80
Sweet Corn	70
Banana	150
Brinjal	150
Sunflower	365
Tomato	100
Broccoli	35



5.8. More people adopt the different crops in their field. They have introduced sweet corn and Broccoli in their field and get a good return.

Fig - 5

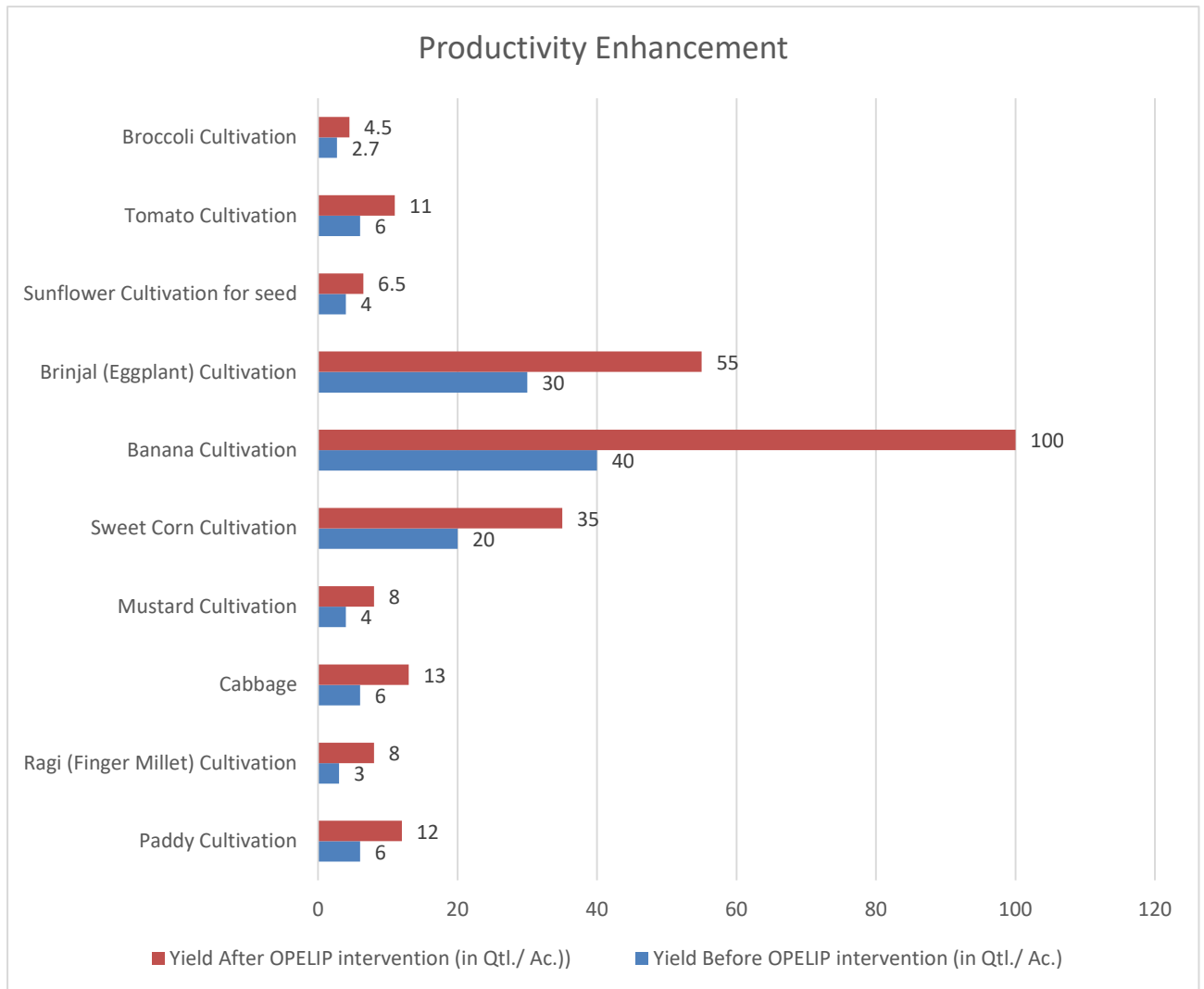


Productivity Enhancement

Table - 6

Sl. No	Name of the Crop (per Ac Production)	Yield Before OPELIP intervention (in Qtl./ Ac.)	Yield After OPELIP intervention (in Qtl./ Ac.)
1	Paddy Cultivation	6	12
2	Ragi (Finger Millet) Cultivation	3	8
3	Cabbage	6	13
4	Mustard Cultivation	4	8
5	Sweet Corn Cultivation	20	35
6	Banana Cultivation	40	100
7	Brinjal (Eggplant) Cultivation	30	55
8	Sunflower Cultivation for seed	4	6.5
9	Tomato Cultivation	6	11
10	Broccoli Cultivation	2.7	4.5

The productivity of the crops has been doubled after the project intervention which is depicted in Table- 6 and Fig- 6.



6. CHALLENGES AND DIFFICULTIES

There are several constraints in the project with special reference to livestock farming faced by the beneficiaries of goatery and poultry in the study area. As per focus group discussions with the beneficiaries in the study area, it is learnt that constraints faced by the goatery beneficiaries in DKDA are the care of goats as they are mostly kept in community sheds. Due to lack of care, the goats are subject to illness. The poultry beneficiaries in this MPA faced the problem of a lack of cage and egg caskets, which are not available locally.

MPA	District	Constraints/ difficulties in goatery farming
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	The major constraint is the care of the goats as they are mostly kept in community sheds. They are subject to illness. Poultry cages should be provided, egg caskets should be locally available for carriage

7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESSTIONS

Poultry and goatery farming significantly contribute to improving human nutrition, providing food with high quality nutrients and micronutrients; generating a small income and savings, especially for women. However, the high mortality rate is the main weaknesses found in poultry and goatery farming. Therefore, there is a need to reduce the mortality rate by improving the management. For the goatery and poultry programmes to be more effective the following recommendations are suggested

Goats

- The locally adapted goat should be selected for goat farming because the animals are adapted to the local climatic conditions and will perform best with the limited available resources in that region.
- Goats should be provided housing with adequate space, ventilation, clean and separate housing at least for sick animals and growing kids with less labour.
- The health of goats should be monitored regularly by veterinary officials.
- The goats should be provided fresh water and balance diet with hay, grains and minerals. Supply of balanced and adequate quantity of feed during pregnancy is necessary to reduce doe and kid mortality.
- A drastic change in the feeding schedule should be avoided.
- Efforts must be undertaken simultaneously with provision of necessary inputs: seeds, improved breeding stock, processing and marketing facilities.

Poultry

- Cage should be provided to the beneficiaries. Egg caskets should be available for carriage.
- There should be regular visit of veterinary officials for health monitoring of birds.
- It is important to feed poultry with appropriate food and clean water, refreshed regularly.
- The beneficiaries are taking training mostly on disease and feeding management. Efforts must be taken to provide marketing and housing management training to all beneficiaries.

Others

- The livestock sector has not yet developed to the expected level Ample scope for goat, sheep and poultry farming
- Improvement from traditional farming to modern farming practices
- Accomplish more number training programmes on land-based and non-land-based activities More exposure to livestock interventions
- Organize and strengthen village-level institutions linkage
- individuals as well as members with financial institutions
- The incidence of poverty is the highest in many parts of the block Scope for employment generation through multifarious activities
- Agriculture production and productivity are adversely affected by drought, flash floods, undulated topography and poor conservation measures
- Non-timber forest products have been a supportive source of income for the people living in the villages and having proximity to the forest resources.
- Most of the villages are not yet electrified
- Strengthen the current infrastructure facilities for livestock need to be improved Animal health care facilities are to be improved based on people's demand Convergence of various schemes/ programmes for all-round development

8. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The study results revealed that several improvements have already been made but several things need to be done with special reference to livestock practices in the study area are still traditional; that is, local tribal farmers' perceptions of small ruminants. Their strategies to mitigate its impacts were based on indigenous technical knowledge and their own experiences. Adaptive strategies including breed improvement, rearing of new breeds, health care measures and availability of doorstep services during animal diseases can improve the income and livelihood of farmers.

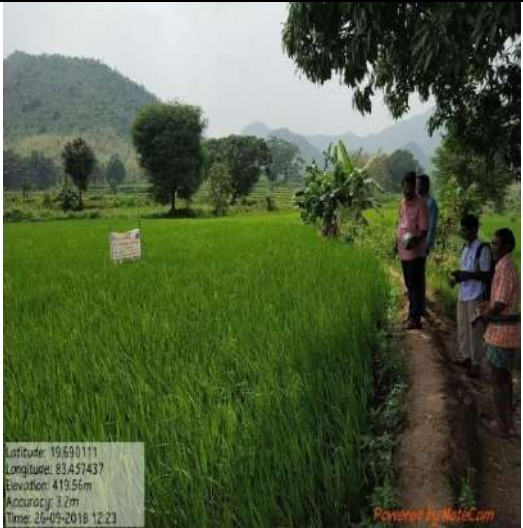
Proper planning through preparing a vision document called “Village Livestock Plan” is prepared by the community itself facilitated by a team of professional ? Involvement of the community at large in terms of planning, execution and monitoring ? Unemployed local young youths are trained to extend their support for programme implementation ? Facilitations of NGOs having their presence within the community ? The programme emphasizes the holistic development of the tribal poor through various developmental approaches:

- ✚ A team of dedicated professionals are to be placed at the district level for facilitation and to take this programme forward
- ✚ Special emphasis has also been given to different categories of vulnerable families so that nobody should be excluded from the programme
- ✚ A social audit system is also developed where community members can audit all the expenditure
- ✚ Different monitoring mechanism criteria are also in place to provide necessary support for the best way of implementing the programme

Overall, the livestock schemes under OPELIP have an important impact on farmers' knowledge, skill, attitude, rate of adoption of agro-technologies, employment, tangible and intangible income and strengthen social institutions in the operation of villages. Additional measures are required to improve the off-farm income-generating activities and facilitate a smooth transition from subsistence to commercial farming.

The study finds that programme intervention has positive influence on the livelihoods of the sample beneficiaries in the study area. It has not only supplemented their income but also contributed to improve their nutrition with the availability of meat and eggs. The beneficiaries have got support from the programme officials along with the CSPs and other persons involved in the programme. However, significant increase in productivity can be achieved with better management of goats and poultry and availability of regular veterinary services. It is found from the study that not all trained beneficiaries have practiced what they learnt during trainings. Therefore, OPELIP should ensure full adaptation of the trainings by the beneficiaries. Livestock owners used natural pasture to feed their goats; however, availability of natural pasture is becoming limited. As a result, natural pastures might not be an option in the near future. Therefore, in order to solve the feed problem goat beneficiaries should start growing different types of fodder shrubs with micro-irrigation. This can be done by making convergence with the agriculture department. Although, there are some obstacles that hinder the productivity, such kind of programme still has the potential of improving food security and reduction of poverty. As a result, further promotion of such kind of programme is recommended.

9. PHOTOGRAPS OF DIFFERENT INTERVENTIONS

ACTIVITY	PHOTO-1	PHOTO-2
Promotion of Paddy Cultivation		
Promotion of Raggi		
Promotion Cabbage		

Promotion of Mustard	 Time: 12-04-2018 16:09 Note: mustard Biju Bidaka At: sammanjurkupa	 Time: 11-04-2023 11:41
Promotion of Banana	 Latitude: 19.72565 Longitude: 81.49234 Altitude: 225.52m Accuracy: 6.0m Time: 15-01-2018 13:11 Note: ponds cultivation in	
Promotion of Brindles		 Time: 23-11-2018 14:58 Note: Hatipadar Brindel Damru gela

Promotion of Sunflowers		
Promotion of Tomatoes		
Promotion of Broccoli		

Promotion of Household Kitchen Garden	 Time: 09-08-2018 09:49 Note: Bajji & kalami shaga bed senevittigutti, Gengli bidika	 Time: 09-08-2018 09:29 Note: Bajji & kalami shaga bed senevittigutti, Gengli bidika
Household Crops Development		
Promotion of Pineapple	 Latitude: 19.581634 Longitude: 82.421634 Elevation: 800.57m Accuracy: 3.8m Time: 04-02-2021 11:59 Note: Pineapple Gengali Vidika	 Latitude: 19.581636 Longitude: 82.421636 Elevation: 827.45m Accuracy: 3.8m Time: 04-02-2021 12:00 Note: Pineapple Gengali Vidika

Drying Yards	 Latitude: 14.22386 Longitude: 83.459031 Elevation: 399.87276 m Accuracy: 11.3 m Time: 14/02/2024 12:09 Name: Drying Yard	 Time: 15/02/2024 11:20
Promotion of Turmeric		
Rice Processing Unit	 Latitude: 19.620941 Longitude: 82.457425 Elevation: 397.87 m Accuracy: 9.9 m Time: 02/06/2023 07:48 Name: Field Visit Program	 Latitude: 19.620941 Longitude: 82.457425 Elevation: 399.89 m Accuracy: 9.9 m Time: 02/06/2023 12:48 Name: Field Visit Program

Leaf Plate Processing Unit	 Latitude: 19.76194 Longitude: 83.479648 Elevation: 360.8 m Accuracy: 4.6 m Time: 02-06-2021 10:23 Note: Kulk press unit Maa Tanna shg At Samrangjuka p.o. vic.	 Latitude: 19.762002 Longitude: 83.47924 Elevation: 373.27 m Accuracy: 4.3 m Time: 02-16-2021 09:32 Note: Kulk Shing-1700 Maa Tanna shg At Samrangjuka p.o. vic.
Promotion of Bamboo Craft	 Latitude: 19.690250 Longitude: 83.410009 Elevation: 348.11 m Accuracy: 17.63.8 m Time: 16-02-2021 07:52 Note: Kulk bamboo at Anasapah near Dooa	 Latitude: 19.58043 Longitude: 83.433656 Elevation: 508.64 m Accuracy: 3.8 m Time: 02-18-2021 08:09
Ghats Cutting	 Latitude: 19.657079 Longitude: 83.481003 Elevation: 844.81 m Accuracy: 3.8 m Time: 04-09-2021 13:13 Note: Ghats cutting At Samrangjuka	

10.SUCCESS STORIES

I. CASE STUDY OF G-9 VARIETY BANANA CLUSTER –HATIPADAR UNDER SHAKTI

INTRODUCTION- When the Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Program (OPELIP) implemented with the Collaboration of Dongaria Kandh Development Agency (DKDA) which is supported by IFAD. The Project management Unite (PMU) Bhubaneswar is designing the strategically planning Through the local FNGO Shakti in two Gram panchayat namely Sibapadar and Munikhol of Muniguda block of Rayagada district and started with strategically effort on Empowering the tribal's and enabling them to enhance their livelihood promotion, food security, to increase their income and improve overall quality of their livelihood with specific objectives through various scope for implementation of different work with specific activity for PVTG.

The promotion of livelihood program through Community mobilization and community Participation Process of the community in the OPELIP planning. The overall strategy focuses on empowering of the community. The FNGO@Shakti Project team members along with Village Development Association (VDA)/ Village Development Committee (VDC) and especially agriculture team members were solid emphasis on inclusive of promotion of sustainable livelihood activities through banana cluster activity.

Background of the Village- The 30 farmer's lives in OPELIP Project Operational villages name Hatipadar village closely located in nearby Dangoria Kandha villages under Sibapadar Gram Panchayat of Muniguda block of Rayagada district. The Village Hatipadar is distance 12 Km away from the FNGO Project Office Muniguda block head quarter and 30 km away from MPA@DKDA Chatikona office and 75 km away from District Head Quarter Rayagada. There is 45 Households with ST, SC & OBC categories household are living in this village. The main occupation of this village is cultivation & daily wages and Maximum are BPL & job card holders out of them 30 farmers are progressive small and marginalized farmer's category.



Intervention of the SHAKTI, OPELIP—During the FY 2020-21 OPELIP has been implemented through AWBP -2020-21 different activities in project operational area like- promotion of sustainable Livelihoods activities through promotion of banana cluster,

accordingly 30 farmers has been selected for Promotion of Tissu Culture G-9 Variety banana cluster with the initiative of local CRP, VAW, AO, JAO, and PM & Team Leader which is supported by DKDA Chatikona under OPELI project. As a result MPA, DKDA Chatikona & facilitating FNGO, Shakti through the VDC provided Tissu Culture G-9 Variety.

Input of the SHAKTI, OPELIP-- Mr. Venketaswara Kanta CRP and team members of FNGO along with OPELIP Hatipadar VDC has been taken special interest to 30 farmers for promotion of sustainable livelihood program through Tissu Culture G-9 Variety banana support from OPELIP as a result OPELIP has opportunity through AWBP-2020-21 to promotion of Agriculture program through Tissu Culture G-9 Variety banana cluster at VDC level. VDC members put farmers name in AWBP for Tissu Culture G-9 Variety and provided seeds (250 plants for each farmer) and Bio-fertilizers through Hatipadar OPELIP Gramya Unyana Sangha and OPELIP have technically support to all Farmer, Through Agriculture Officer and VAW like planting method, Plant Measurement & Technical method Plantation and so on for their sustainable livelihood improvement.

Output of the SHAKTI, OPELIP--As we know that Our focused target groups are Dangaria kandh, ST, SC and other backward community out of them 30 farmers are OBC progressive and frontline farmers of OPELIP Project and all family members are active participated in different activities of the OPELIP project.

Outcome of the SHAKTI OPELIP--After the intervention of OPELIP project FNGO @ Shakti Agriculture professionals were visited and assured to link to farmers on agriculture related livelihood program and during the supportive supervision and Monitoring period MPA @ JAO & PM also recognition for promotion of agriculture activities through banana cluster among 30 farmers at 3.0 HC of land in the year of 2020-21 financial year. As a result, local CRP and VAW have been taken strong initiative for inclusion of 10 farmers in promotion of sustainable livelihood through Tissu Culture G-9 Variety with cluster mode. With hole hearted all professionals and VDC members were provided more support to all farmers.as a result now farmers and farmer's family members are very happy because each and every Farmers have Income 50000-60000 from 0.25ac of land.

Impact Created-

- After intervention of OPELIP project the farmers skill and techniques improved on land preparation process, value addition process marketing linkages process, convergence and net-working process
- Through the different capacity building program farmers were gain more skills knowledge on village unity and community unity.
- farmers have created a new identity and model agriculture output village in the project operational areas for their sincerity and decent work

KEY LEARNINGS

- Now farmers obtained more skills and knowledge in the field of banana cultivation.
- Through the technical support unit of Shakti@OPELIP & DKDA Chatikona were created a remarkable changes in the community
- Shakti @ OPELIP and DKDA is the sources of new life for target individual and community.

Conclusion--through this additional Support they were great Changing on their Livelihood part, as a result now they were created a new identity in the project operational areas through this initiative.

II. CASE STUDY OFG-9 VARIETY BANANA CLUSTER-KEBEDATULA UNDER SHAKTI

INTRODUCTION- When Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Program implemented with the Collaboration of Dongaria Kandh Development Agency (DKDA) which is Supported by IFAD. The Project management Unite (PMU) Bhubaneswar is designing the strategically planning Through the local FNGO Shakti in two



Gram panchayat namely Sibapadar and Munikhhol of Muniguda block of Rayagada district and started with strategically effort on Empowering the tribal's and enabling them to enhance their livelihood promotion, food security, to increase their income and improve overall quality of their livelihood with specific objectives through various scope for implementation of different work with specific activity for PVTG.



The promotion of livelihood program through Community mobilization and community Participation Process of the community in the OPELIP planning. The overall strategy focuses on empowering of the community. The FNGO@Shakti Project team members along with Village Development Association (VDA)/ Village Development Committee

(VDC) and especially agriculture team members were solid emphasis on inclusive of promotion of sustainable livelihood activities through banana cluster activity.

Background of the Village--The 10 farmer's lives in OPELIP Project Operational villages name Kebedatula village closely located in nearby Dangoria Kandha villages under Sibapadar Gram Panchayat of Muniguda block of Rayagada district. The Village Kebedatula is distance 14 Km away from the FNGO Project Office Muniguda block head quarter and 30 km away from MPA@DKDA Chatikona office and 76 km away from District Head Quarter Rayagada. There is 42 Households with OBC categories household are living in this village. The main occupation of this village is cultivation & daily wages and Maximum are BPL& job card holders categories out of them 10 farmers are progressive small and marginalized farmer's category.

Intervention of the SHAKTI OPELIP--To promotion of sustainable Livelihoods activities through promotion of banana cluster, accordingly 10 farmers has been selected for Promotion of Tissue Culture G-9 variety banana cluster with the initiative of local CRP, VAW, AO, JAO, and PM& Team Leader which is supported by DKDA Chatikona under OPELIP project. As a result, the VDC provided Tissue Culture G-9 Variety banana through the MPA@DKDA Chatikona & facilitating FNGO@Shakti as per the need of the locality.

Input of the SHAKTI OPELIP-- Mr. Pinku Jakesika CRP and team members of FNGO along with OPELIP Kebedatula VDC has been taken special interest to 10 farmers for promotion of sustainable livelihood program through Tissue Culture G-9 Variety banana support from OPELIP as a result OPELIP has opportunity through AWBP-2020-21 to promotion of

Agriculture program involves Tissue Culture G-9 Variety banana cluster at VDC level. VDC members put farmers name in AWBP for Tissue Culture G-9 Variety and provided seeds (250 plants for each farmer) and Bio- fertilizers through Kebedatula OPELIP Gramya Unyana Sangha and OPELIP have technically support to all Farmer, Through Agriculture Officer and VAW like planting method, Plant Measurement & Technical method Plantation and so on for their sustainable livelihood development.

Output of the SHAKTI OPELIP--As we know that our focused target groups are Dangaria kandh, ST, SC and other backward community out of them 10 farmers are OBC progressive and frontline farmers of OPELIP Project and all family members are active participated in different activities of the OPELIP project.

Outcome of the SHAKTI OPELIP--After the intervention of OPELIP project FNGO @ Shakti Agriculture professionals were visited and assured to link to farmers on agriculture related livelihood program and during the supportive supervision and Monitoring period MPA @ JAO& PM also recognition for promotion of agriculture activities through banana cluster among 10 farmers at 2.5 hectors of land in the year of 2020-21 financial year.

As a result, local CRP and VAW have been taken strong initiative for inclusion of 10 farmers in promotion of sustainable livelihood through Tissue Culture G-9 Variety with cluster mode. With hole hearted all professionals and VDC members were provided more support to all farmers.as a result now farmers and farmer's family members are very happy because each and every Farmers have Income 50000-60000 from 0.25ac of land.

Impact Created-

- After intervention of OPELIP project the farmers skill and techniques improved on land preparation process, value addition process marketing linkages process, convergence and net-working process
- Through the different capacity building program farmers were gain more skills knowledge on village unity and community unity.
- Farmers have created a new identity and model agriculture output village in the project operational areas for their sincerity and decent work

KEY LEARNINGS

- Now farmers obtained more skills and knowledge in the field of banana cultivation.
- Through the technical support unit of Shakti@OPELIP & DKDA Chatikona were created a remarkable change in the community
- Shakti @ OPELIP and DKDA is the sources of new life for target individual and community.

Conclusion--through this additional Support they were great Changing on their Livelihood part, As a result now they were created a new identity in the project operational areas through this initiative.



BANANA FIELD (0.25HA)



PADDY FIELD (2.5HA)



ORANGE FIELD (2.5HA)



III. SUCCESS STROY OF BALBHADRA BADIGA

INTRODUCTION- When Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Program implemented with the Collaboration of Dongaria Kandh Development Agency (DKDA) which is Supported by IFAD. The Project management Unite (PMU) Bhubaneswar is designing the strategically planning Through the local FNGO Shakti in two Gram panchayat namely Sibapadar and Munikhol of Muniguda block of Rayagada and started with strategically effort on Empowering the tribal's and enabling them to enhance their food security, to increase their income and improve overall quality of their livelihood with specific objectives through various scope for implementation of different work with specific activity for PVTG. The promotion of agriculture activities is one of the major activities through Community mobilization and community Participation Process of the community in the OPELIP planning. The overall strategy focuses on empowering of the community. FNGO Project staffs are solid emphasis on promoting participatory process, building community institution, development of self-reliance & respecting the indigenous knowledge and values of the community.

The Niyam giri hill range in Odisha state of eastern India is home of the Dongria Kondh tribe. Niyamgiri is an area of density forested hills, deep gorges and cascading streams. Together with the 4,000-meter Mountain of the Low, Niyam Dongar, however for a decade the 8000+ Dongaria Kondh living in the Niyamgiri hill range. To be a Dongria Kondh is to farm the hills' fertile slopes, harvest their produce and they believe and worship to Niyam Giri Raja as saviors.

The progressive farmer Mr. Balabhadra Badiga is 52 years old lives in one of OPELIP Project Operational villages name Pajibali closely located in nearby Dangoria Kandha villages under Sibapadar Gram Panchayat of Muniguda block of Rayagada district. Village Pajibali is distance 14Km away from the FNGO Project Office Muniguda and 32 km away from MPA, DKDA Chatikona office and 74 km away from District Head Quarter Rayagada. There is 95 Households with mixed categories like SC, ST and OBC People are living in this village.

The main occupation of this village is cultivation & daily wages and Maximum are BPL categories out of them Mr. Balabhadra Badiga is one progressive farmer of the village, he have two sons and one daughter with his wife living one small kacha house.

GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

To promotion of sustainable agriculture and horticulture activities through cultivation and plants, accordingly Mr. Balabhadra main profession is to promotion of agriculture and plantation activities and he is promotion one small nursery nearby house and plants different fruits plants i.e. Mango, lemon, jack fruits, orange, guava and flowers throughout years for the purpose of self-promotion and supply to others for the purpose of sustainable economic development.

TARGET BENEFICIARIES

Mr. Balabhadra Badiga is one of the target beneficiaries of OPELIP Project and he is actively participated in different activities of the project.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

As progressive farmer Mr. Balabhadra Badiga under taken different agriculture and horticulture activities like promotion paddy line sowing, promotion of vegetable cultivation, promotion of kitchen garden, promotion seasonal agriculture, promotion banana cultivation, promotion of pineapple cultivation, promotion of turmeric cultivation, promotion of orange cultivation, promotion of cotton, promotion of mustard and sunflower and promotion of nursery for the sustainable economic development and self-employment.

MAJOR OUTCOME

After intervention of OPELIP project his skill and techniques improved on land preparation process, value addition process marketing linkages process, and convergence and networking process through the different capacity building program and different village level meeting program. As a result Mr. Balabhadra Badiga has created a new identity in the project operational areas for their credibility and noble work.

KEY LEARNINGS

- Now Mr. Balabhadra Badiga obtained more skills and techniques in the field of agriculture and horticulture sector and feel the ownership.
- Through the technical support unit of Shakti@OPELIP & DKDA Chatikona created remarkable changes in the community
- Shakti, OPELIP and DKDA is the sources of new life for target individual and community.

IV. CASE STUDY ON SUNFLOWERS CLUSTER OF BADADAHIKHAL UNDER SHAKTI

INTRODUCTION- When Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Program (OPELIP) implemented with the Collaboration of Dongaria Kandh Development Agency (DKDA) which is supported by IFAD. The Project management Unite (PMU) Bhubaneswar is designing the strategically planning Through the local FNGO Shakti in two Gram panchayat namely Sibapadar and Munikhol of



Muniguda block of Rayagada and started with strategically effort on Empowering the tribal's and enabling them to enhance their livelihood promotion, food security, to increase their income and improve overall quality of their livelihood.

The promotion of livelihood program through Community mobilization and community participation processes of the community in the OPELIP planning. The overall strategy focuses on empowering of the community. The FNGO@Shakti Project team members along with Village Development Association (VDA)/ Village Development Committee (VDC) and especially agriculture team members were solid emphasis on inclusive of promotion of sustainable livelihood activities through sunflowers cluster activity.

Background of the Village--The 70 farmer's lives in OPELIP Project Operational villages name Badadahikhal closely located in nearby Dangoria Kandha villages under Sibapadar Gram Panchayat of Muniguda block of Rayagada district. The Village Badadahikhal is distance 12 Km away from the FNGO Project Office Muniguda block head quarter and 30 km away from MPA@DKDA Chatikona office and 74 km away from District Head Quarter Rayagada. There is 182 Households with mixed categories like ST-01, SC-11 and 170 OBC Households are living in this village. The main occupation of this village is cultivation & daily wages and Maximum are BPL categories out of them 70 farmers are progressive small and marginalized category.

Intervention of the OPELIP--To promotion of sustainable Livelihoods activities through promotion of sunflower cluster program, accordingly 70 farmers has been selected for Promotion of sunflower cluster with the initiative of local CRP, VAW, AO, JAO, PM& Team Leader which is supported by DKDA Chatikona under OPELI project. As a result MPA@DKDA Chatikona & facilitating FNGO@Shakti through the VDC provided sunflower seeds as per the need of the locality

Input of the OPELIP-- Mr. Rajendra Behera CRP and team members of FNGO along with OPELIP Badadahikhal VDC has been taken special interest to 70 farmers for promotion of sustainable livelihood program through sunflower cluster because 70 Nos of needy farmers were support from OPELIP as a result OPELIP has opportunity through AWBP- 2021-22 to promotion of Agriculture program through sunflowers cluster at VDC level. VDC members put farmers name in AWBP for sunflowers cluster and provided seeds (500gm for each farmer) and fertilizers through Badadahikhal OPELIP Gramya Unyana Sangha and technical support from FNGO & MPA team members for their sustainable development.

Output of the OPELIP--As we know that Our focused target groups are Dongaria kandhas, ST, SC and other backward community out of them 70 farmers are OBC progressive and frontline farmers of OPELIP Project and all family members are active participated in different activities of the OPELIP project.

Outcome of the OPELIP--After the intervention of OPELIP project FNGO @ Shakti Agriculture professionals were visited and assured to link to farmers on agriculture related livelihood program and During the supportive supervision and Monitoring period MPA @ JAO also recognition for promotion of agriculture activities through sunflowers cluster among 70 farmers at 7 hectors of land in the year of 2021-22 financial year for rabi season. As a result local CRP and VAW have been taken strong initiative for inclusion of 70 farmers in promotion of sustainable livelihood through sunflowers cultivation with cluster mode. With hole hearted all professionals and VDC members were provided more technical support to all farmers.

Conclusion-- As a result now farmers and farmer's family members are very happy because each and every Farmers Have Income 12000-15000 from 0.25ac of land, through this additional Support they were great Changing on their Livelihood part As a result now they were created a new identity in the project operational areas through this initiative.

V. SUCCESS STORY OF MR.GOURA KULTIA OF WATER MELON CULTIVATION UNDER SHAKTI

INTRODUCTION- Mr. Goura Kultia is one of the frontline progressive farmers of Kebedatula Village of Kebedatula VDC under Sibapadar G.P. in Muniguda Block of Rayagada District. The Village Kebedatula is farmer's-oriented village and 100% households are depending in agriculture product throughout the years. This village is imminent under a good agro



climatic zone with perennial water source; before intervention of OPELIP all farmers were not practicing new agricultural crops in that village/area other than paddy. After intervention of OPELIP all farmers accepted the key objectives of OPELIP and time to time interaction with individual farmers as well as community as a results Mr. Goura Kultia interest to do something in new process which can fetch better returns as compared to his old cropping system and set an example to others.

During the 2019-20 financial years, Shakti-OPELIP team members both Experts and Village Agriculture Workers (VAW) decided to introduce water melon cultivation as a new intervention in the village. This was passed in AWPB and approved VDC Resolution in their VDA meeting. So DKDA Chatikona provided 200g of watermelon seeds with additional bio-fertilizers and others essentials services. The expert advice and technical inputs of the Shakti-OPELIP team helped him to manage the new agriculture practice with advanced techniques with regular supportive supervision and monitoring, field inspection and orientation on proper and timely use of fertilizers and pesticides.

As a result, Mr Goura Kultia was able to produce 2-3 tons of watermelon. As a result, he earned Rs 35,000to Rs 45,000Rs approx. by selling Rs.10-12 per kg during the lockdown period. The success of Mr. Goura Kultia in watermelon cultivation is an eye opener to other local farmers of the MPA. Due to his challenging mind set



to alter his age-old cropping system brought him happiness and making him a torch bearer in the area.

KEY OBJECTIVES-

To promotion of sustainable agriculture activities through cultivation accordingly Mr. Goura Kultia main profession is to promotion of agriculture activities throughout the years for the purpose of self-promotion and supply to others for the purpose of sustainable livelihood development.

Impact Created-

After intervention of OPELIP project his skill and techniques improved on land preparation process, value addition process marketing linkages process, and convergence and networking process through the different capacity building program at village level meeting program. As a result Mr. Goura Kultia has created a new identity in the project operational areas for their credibility and noble work but during lockdown period it is created negative impact whereas farmers were lost in selling price i.e. Rs.10- 12 per kg but in normal period it was Rs 20-30 per kg in selling price.

KEY LEARNINGS

- Now Mr. Goura Kultia obtained more skills and knowledge in the field of agriculture and horticulture.
- Through the technical support unit of Shakti@OPELIP & DKDA Chatikona created remarkable changes in the community
- Shakti @ OPELIP and DKDA is the sources of new life for target individual and community.

VI. SUCCESS STORY OF MAA TARINI SHG FOR KHALIPRESS UNIT UNDER SHAKTI

INTRODUCTION- When Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Program implemented with the Collaboration of Dongaria Kandh Development Agency (DKDA) which is supported by IFAD. The Project management Unite (PMU) Bhubaneswar is designing the strategically planning



Through the local FNGO Shakti in two Gram panchayat namely Sibapadar and Munikhhol of Muniguda block of Rayagada and started with strategically effort on Empowering the tribal's and enabling them to enhance their livelihood promotion, food security, to increase their income and improve overall quality of their livelihood with specific objectives through various scope for implementation of different work with specific activity for PVTG.

The promotion of livelihood program through community mobilization and community participation processes of the community in the OPELIP planning. The overall strategy focuses on empowering of the community. The FNGO@Shakti Livelihood & Rural Finance Officer and local CRP Mr. Baishnaba Bidrika were special emphasis on financial inclusions and promotion of sustainable livelihood program to selected Maa Tarini SHG.

The OPELIP Project Operational villages name Sana manjurkupa closely located in nearby Hatadahikhal villages under Sibapadar Gram panchayat of Muniguda block of Rayagada district. Village sana manjurkupa is distance 18Km away from the FNGO Project Office Muniguda block head quarter and 38 km away from MPA@DKDA Chatikona office and 85km away from District Head Quarter Rayagada. There are maximum ST categories Households are living in this village. The main occupations are cultivation, NTFP collection& daily wages and all SHG members are BPL category of the village.

To promotion of sustainable Livelihoods activities through Income Generation Activities (IGA) namely khali press unit, which is new for them and our project operational area. Mr. Baishnaba Bidrika CRP and team members of FNGO has been taken special interest for this activity for promotion of sustainable livelihood program through Khali press Unit because according to need and demand of area it has been selected, as a result OPELIP has one opportunity through AWBP-2019-20 to promotion of IGA program at group level.



VDC members and CRP selected SHG name in the VDC meeting and inclusion in AWPB for Khali press Unit and provided Machinery equipment through Sanamanjurkupa OPELIP Gramya Unyana Sangha for sustainable livelihood. Maa Tarini SHG is one of the active SHG in the village and all SHG members are active participating in different activities of the OPELIP project.

Impact Created

- After intervention of OPELIP project improved skill and techniques on unit management, marketing linkages process through the different capacity building program at village level program. As a result Maa Tarini SHG has created a new identity in the project operational areas for their credibility and noble work.

- In Initial Stage Maa Tarini SHG purchased Raw materials Rs 20000/- with this amount they were started their unit and selling per piece Rs 3.00 which is one rupees profit per piece. Total no of unit was 7400 out of that 5000 unit was selling @3.00 and 2400 unit is stock right now.
- During the lockdown period Maa Tarini SHG continuing their unit but lack of marketing their selling process is slowdown. Lockdown is major challenge for them.

KEY LEARNINGS

- Now Maa Tarini SHG members are obtained more skills and techniques in the field of small business management and feel the ownership which is the symbol of women empowerment.
- Through the technical support unit of Shakti@OPELIP & DKDA Chatikona created remarkable changes in the group as well as community
- OPELIP is the better platform and sources of dignitary life of poorest of the poor i.e. target group and community.

Shakti

