



Annual Activity Report

2019-20

Odisha PVTG Empowerment and
Livelihoods Improvement Programme

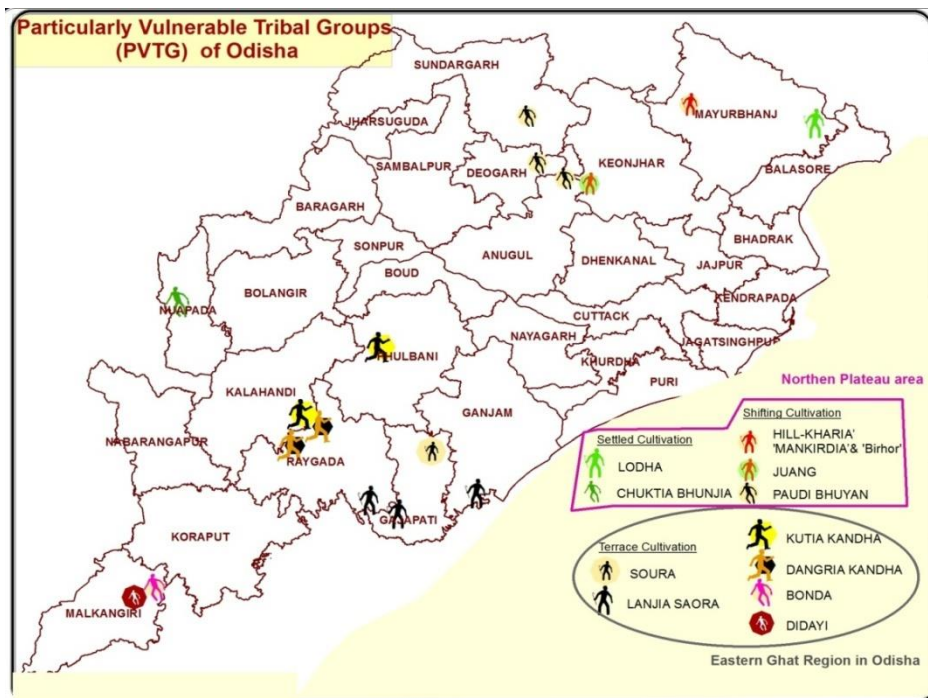
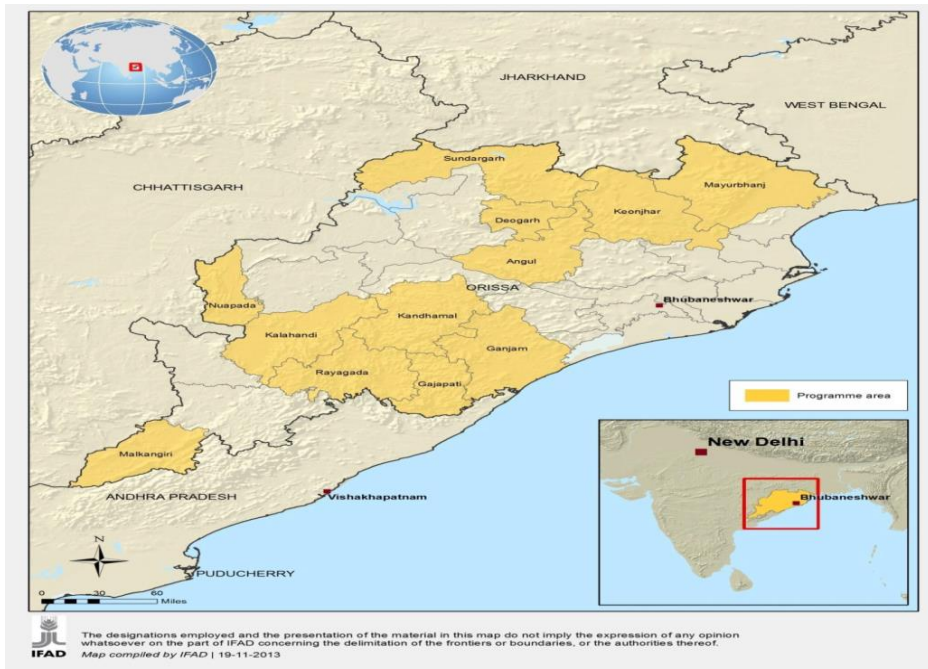
OPELIP

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Programme Area Map



CHAPTER-I

PROGRAMME COVERAGE

Introduction

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 cost is of 795.42 Crore INR. 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 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 ensured the project was trusted by the local community. With local community institutions at the heart of the project. The communities are taking ownership on preparing plan, execution and monitoring the activities with the hand holding support from MPA & FNGO staffs. 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 keep close contact and collaboration with different mainstream players for ensuring it.

Demography and programme coverage

OPELIP interventions is implemented in 17 Micro-Project Agency (MPA) areas located in twelve districts of Odisha namely Malkanagiri, Rayagada, Angul, Deogarh, Ganjam, Nuapada, Keojhar, Sundergarh, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj covering 13 PVTGs living in 1125

habitation villages & hamlets in 89 Gram Panchayats (GPs) and 22 blocks in the said districts covering 96651 households, including PVTG and other ST and SC households.

The table below summarizes the district, block and MPA where OPELIP is being implemented:

Table-1: Programme Coverage

No	District	Block	Name of Micro Project Agency
1	Mayurbhanj	Suliapada&Moroda	Lodha Development Agency, Moroda
2		Karanja&Jashipuir	Hill Khadia&Mankirdia Development Agency
3	Sundargarh	Lahunipada	PaudiBhuyan Development Agency, Khuntgaon
4	Angul	Pallahara	PaudiBhuyan Development Agency, Jamardihi
5	Deogarh	Barkote	PaudiBhuyan Development Agency, Rugudakudar
6	Keonjhar	Banspal	Juang Development Agency, Gonasika
7	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha & Kothagarh	Kutiakandha Development Agency, Belghar
8	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kutiakandha Development Agency, Lanjigarh
9	Rayagada	Bisam Cuttack & Muniguda	Dangriakandha Development Agency, Kurli, Chatikana
10		Kalyansingpur	DangriaKhanda Development Agency, Parsali
11		Gunupur	LanjiaSaora Development Agency, Puttsing
12	Gajapati	Mohana	Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri
13		Gumma	LanjiaSaora Development Agency, Seranga
14	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba Development Agency, Tumba
15	Malkanagiri	Khairaput	Banda Development Agency, Mudulipada
16		Kudumulguma & Khairput, Korkonda	Dudayi Development Agency, Kudumulguma
17	Nuapada	Komna	ChuktiaBhunjia Development Agency, Sunabeda

Goal and Objectives

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 27308 PVTG households, 39969 other tribal households, 8616 SC households and 20758 other poor households.

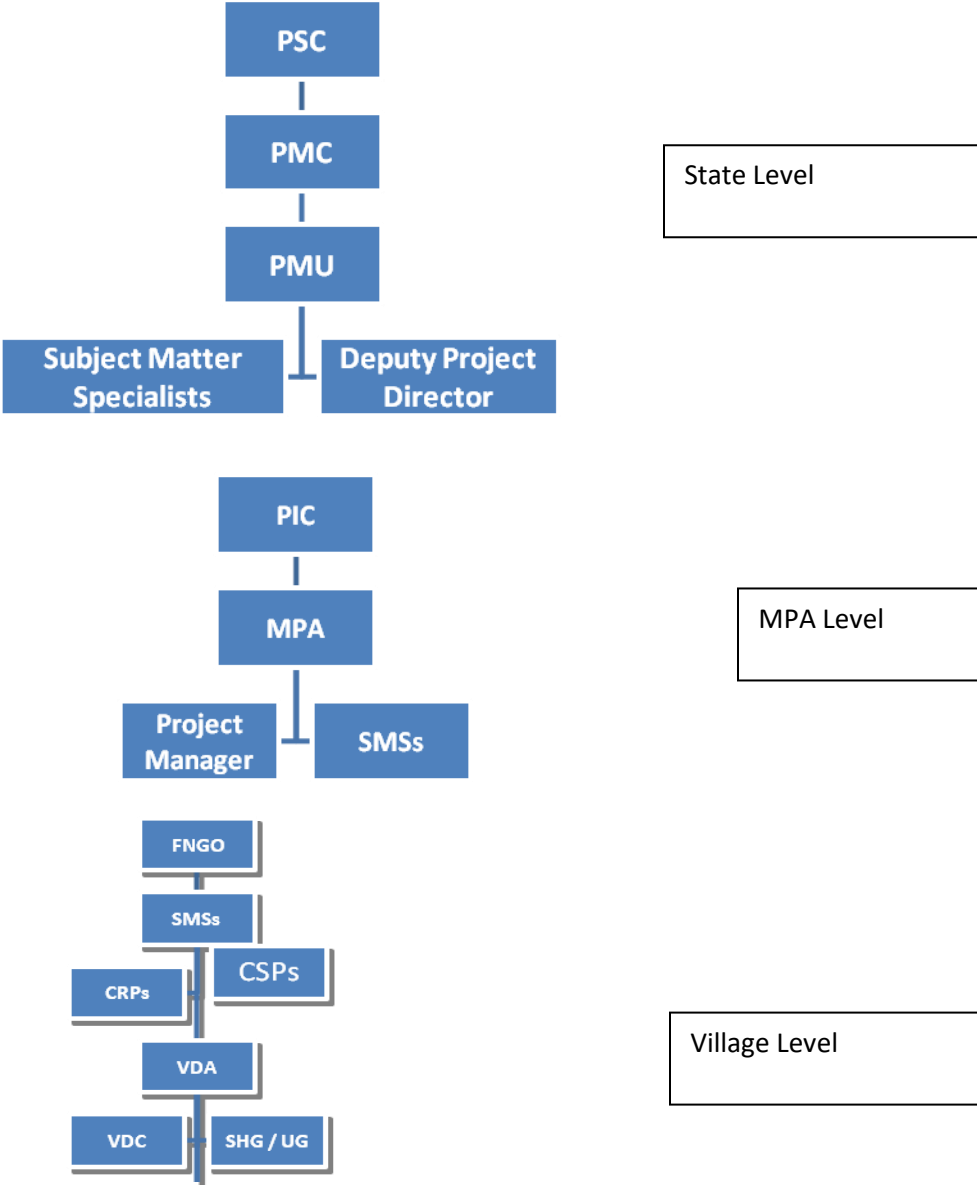
Organisation and Management

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 Secretary of the SSD Dept and Programme Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary provides overall policy guidance to OPELIP. At district level District level Implementation Committee headed by the Collector and Programme Implementing agency is MPA along with the professional support from FNGO.

Planning

The Programme follows the planning process undertaken by the respective Micro-Project Agency but with specific modifications to reflect the objectives and purposes of OPELIP. A draft Annual Work Plan and Budget is drawn up by the PMU by consolidating all micro-plans in consultation with the respective Micro-project and partner NGOs.

Institutional structure of Programme



Programme Interventions

Components and Sub-components: The OPELIP has four major components, namely (i) Community empowerment, (ii) Natural Resource Management (NRM) and livelihoods enhancement; (iii) Community infrastructure and drudgery reduction and (iv) Programme Management.

CHAPTER-II

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

Community Institution Development and Strengthening SHG & 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 are 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.

PVTG are considered vulnerable due to their especially low development indices when compared to other local tribe. Therefore, to organise all the PVTG household in a common platform Village Development Association (VDA) was prioritised and formed by the implementing agency. VDAs are established a Village Development Committee (VDC) as its executive body responsible for implementation of all developmental activities.

In developmental jargon there is a saying "Effective social mobilisation solves 50% of implementation". Therefore, programme has given much more emphasis on community mobilisation and strengthening institutions at grassroots level. In this regard programme promoted Village Development Association (VDA). This institution was capacitated enough to make SMART plan, prepare execution plan and monitoring the activities at village level. As of now the programme has promoted and registered 956 VDA under society registration act 1860.

As a part of social inclusion policy of the programme (OPELIP), at least 70% household is to be covered under SHG fold in programme areas. Accordingly, all-out efforts were taken to promote the SHG and other SHG linked community institutions like Cluster Level Federation (CLF) and 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;

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

Table-2 status of community level institutions

MPA Name	Total No. of GP:	Total VDC	Total SHG	Total No. of CLF formed:	Total No. of GPLF formed:
Morada	8	101	951	56	5
Chandragiri	9	75	539	66	9
Jamardihi	6	50	377	34	6
Mudulipada	3	48	239	43	4
Rugudakudar	9	72	798	68	9
Khuntgoan	5	50	379	7	0
Gonasika	6	54	367	58	6
Sunabeda	3	23	161	21	3
Puttasing	2	8	90	13	2
Belghar	4	71	234	28	4
Tumba	3	72	241	25	3
K.gumma	4	58	252	23	3
Lanjigarh	5	34	217	27	5
Chatikona	5	89	420	37	5
Serango	3	32	274	23	3
Jashipur	12	81	869	71	12
Parsali	2	38	157	17	2
Total	89	956	6565	617	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 grassroot 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. 5.00lakhs 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 SHGs.

For monitoring the SHG and SHG linked institutions activities, by-monthly meeting of OLM & OPELIP is organised at MPA level.



Table -3: MPA wise PVTG Empowerment Fund (PEF) status

MPA Name	Total No. of GP:	Total No. of GPLF account opened	PEF transferred to GPLF	PEF Amount (Rs. Lakh)
Morada	8	5	5	25.00
Chandragiri	9	9	9	45.00
Jamardihi	6	6	6	30.00
Mudulipada	3	3	3	15.00
Rugudakudar	9	9	9	45.00
Khuntgoan	5	0	0	0.00
Gonasika	6	6	6	30.00
Sunabeda	3	3	3	15.00
Puttasing	2	2	2	10.00
Belghar	4	4	4	20.00
Tumba	3	3	3	15.00
K.gumma	4	3	2	10.00
Lanjigarh	5	5	5	25.00
Chatikona	5	5	5	25.00
Serango	3	3	3	15.00
Jashipur	12	12	12	60.00
Parsali	2	2	2	10.00
Total	89	80	79	395.00

Distribution of PVTG Empowerment funds and various activities taken up



CHAPTER-III

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NRM) AND LIVELIHOODS ENHANCEMENT

About 73% of households in the programme area, who are primarily depends 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: (i) NRM, (ii) Food and nutrition security and (iii) 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 have hired the Rtd. RIs/Amins / Foresters for taking-up land allocation activities under FRA & Revenue land. The main work of the Rtd. Personnel are to survey the PVTG households, identify the people having FRA titles, ensure correction of RoRs & 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.

Table-4: Status of land allocation

Sl. No.	Name of MPA	District	Total No. of PVTG HH. (in MPA)	Total PVTG HHs surveyed till date.	Total No of HH Received FRA Titles as per OPELIP Survey
1	2	3	4	5	7
1	PBDA, Jamardihi	Angul	1640	1640	1050
2	PBDA, Rugudakudar	Deogarh	1110	1110	521
3	SDA, Chandragiri	Gajapati	1314	1314	1093
4	TDA, Tumba	Ganjam	1081	1081	625
5	KKDA, Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	875	871	342
6	KKDA, Belghar	Kandhamal	1468	1468	1150
7	JDA Gonasika	Keonjhar	2142	2142	1868
8	BDA, Mudulipada	Malkangiri	1918	1918	915
9	DDA Kudumuluguma	Malkangiri	1870	1749	858
10	HKMDA, Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	774	774	174
11	LDA, Morada	Mayurbhanj	1014	1014	386
12	CBDA, Sunabeda	Nuapada	782	782	483
13	DKDA, Chatikona	Rayagada	1641	1641	1146
14	DKDA, PARSALI	Rayagada	727	692	447

15	PBDA, Khuntugaon	Sundergarh	1119	1119	472
16	LSDA, Serango	Gajapati	1373	1373	515
17	LSDA, Putasing	Rayagada	1306	1306	532
TOTAL			22154	21994	12577

Natural Resource Management

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

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

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

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

Food and nutrition security

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 various agriculture, horticulture and livestock interventions, CSP model have been explored at community level. Ensuring govt. entitlements through VDC and other community level institutions.

Livelihoods 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, create sustainable service 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 livelihoods framework. Tribal livelihoods are 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).

Programme has made intervention under these three categories. Special attention is made livelihoods promotion through agriculture, horticulture, livestock and IGA interventions.

Table-5: Physical Progress under NRM and livelihoods intervention

Verifiable Indicators	unit	Target-19-20	Achievement (2019-20)	Cumulative achievement up to March 2020
No. of PVTG HH Provided Land titles	No.	16750	12577	12577
Land Developed (Ha.)	Ha.	5150	2100	2835
HH Provided fruits crop	HH	2354	1051	2522
HH Provided Spice crop	HH	5580	2392	3810
Irrigation Structure	No.	156	117	264
Mixed Plantation (Lemon Grass/Hillbrooms/Litchi /orange/Banana/pine apple/Amla.etc.)	Ha.	575	293	470.08
cereal/Milletts crop development	Ha.	1395	1280	1632.01
Pulses/Oil seeds/Tuber crops	Ha.	2855	2485	3088.19
Vegetables (Other Crops)	Ha.	700	247	487.3
Mushroom Unit	No.	215	115	276
Nutritional Resource Centre	No	17	14	14
Seed Production Support	SHG	395	219	253
Vermicompost Pit	SHG	275	221	261
Farmers Field School	No.	547	123	123
CSP engaged & Trained	No.	534	270	270
Support to CSP in upscalling(Agri/Horti)	No.	283	283	291
Support to CSP in upscalling(Mother Chick/Goatry)	No.	177	101	118
kitchen gardens supported	HH	1903	1602	3021
Poultry unit	No.	225	170	314
Goatary Unit	HH	162	89	650
IGA(Income generation activity) Unit	No.	561	352	834
Support for SHG equipment for NTFP/MFP/SAP collection	SHG	24	17	21

MGNREGS works such as stone bunding, Farm Pond, Land Development etc. are already started during this lockdown period and 20,000-man days generated in 10 days. This year a target of 40 crore is planned under MGNREGS for plantation, farm pond, irrigation structures, soil & water conservation and other activities. 11 lakhs Man-days will be generated in programme areas under MGNREGS in 2020-21.



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.



834 individual Income Generation Activities (IGA) have been promoted so far with the support of OPELIP a grant of Rs. 30,000.00. The activities mostly involved Grocery & stationery shop, cycle & mobile repairing shop, tailoring units, mushroom cultivation, duckery , poultry units etc. and all most all are essential shops and are also open during this lockdown period. People are getting benefit from these activities as well as providing services to the community.



There are 80 Agril. & horti crop clusters in 700 ha. @ 10 to 20 ha. in 17 MPAs have been taken during Rabi and summer with support from SCA to TSS and IFAD funding benefitting 2500 households in 2019-20. Others crops around 2000 ha are taken last year benefitting 4000 more beneficiaries in 17 MPAs in 2019-20.



Programme has given much more emphasis upon the agriculture and horticulture crops through cluster mode. The details of cluster during the kharif 2020 is given below;

Table- 6: status of agriculture cluster 2020-21

Sl. No.	Name of MPAs	Agriculture		Horticulture		Total	
		No. of Clusters	Cluster area (in Ha.)	No. of Clusters	Cluster area (in Ha.)	No. of Clusters	Cluster area (in Ha.)
1	BDA, Mudulipada, Malkangiri	4	76			4	76
2	CBDA ,Sunabeda, Nuapada.	13	205	3	30	16	235
3	DDA,Kudumuluguma, Malkangiri	7	135			7	135
4	DKDA, Chatikona, Rayagada	17	285	6	66	23	351
5	DKDA, Parsali, Rayagada	21	350	2	13	23	363
6	HKMDA Jashipur Mayurbhan	10	204	1	20	11	224
7	JDA, Gonasika, Keonjhar	3	52.5	1	14	4	66.5
8	KKDA, Belghar , Kandhamal	17	354	1	13	18	367
9	KKDA, Lanjigarh, Kalahandi	19	287	2	25	21	312
10	LDA, Morada, Mayurbhanj	5	55	2	17	7	72
11	LSDA , Serango, Gajapati	24	265	2	30	26	295
12	LSDA, Putasing, Rayagada	16	182	2	18	18	200
13	PBDA, Jamardihi, Angul	2	28	1	10	3	38
14	PBDA, Khuntagaon, Sundergarh	11	181	1	20	12	201
15	PBDA, Rugudakudar, Deogarh	7	103	2	20	9	123
16	SDA, Chandragiri , Gajapati	19	300	1	3	20	303
17	TDA,Tumba, Ganjam	8	160	3	55	11	215
	Grand Total	203	3222.5	30	354	233	3576.5

CHAPTER-IV

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE & DRUDGERY REDUCTION

Community Infrastructure & Drudgery Reduction

Community Infrastructure is to ensure basic services, a healthful living environment and basic communication facilities for PVTGs to have better access so that they can engage with fair markets, larger social & political processes, public services and overcome the exclusion they suffer due to physical isolation.

Programme adopted a strategy to take up community infrastructure through a demand driven approach with communities identifying critical infrastructure constraints. The priority area under this component has been to address the critical gaps for smooth leading of life.

The programme has taken up community infrastructure like CC road for inside the village, ghat cutting road, and other roads for better access to mainstream society, Community hall, drinking water facility, SHG work shed, youth dormitory, information cum culture center etc. basically this subcomponent is meant for better access to mainstream society and providing safe drinking water. Information cum culture center is promoted focusing on preserving their culture and tradition as well as providing basic information about the govt. facilities.

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 given on household drinking water, establishment of different processing unit etc.



Table-7: Progress of community infrastructure & drudgery reduction

Verifiable Indicators	unit	Target-19-20	Achievement (2019-20)	Cumulative achievement up to March 2020
SHG Work shed for producer collectives	No	17	15	17
Gravity water supply/Drinking water with solar system	No.	102	21	30
No. of Toilets	No.	2718	5300	5622
Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded (KM)	KM	154	8	32.7
No. of Drying yard	No.	49	22	134
SHG Work shed	No.	24	12	15
HH access to water supplies	HH	4800	3900	8457
HH Gas connection (Ujalla Yozana)	HH	4647	3145	4455
Milling Unit/Processing Unit	No.	121	81	125
Model Nursery	No.	10	6	13
Youth Dormitory	No.	19	19	26
Information cum cultural centre	No.	31	29	34
HH benefited through Ujjala Scheme	HH	4647	3145	4455



CHAPETR-V

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Programme Management

Programme has developed very robust MIS system and put it in place to track the progress of work in real time basis. The MIS team has developed software for internal purposes. It has few modules like AWPS, AWPB, Cluster, planning, SHG, etc. MIS captures data on day to day basis.

VSAT: 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 facilities of communication. It acts as an interface for communication through email, message, voip etc. This remove 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 Office are able to access the internet facilities in the remote areas.

e- Samrudhi : This is a portal developed by OPELIP to digitize the interventions taken up in the programme areas for data collection ,reporting, progress for monitoring & documentation purposes. Currently it captures the daily attendance of the staff at different level, Work Plan of each employee, Agricultural information, Activity wise Physical and Financial progress of AWPB etc.

Daily Attendance: An android base user-friendly App is designed and developed to track the attendance of the staff of PMU/MPA/FNGO with date & time, location [Latitude & Longitude] with photograph of current working location on daily basis. This is a centralized automated system which is monitored by the MIS-Team both at PMU/MPA level. The app also captures the workplan and progress against the activities of each employees of PMU/MPA/FNGO.

Report Corner: AWPB-based reporting page is developed to collect data from the field with geo-tag photographs on regular basis to collect the progress of various interventions as per the approved AWPB. The data may be captured through android or web user interface through both online and offline mode

Professional staff 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.



OPELIP DA SHBOARD | USER : ADMIN

eSamrudhi



Project Monitoring System

Rajendra Pattanaik
MPA-Project Manager
● Online

- My profile
- Add Work Plan
- Work Plan Detail
- Work Plan Calendar

Plan entry Detail(SCA to TSP/Article/CCD)

Sl.	Access Area	Plan Type & Year	Activity Head	Sub-Activity	Unit Cost No. of unit planned	Status	Action
1	Jamardihi	scatotsp 18-19	Assistance to SHG for Livelihood Enhancement and Micro Enterprise promotion(SCA-TSP)	SHG Assitance	Unit Cost: 10000.00 No. of unit planned: 35	Approved on 29/05/2019 Approved remark Rejected on 29/05/2019	Changed the plan on 29/05/2019 Update Progress 91.428571428571 %

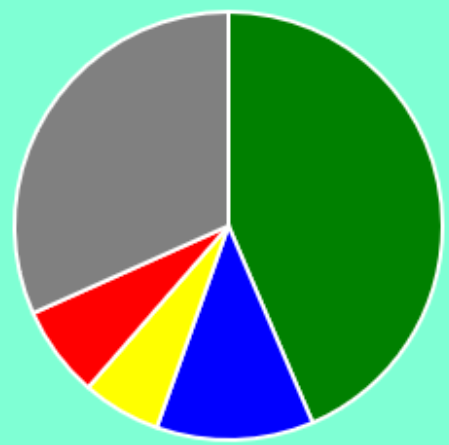
01/06/2019

MPA Attendance

Total Emp: 303

01/05/2019

- Before 9AM
- 9AM - 10AM
- 10AM - 11AM
- After 11AM
- Absent



Enter your username and password

Username

Password

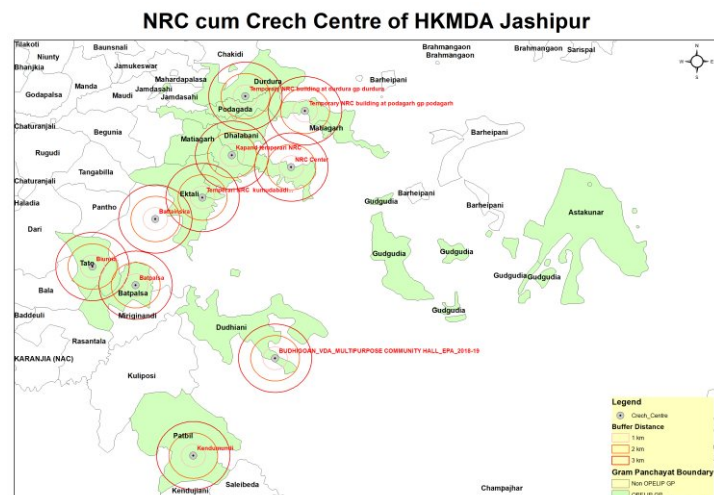
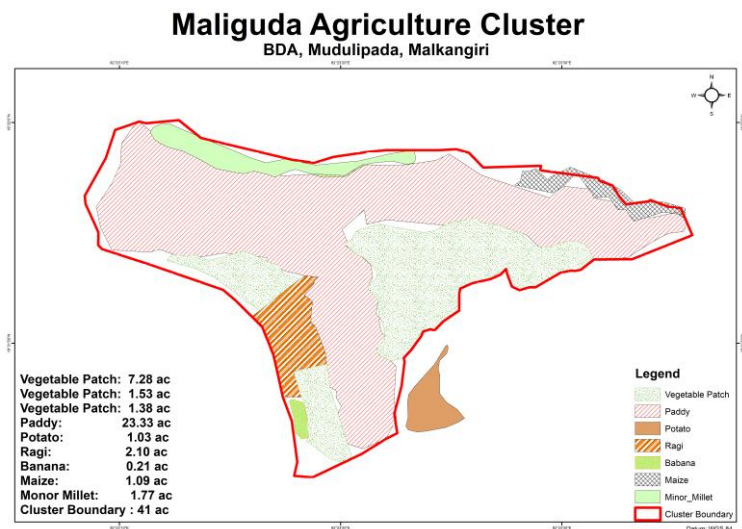
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GIS based monitoring

Monitoring of various activities related to implementation of different schemes is an important task under programme. Programme has taken an initiative for GIS based monitoring of field activities for better transparency in implementation. Initially, piloting is done for taking geo coordinates of different structures specifically plantation and cluster related cropping so as to actually access the physical area as well as the mortality in case of plantation and also monitor the progress of cultivation of different crops. The programme has 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 help 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.



CHAPTER-VI

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Financial Management

As per the revised budget for the financial year 2019-20 it was Rs. 192.93 cr against of which the programme could make effective utilization of Rs. 130.73 cr leading to 68% of expenditure. the details of the source wise expenditure is given below.

Table-8: Expenditure for the FY 2019-20 (Rs. In Lakhs)

Sources of Funds	Target	Expenditure	% of Expenditure
IFAD	8,827.00	6,108.00	69.20
GOO	2,031.00	1,834.00	90.30
SCA to TSS	746.92	515.98	69.08
Article 275 (I)	550.00	500.00	90.91
CCD	3,586.18	3,074.20	85.72
MGNREGA	1,622.90	412.63	25.43
RKVY	1,231.26	300.00	24.37
Beneficiary contribution	697.88	328.00	47.00
Total	19,293.14	13,072.81	67.76

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







ଓଡ଼ିଶା ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଉତ୍ପାଦକ ଶ୍ରମିକ ସଂଘ, କିର୍ତ୍ତୀମଣ୍ଡଳ
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାଳୟ, କିର୍ତ୍ତୀମଣ୍ଡଳ ଠାରେ ଗାଡ଼ଜାତ ନିର୍ମାଣ
ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ସଂଲଗ୍ନ, ଟ. ୧.୫୦, ୦୦୦/-
ଆର୍ଥିକ ବର୍ଷ- ୨୦୧୮-୧୯
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