



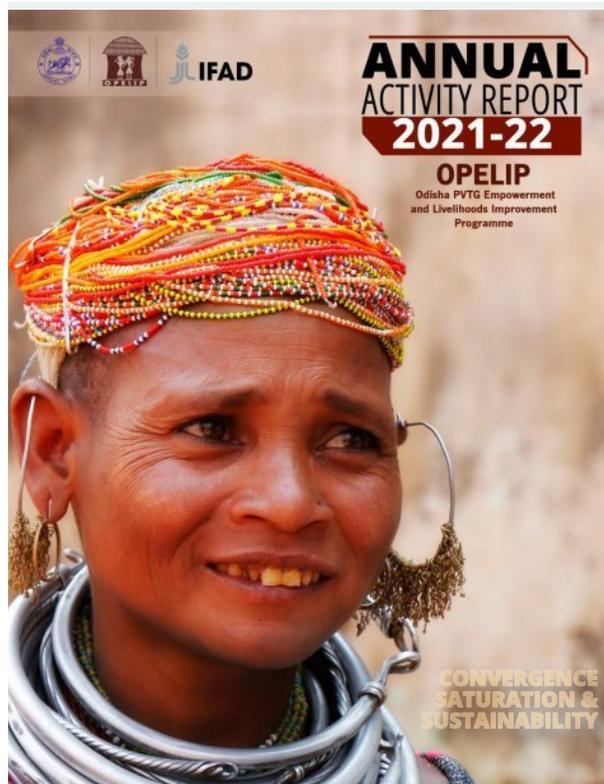
ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT 2021-22

OPELIP

Odisha PVTG Empowerment
and Livelihoods Improvement
Programme



**CONVERGENCE
SATURATION &
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Sri Bhagaban Parida, KM Expert
Sri Birendra Pradhan, IGA Expert
Sri Bijaya Kumar Nayak, Market Expert

CONCEPT & GUIDANCE

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PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT UNIT, OPELIP

OPELIP, August -2022



ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT **2021-22**

OPELIP

Odisha PVTG Empowerment
and Livelihoods Improvement
Programme

Program Management Unit

TDCCOL Building, 2nd Floor, Rupali Square,
Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha- 751022



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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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



Smt. Ranjana Chopra, IAS,
Principal Secretary to Govt.
ST & SC Development Department,
Chairperson, OPELIP

MESSAGE



Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP) is being implemented in remote inaccessible tribal pockets of Odisha by the communities facilitated by various NGOs with technical support from Micro Project Agencies since the year 2016. The programme aims on achieving enhanced living conditions and reduced poverty of the target group households.

Due importance is given on complete participatory process of planning, designing, implementing and monitoring the programme activities, formation & strengthening of community institutions, fostering self-sufficiency and respecting indigenous knowledge & values of themselves. The strategy spreads on developing an effective partnership between Government Agencies, particularly the MPA and facilitating NGOs, who are constantly building the capacities of communities, their institutions and facilitating them for smooth execution of the programme.

It is a matter of happiness for me that the Programme Management Unit, OPELIP is going to publish Annual Activity Report, which will capture the ongoing activities along with the success stories, challenges and experiences within the programme villages of OPELIP.

I hope, the publication of this Activity Report would help all those professionals who are working in the rural development sector a scope for learning and guidance for the days to come as an informative tool.

I convey my best wishes to all the team members for their endeavor in compiling the book and for successful publication.

(Smt. Ranjana Chopra, IAS)





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

MESSAGE



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

In past few years, the programme has picked up execution through village development committees which are facilitated by NGOs & MPAs. The programme aims on holistic and sustainable development in the targeted villages. Cluster farming, health & nutrition improvement, GIS mapping, robust MIS through e-Sambrudhi app have made this programme well accepted and appreciated by the community. Gradually, the PVTG communities are taking ownership which leads to the ultimate goal of the programme.

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

Much has been achieved and even more are to be achieved. With the current developmental challenges before the programme, I wish the dedicated OPELIP team and the programme in attaining its objective and benefit the PVTG people of Odisha.

(Shri P. Arthanari, IFS)

CHAPTER-I

OPELIP AN INTRODUCTION

Scheduled Tribes are concentrated in the area of covering 119 blocks among 13 districts in Odisha. Out of 314 blocks of 30 districts in Odisha. Out of 635 tribal communities in India, 62 are found in Odisha. Among the STs 13 are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) spread over 12 districts in the State namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Sundargarh, Deogarh, Angul, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Kandhamal, Gajapati and Ganjam. The Scheduled Tribe communities have distinct social, cultural and occupational practices and traits. Tribals speak as many as 74 dialects. The PVTGs in Odisha include *Bonda, Chuktia Bhunjia, Didayi, Dangria Kandha, Juang, Hill-Kharia, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora, Lodha, Mankiridia, Paudi Bhuyan and Saora*. The PVTG are distinguished from other tribal communities for their pre-agricultural economy, low levels of literacy, isolated habitations and other characteristics. They reside in some parts of 22 blocks of twelve districts. They are socio-economically vulnerable and depended on forest-based livelihoods.

In order to improve livelihoods and reduce poverty among 13 PVTGs, Government of Odisha in partnership with International Fund for Agriculture Development

(IFAD) has taken up Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP) in the state covering 96651 households. Among the total 96,651 households, 27,308 households are PVTGs, 39,969 are other tribal households, 8616 are Scheduled Caste (SC) households and 20,758 other poor households. The date of agreement was done on 18.03.2016, and it will be completed on 31.03.2024. This programme is being implemented by 18 Non Government Organisations (NGOs), across 17 Micro Project Agencies (MPAs) of Odisha.

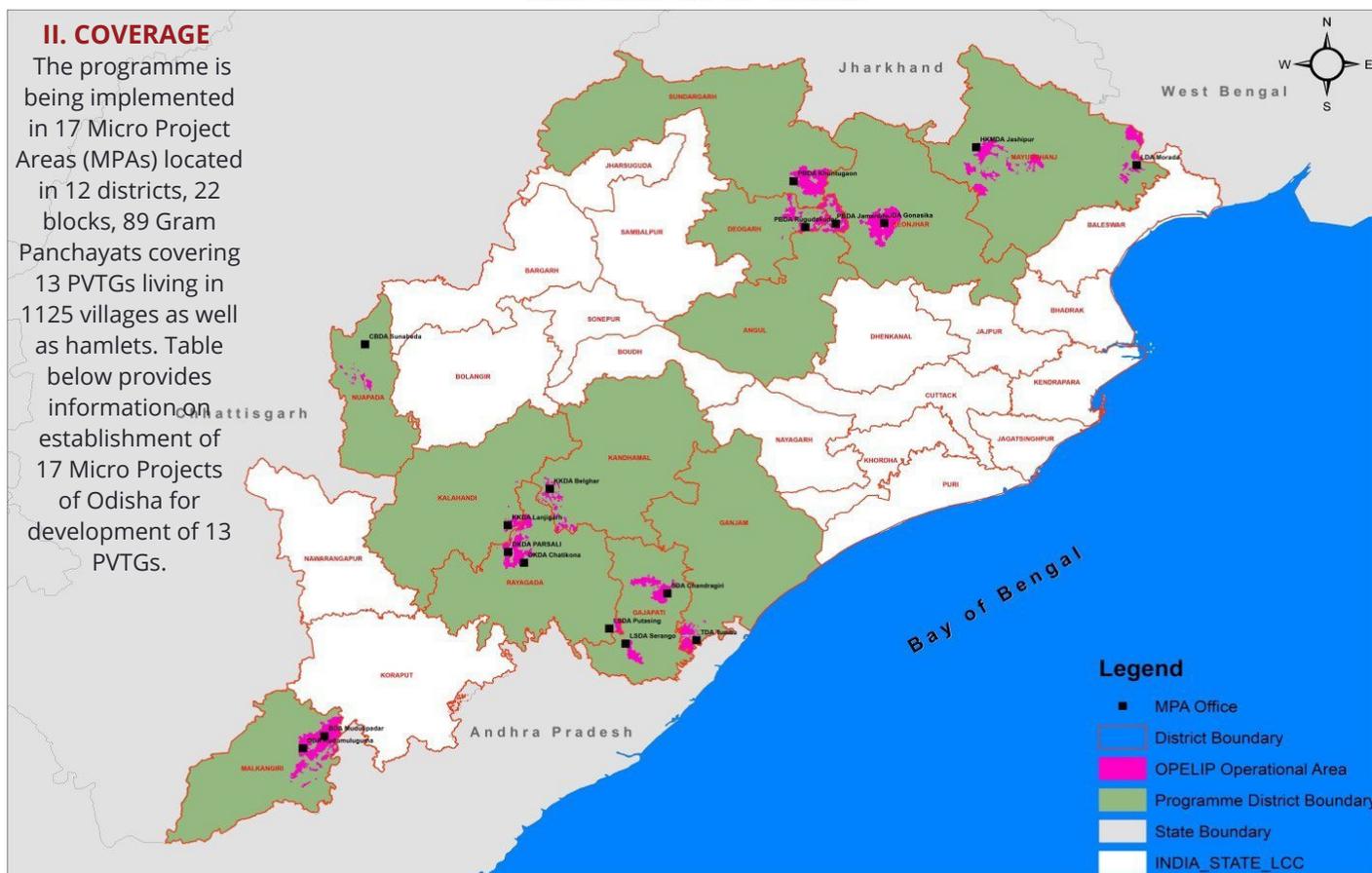
I. Goal

The Odisha PVTGs Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme's goal is to enhance living conditions and reduce poverty of the PVTGs and other poor communities. The goal will be achieved through realizing the development and enabling improved livelihoods, food and nutrition security of the households.

OPERATIONAL AREAS OF ODISHA PVTG EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOODS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

II. COVERAGE

The programme is being implemented in 17 Micro Project Areas (MPAs) located in 12 districts, 22 blocks, 89 Gram Panchayats covering 13 PVTGs living in 1125 villages as well as hamlets. Table below provides information on establishment of 17 Micro Projects of Odisha for development of 13 PVTGs.



OPERATIONAL AREA

Sl.	Name of MPA	District	Block	I.T.D.A. Covered	Name of PVTG
1	BDA, Mudulipada	Malkangiri	Khairaput	Malkangiri	Bonda
2	CBDA, Sunabeda	Nuapada	Komna	Non-I.T.D.A. area	Chuktia Bhunjia
3	DDA, Kudumuluguma	Malkangiri	Khairput, Korukonda & Chitrakonda	Malkangiri	Didayi
4	DKDA, Kurli, Chatikona	Rayagada	Bissamcuttack & Muniguda	Gunupur	Dangria Kandha
5	DKDA, Parsali	Rayagada	Kalyansingpur	Rayagada	Dangria Kandha
6	HK & MDA, Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	Karanjia & Jashipur	Karanjia	Hill Kharia & Mankirdia
7	JDA, Gonasika	Keonjhar	Banspal	Keonjhar	Juang
8	KKDA, Belghar	Kandhamal	Tumudibandha & Kotagarh	Balliguda	Kutia Kandha
9	KKDA, Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Th. Rampur	Kutia Kandha
10	LSDA, Puttasing	Rayagada	Gunupur	Gunupur	Lanjia Soura
11	LSDA, Seranga	Gajapati	Gumma	Parlakhemundi	Lanjia Soura
12	LDA, Moroda	Mayurbhanj	Suliapada & Moroda	Baripada	Lodha
13	PBDA, Khuntagaon	Sundergarh	Lahunipara	Bonai	Paudi Bhuyan
14	PBDA, Jamardihi	Anugul	Pallahara	Non-I.T.D.A. area	Paudi Bhuyan
15	PBDA, Rugudakudar	Deogarh	Barakote	Non-I.T.D.A. area	Paudi Bhuyan
16	SDA, Chandragiri	Gajapati	Mohana	Parlakhemundi	Soura
17	TDA, Tumba	Ganjam	Patrapur	Non-I.T.D.A. area	Saora

17 Micro Projects

III. COMPONENTS

The Project comprises of four major components i.e., Community Empowerment and Rural Finance, Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Livelihoods Enhancement, Community Infrastructure and Drudgery Reduction (CI & DR), and Programme Management. However, the programme has undertaken many diversified activities like health, food and nutrition security, climate change adaptation, migration, etc. in due course of time based on the need of the PVTGs

IV. APPROACHES

The programme is being implemented through a bottom-up planning approach through promotion of community level institutions, i.e., self-help groups (SHGs), Village Development Associations (VDAs) and Gram Panchayat Level Federation (GPLF), Producer Groups (PGs), Van Dhan Vikash Kendras (VDVKs) etc. The communities are taking ownership on preparing plan, execution and monitoring of the activities with the handholding facilitation of professionals engaged at MPAs and Facilitating Non-Government Organization (FNGOs) level. The programme adopts an integrated approach, involving support for improved access to land, natural resources, agricultural technologies, financial services, markets, productive and social infrastructure, essential social services and giving focus on the extremely severe malnutrition situation in PVTG villages. At the same time, OPELIP focuses on the convergence of different line departments for sustainable development of the PVTGs across MPAs area.

V. ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT

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

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

VI. PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION

In the OPELIP Programme, community is one of the key stakeholders which play an important role with all responsibility in terms of planning, execution and monitoring of the project. As per the objectives of the programme, it prepares Village Development Plan (VDP) during the programme period. Each year, the community prepares Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) on the basis of VDP documents with the support of the experts engaged at FNGO and MPA level. This AWP&B gets approval at Govt. level before implementation. After preparation of AWP&B at the community level, the respective MPAs submit the same to PMU for its approval. The PMU at the state level prepares a draft by AWP&B consolidating all microplans in consultation with the respective MPAs and partner NGOs in MPA areas.

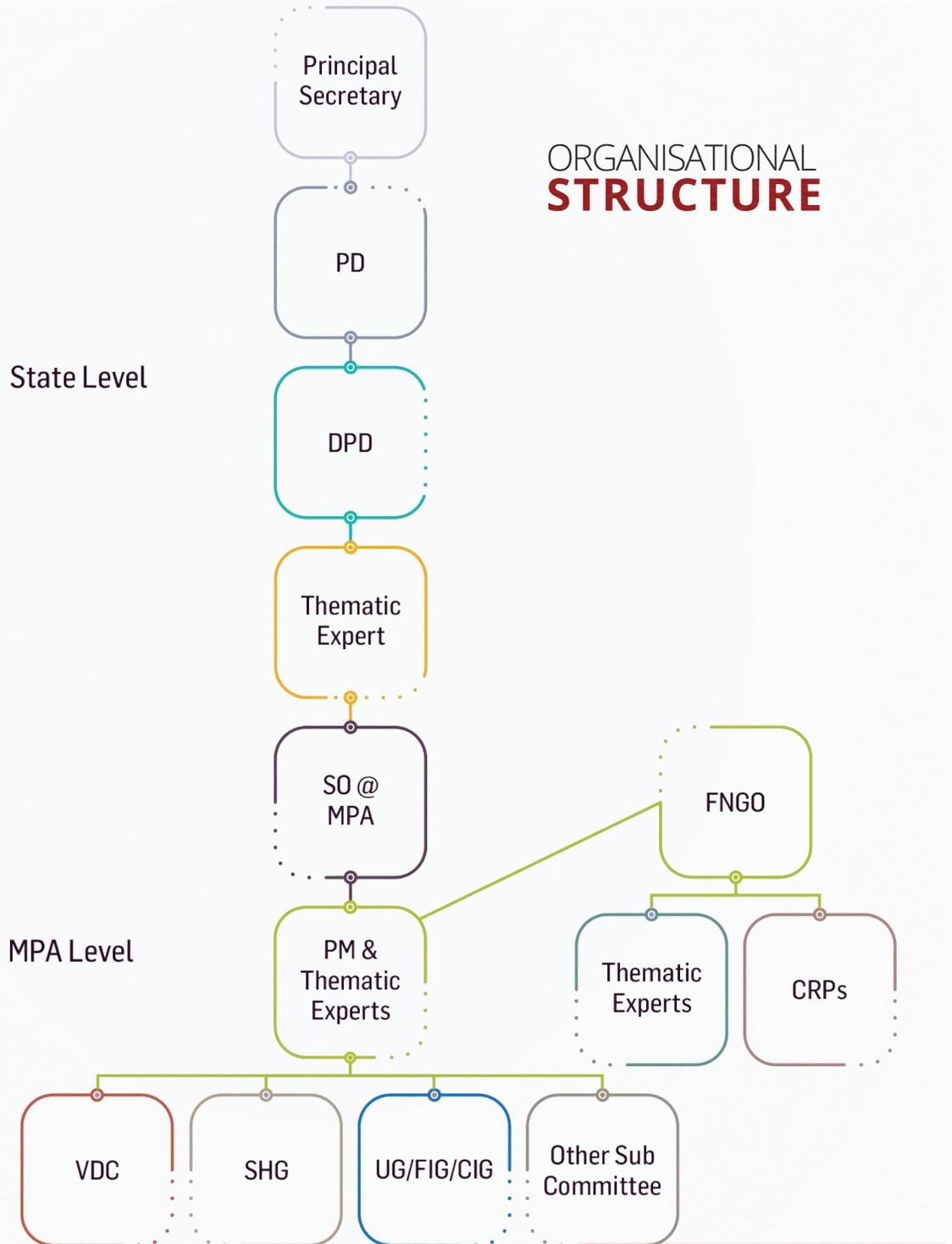




**PROGRAM
MANAGEMENT
UNIT**

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

**ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE**



CHAPTER-II

ENSURING LIVELIHOODS THROUGH COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND RURAL FINANCE

Poverty is the highest among the PVTGs inhabiting in the Central and Eastern Indian plateau encompassing of Odisha. The overall goal of OPELIP is to enhance living conditions and reduced poverty through enabling livelihoods, food & nutrition security among the PVTGs households of 17 MPAs in Odisha. Due to their low development indices, PVTGs are considered as vulnerable when compared to other local tribes, for

this, community institution has been prioritised for capacity building and strengthening the developmental process. Basing upon this, the programme is focusing to build the capacity of the primary stakeholders.

They are primarily responsible for planning and execution of work under the programme. Maximum of the programme funds of total budget are allocated towards development

of communities through various interventions and transferred to grass-root level institutes to execute the planned activities. For timely implementation of the programme activities, the SMSs and the experts of MPA and FNGO are playing facilitating role.





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Similipal Producer Group A new hope for NTFPs collectors



Hill Kharia PVTGs communities are mainly depends on NTFPs collection from Similipal National Park nearby Areas. The villagers collect honey, Palua and Jhuna from the beginning of the establishment of Khadia community. However, their main source of income is honey and Jhuna collections and to sell in the local market. Communication in rainy season is difficult in these villages because of the earthen roads are washed away through heavy rain fall and area is highly hilly with up-down narrow roads. To facilitate the market linkages for NTFPs collectors, a producer group named as Similipal Producer Group was promoted by the HKMDA, Jashipur at Similipal of Mayurbhanj district. Before formation of the PGs, there were four times meeting at Gudgudia VDC formed by OPELIP. Gudgudia Village is in the core forest area of Similipal which is 30 km away from Jashipur block and 60km distance from Sub-division, Karanja. SHGs have constructed a work shed and a go-down at Gudgudia for market linkage of the NTFPs.

Similipal Producer Group has 120 women members from different SHGs of Gudgudia VDC and it was formed in the month of February 2022. The objective of the PG is to enhance the marketing of NTFP products in state, national and international market through empowerment of PVTGs

especially women. Due to availability of more NTFPs, Gudugudia VDC was selected to form PGs and to undertake marketing activities. The primary collectors/stakeholders are also more for collection of honey, *Palua* and *Jhuna*. It is coming under the region of National Tiger Reserve Forest areas of Similipal, there is better road connectivity to facilitate transportation of NTFPs to outside.

Due to barter system and without weighing measures (locally called as "Bhaga" means rough measurement), they were not aware about the market price and local selling price. OPELIP promoted them and aware them on market since 2017 to till now continuing its process for upliftment of the specific society. As the area was potential and technical knowledge of primary collectors possessed with them based on the resources OPELIP promoted and strengthening to the producer group. Besides these other NTFP products are also available like *Harida*, *Bahada*, *Bela*, *Amla*, *Anatamul*, *Sugandhi*, *Nagarmatha*, *Aswagandha*, *Sarpagandha*, *Bhuin Kakharu*, *Bhuineem*, *Palua* etc.

Therefore, OPELIP imparted 5 days residential training for honey collectors on both box bee keeping and wild honey harvesting. The project was also provided exposure to them in different times and they attend Adivasi Mela on yearly basis to sell their product. They are also participated in the programme and doing marketing activity by weight measurement and appropriate market price instead of the practice of '*Bhaga or Barter System*'. So due to regular mobilization and inspiration, the producer group procured 263 kgs of honey and sold after for proper bottling and refining for better price.



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

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

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

Moreover, 1008 VDAs are being promoted in 17 MPAs to strengthen community for better village level interventions. There are 34 producer groups and 15 VDVKs in 17 MPAs. The details of the community institutions are given below.

Table 2: Number of Community Institutions Promoted

Community Institutions	Achievement
No. of VDAs	1008
No. of GPLFs	89
No. of CLFs	617
No. of SHGs	6581
No. of PGs	34
No. of VDVKs	15

In view of programme mandate OPELIP has covered more than 6581 SHGs in MPA areas which are much higher than the programme design. As per the understanding and strategy taken up between OPELIP and OLM to promote the different SHG and SHG linked community institutions with the help of both staffs. All these institutions are imparted training as per OLM training modules too.



Finding a way to sustainable livelihood

Hamalata Majhi, aged 27, W/o Pituku Majhi is a hard-working PVTG woman of Deogada village of Belghar GP of Tumudibandha block in Kandhamal district under KKDA, Belghar. She is having two children, one daughter aged 10 and one son aged 8 years old respectively. Her husband is a simply shifting cultivator. Goat rearing and poultry was another additional source of income for living.

She had formed a SHG named Pitaki Self Help Group having 10 members on dated 12th July 2006. But due to lack of encouragement and hand holding support, the group was defunct for 8 years. The OPELIP started intervening and picked up Pitaki SHG in 2017 and identified leadership quality from Hemalata who is an honest woman having interest and constructive attitude even she studies 7th class. In her first step, she successfully counselled her drunker husband for bringing peace at her family by the facilitation of OPELIP.

She strengthened each and every member of Pitaki SHG to get finance support through PVTG Empowerment fund to start goat rearing. It was not only just finance but she also leads women to be independent financially and hope to raise support for their family. Hemalata earned around Rs.3,000 every month by investing Rs.20,000 PEF in goat rearing activities. Pitaki SHG also owns oil extraction unit. Now she is a well-known leader in her village. By her leadership they formed a hill broom producer group that also contribute to her group, family and village income as a whole. As a grand total she contributed at least Rs.4000 only in a month.

As a leader she has marketing skill, good vocal for public speaking and can influence Govt. officials and political leaders. She is a Carona Yodha in creating awareness among community during high pandemic situation. The villagers of Deogarh depend on either forest work or rearing livestock for their livelihoods. She influenced villagers to earn from other sources of income like vegetable cultivation, livestock rearing etc.



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KKDA, Belghar selected Pitaki SHG for participating State level Adivasi Mela held in Bhubaneswar where around 90 groups from different districts participated for exhibition. Hemalata proved her skill of stall management, bargaining and influencing customer etc. She was awarded third position as a role model for her village and block. After successfully participated in State level Adivasi Mela-2021 held in Bhubaneswar, she was selected by ORMAS to participate in SARAS AAJEEVIKA MELA 2021 at Noida Haat, Uttar Pradesh in Delhi NCR.

I. PVTG Empowerment Fund (PEF)

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

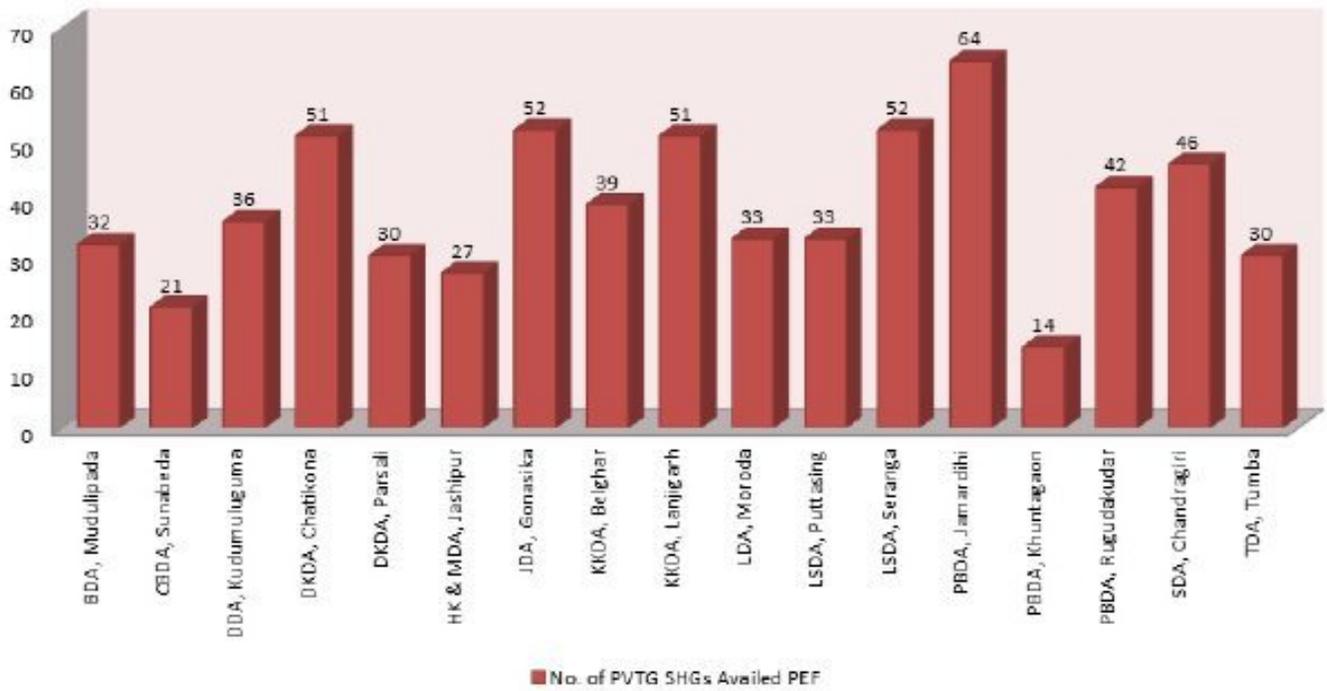
and eradication of poverty and has signed MOU for promotion and strengthening of SHG, CLF and GPLF. With the active support of OLM, trainings are provided to staff as well as grassroots institutions. For monitoring the SHG and SHG linked institutions activities, by-monthly meeting of OLM and OPELIP is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

Table 3: Physical Progress of PVTG Empowerment Fund (PEF) in the year 2021-22

Sl.	Verifiable Indicators	Achievements
1	No. of GPLFs	89
2	Amount of PEF Placed (Rs. In Lakhs)	1614
3	Total No. of PVTG functional SHG	1727
4	Total No. of SHG availed PEF	1084
5	No. of PVTG SHG Availed PEF	651
6	Total Funds Utilised (Rs. In Lakhs)	984



MPA wise Number of PVTG SHGs Aailed PEF



A paper plate unit creates livelihood opportunity for Dongaria women

Siali leaf is abundantly available in the Niyamgiri hills areas of Rayagada district. It is one of sustainable livelihood opportunity for dangaria primitives earlier days. Siali leaf has potential market demand that can provide additional income to the tribal communities. For value addition it has to be stitched with machine and press. The women SHGs are able to get income and improve their livelihood from Siali leaf stitching. There is huge market demand throughout the year in locally and outside the gram panchayat of the PVTGs communities. Leaf plate can make in two forms i.e. one is 18 inches stitching of khali and another one is by pressing it, stitching Khali (leaf Plate) and press Khali through press machine.

Looking the availability of the raw material, it was proposed for a Leaf plate pressing unit at Khajuri village. The Maa Mangala SHG was selected to operate the press unit. Maa Mangala SHG has 12 members. They got a support of Rs.2.8 lakh from PEF provided by OPELIP during 2021-22. They run for a few months but the quality of the leaf



the cost of the pressed leaf plate was little higher in compare to the plain handmade leaf plate. So, in the FY 2021-22, they sifted to the paper plate unit. Initially they got training, however they got scared of operating the machine. After repeated follow up, they started operating the machine and produce a good number of plates in the year. They started selling in the local market as well as in the PVTG villages. They also took orders for the marriages and festivals to supply paper plates.

In the FY 2021-22 the SHG had marketed a sum of Rs.36,950/-.

The SHG members were excited this time and resolute to start the unit soon after the agriculture work and procure raw material in a cheaper rate to generate more profits. The SHG members are very much thankful to OPELIP and DKDA officials for encouraging and creating another livelihood opportunity for them.

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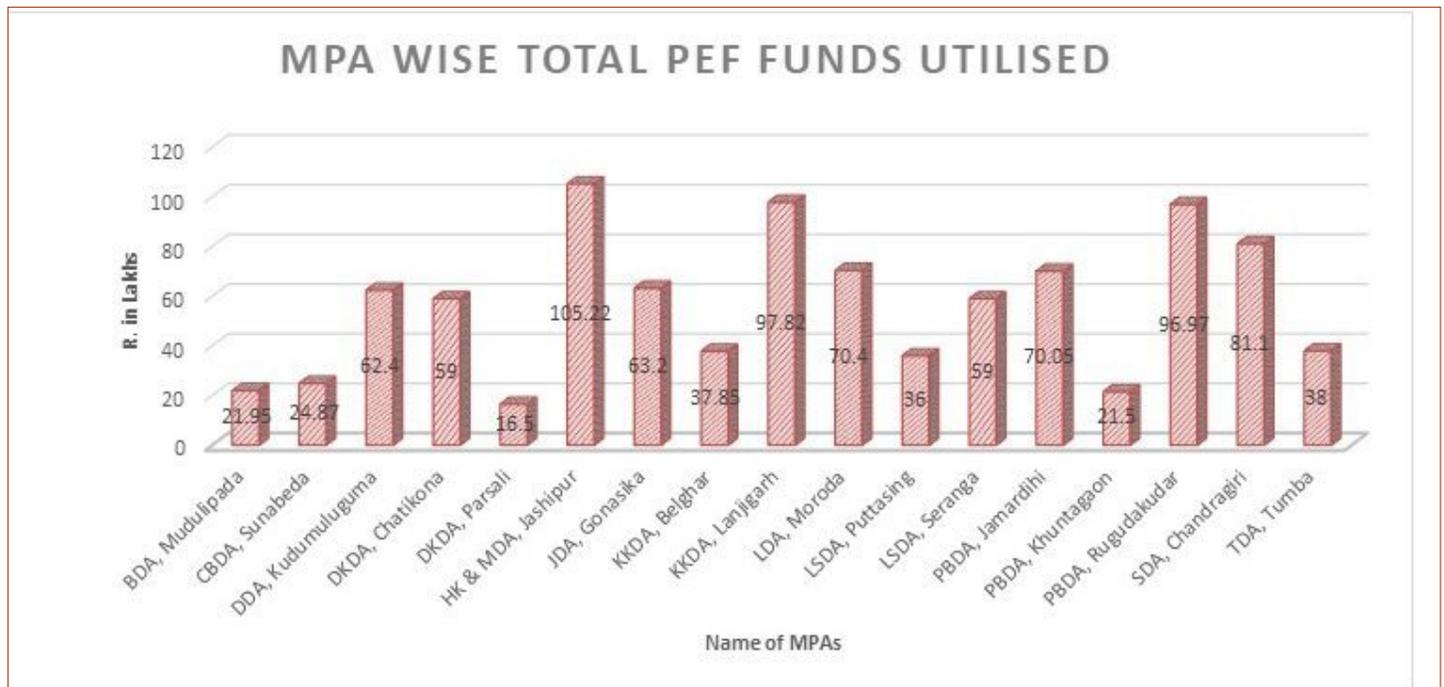
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ଦିକ୍ଷଣ କଟକ, ୨୯।୬।୨୦୨୨: ନିୟମଗିରି ପାହାଡ଼ରେ ବସବାସ କରୁଥିବା ବିରଳ ଆଦାମ ଜନଜାତି ଡଙ୍ଗାରିଆ ଜଣ ମହିଳାମାନେ ପେପର ପ୍ଲେଟ୍ ବିକ୍ରି କରି ଆତ୍ମନିର୍ଭରଶୀଳ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି। ଉପରକାଠା ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଦିକ୍ଷଣ କଟକ ରୁଟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ନିୟମଗିରି ବ୍ଲକ୍ ପଞ୍ଚାୟତର ଖଜୁରା ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଡଙ୍ଗାରିଆ ମହିଳାମାନେ ପେପର ପ୍ଲେଟ୍ ତିଆରି କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ଏମାନଙ୍କୁ ସାବଲମ୍ବୀ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସାତର ଡଙ୍ଗାରିଆ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ସଂସ୍ଥା ଓ ଓପିଲିପି ଦ୍ଵାରା ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଖଜୁରା ଗ୍ରାମର ମା' ମଙ୍ଗଳା ମହାଫାଉର ୧୨ ଜଣ ମହିଳାଙ୍କୁ ୨ଲକ୍ଷ ୮୦ ହଜାର ଟଙ୍କା ଅନୁଦାନରେ ପେପର ପ୍ଲେଟ୍ ତିଆରି କରିବା ନେସିନ୍ ଯୋଗାଇ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ଏହାପରେ ଡଙ୍ଗାରିଆ ଜଣ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ସଂସ୍ଥା ଓ ଓପିଲିପି ସଂସ୍ଥା ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଏହି ୧୨ ଜଣ ମହିଳାଙ୍କୁ ପେପର ପ୍ଲେଟ୍ ତିଆରି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ତାଲିମ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ତାଲିମ୍ ପରେ ସେମାନେ ପେପର ପ୍ଲେଟ୍ ତିଆରି କରିବା ସାମଗ୍ରୀ ନିଜେ ଆଣି ପେପର ପ୍ଲେଟ୍ ତିଆରି କରିବା ସହ ବିକ୍ରି କରିବା ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିଛେ। ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଦିନାନ୍ତ ରୋଜି ଠାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି ବିଭିନ୍ନ ରୋଜିରେ ପେପର ପ୍ଲେଟ୍ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଇଥିବାରୁ ଏହି ପ୍ଲେଟ୍‌ର ଦେଣ୍ଡ ବାଦିବା ରହିଛି। ଗତ ତିନିମାସ ହେଲା ଏହି ପ୍ଲେଟ୍ ତିଆରି କରିବା ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିଥିବା ବେଳେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୨୫ ହଜାର ଟଙ୍କାର ପ୍ଲେଟ୍ ବିକ୍ରି କରିସାରିଛନ୍ତି। ପ୍ଲେଟ୍‌ର ମାନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ରହିଥିବାରୁ ଅନେକ ଦୋକାନୀ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ନିକଟରୁ କ୍ରୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆଗ୍ରହୀ ଅଟୁଥିବା ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଖାଯାଇଛି। ଦୋକାନୀଙ୍କ ଅବଶ୍ୟକତାକୁ ନେଇ ପ୍ଲେଟ୍ ତିଆରି କାରି ରହିଥିବା ନିୟମଗିରି ଖଜୁରା ଗ୍ରାମର ମା' ମଙ୍ଗଳା ମହିଳା ସଂଘର ତୋରାଟି ସଦ୍ଵାକା କହିଛନ୍ତି। ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଯୋଜନାରେ ଏମାନଙ୍କୁ ସାମିଲ କରୁଛନ୍ତି। ପୂର୍ବରୁ ନିୟମଗିରି ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ବସବାସ କରୁଥିବା ବିରଳ ଜାନାଜାତି ଡଙ୍ଗାରିଆ ମହିଳାମାନେ ପାହାଡ଼ ଡଙ୍ଗାରିଆ ଦୁର୍ବ୍ୟ ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରି ବସି ଆସୁଥିଲେ। କଙ୍ଗକରୁ ଖିଲିପଡ଼ା, ଭଦ୍ରା ଜାତୀୟ ଦୁର୍ବ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହକରି ଏହାକୁ ବିକ୍ରି କରିବା ପାଇଁ ମାଲକ୍ ମାଲକ୍ ଦାଟ୍ ତାଲି ଦାଲି ସହରକୁ ଆସିଥାନ୍ତି। ଏହା ବିକ୍ରି କରିବା ପରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ସୁଇମୁଠା ଦାନା ଯୋଗାଡ଼ ହେଉଥିଲା। ଏକଟି ପରିସ୍ଥିତିର ନିୟମଗିରିର ବିରଳ ଜାନାଜାତି ଡଙ୍ଗାରିଆ ଜଣକ ଜୀବନ ଜୀବିକା ପାଇଁ ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଦିକ୍ଷଣ କଟକ ରୁଟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ ଦାରିକୋଣ ସଦର ପଞ୍ଚାୟତରେ ଡଙ୍ଗାରିଆ ଜଣ ଉନ୍ନୟନ ସଂସ୍ଥା ଏବଂ ଓପିଲିପି ଆଦାମ ଜନଜାତି ସ୍ଵାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକରଣ ଓ ଜୀବିକା ଉନ୍ନତିକରଣ ସଂସ୍ଥା ସ୍ଵାପନ କରିଛନ୍ତି। ରାଜ୍ୟ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟମରେ ଏହି ସଂସ୍ଥା ନିୟମଗିରିର ବସବାସ କରୁଥିବା ଡଙ୍ଗାରିଆ ଜାନଜାତିକୁ ଛେଡ଼ି ତାଷ, ହରଦା ତାଷ, ସପୁରା ତାଷ, ସମେତ ହରଦା, ଧାନ, ମାଣ୍ଡିଆ ମିଠ୍ ଯୋଗେଇଦେବା ଗାଁ ଗାଁରେ ବେକାର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦୋକାନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଅର୍ଥ ଯୋଗେଇ ଦେବା, ଶିକ୍ଷିତ ଡଙ୍ଗାରିଆ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ସୁରକ୍ଷା ନିୟୁତ୍ତ୍ ଷ୍ଟେଟ୍ରେ ସାମିଲ କରବା ସହ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ ଷ୍ଟେଟ୍ରେ ରୋଜଗାରକ୍ଷମ କରି ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ପୁଞ୍ଜୀସ୍ତ୍ରୋତରେ ସାମିଲ କରିବା ବିରଳ ଦେଶ କୁମିଳା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରୁଥିବା ଓପିଲିପିର ପ୍ରକ୍ଷେ ପରିଚାଳନା ଅଧିକାରୀ ସୁଦର୍ଶନ ପାଠୀ କହିଛନ୍ତି।

plate was not accepted in the local market. Also,

Table 4: MPA-wise utilisation of PEF during the year 2021-22 (Rs. In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	MPA Name	No of GPLF	Total Funds Placed	Total No. of PVTG Functional SHG	Total No. of SHG Aailed PEF	No. of PVTG SHGs Aailed PEF	Total Funds Utilised
1	BDA, Mudulipada	4	40.00	100	46	32	21.95
2	CBDA, Sunabeda	3	27.60	48	27	21	24.87
3	DDA, Kudumuluguma	3	61.10	130	60	36	62.40
4	DKDA, Chatikona	5	71.20	90	95	51	59.00
5	DKDA, Parsali	2	23.50	38	34	30	16.50
6	HK & MDA, Jashipur	12	105.00	35	91	27	105.22
7	JDA, Gonasika	6	86.00	170	64	52	63.20
8	KKDA, Belghar	4	41.70	119	41	39	37.85
9	KKDA, Lanjigarh	5	96.00	68	70	51	97.82
10	LDA, Moroda	7	119.00	59	74	33	70.40
11	LSDA, Puttasing	2	36.00	87	33	33	36.00
12	LSDA, Seranga	3	54.00	193	62	52	59.00
13	PBDA, Jamardihi	6	69.00	131	69	64	70.05
14	PBDA, Khuntagaon	5	40.00	71	26	14	21.50
15	PBDA, Rugudakudar	9	101.00	78	118	42	96.97
16	SDA, Chandragiri	9	80.50	108	91	46	81.10
17	TDA, Tumba	3	46.00	171	30	30	38.00
	Total	88	1,097.60	1,696	1,031	653	961.83



Sumay's Grocery shop through IGA



Sindhuba village is covered a hilly area of Gunupur block of Rayagada district where the Lanjia Soura PVTG live in a hazardous condition. To reach Sindhuba Village they have to cross by ghat roads from Gunupur Block of Rayagada District. There is no grocery shop and no facility to get daily consumption items by which the villagers depend on Puttasing GP which is 14 km away to reach there. Sindhuba Village is one of the PVTG Village of Lanjia Soura where all most all the people live in a miserable condition. In this village Sri Sumay Sabar was one of the PVTG person who lives in a very financial deficit condition to survive his family and he had no option to do any other work. As a daily labour he could not manage all the needs of his family.

In this period the OPELIP intervention became a blessing to Sumary Sabar. After the OPELIP intervention Sumay Sabar was identified through VDC for getting support from

OPELIP for a grocery shop, by which he can provide daily needs to the villagers of Sindhuba. Initially, he submitted an application form to Sindhuba OPELIP Gramya Unnayan Sangha, Sindhuba and the VDC members of Sindhuba selected to him for running grocery shop on priority basis. OPELIP supported to Sumay Sabar Rs.22,500/- and Rs.2,500/- was beneficiary contribution. As Sindhuba village has no facility for getting daily needs, Sumay Sabar sells around Rs.1500/- daily and his daily income is roughly Rs.250/- per day. He purchased grocery items from Gunupur. Villagers of Sindhuba got facilities to get on spot all the required items like grocery items etc. in their village. Every day he sells the items and give a good service to the people. Sumay is now able to manage his life in a good condition and his financial condition is improving and able to live in a good condition.



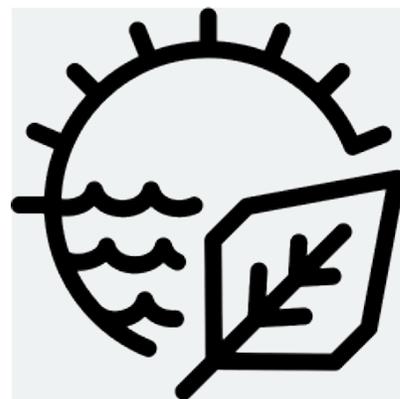
CHAPTER-III

ENHANCING LIVELIHOODS THROUGH NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Natural resource management play an important role for increasing income of the family through enhancement of agriculture and allied activities. The programme gives utmost focus on ensuring food security of the PVTGs and community as a whole in the programme areas. Several interventions have been made through programme like agriculture, horticulture and livestock interventions. However, CSP model has already been in place at community level to demonstrate successful interventions in the locality.

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

Development of land through land levelling is being done through IFAD funding support and also field bund works are undertaken through convergence with MGNREGS in PVTGs areas. Different soil & moisture conservation works as well as irrigation structures are being created through MGNREGA convergences. The Govt. of India funds like CCD, RKVY is also used to create irrigation structures particularly in cluster areas so as to take three seasonal crops. This component of the programme adopts a sustainable livelihoods approach which is people-centric approach to development; supporting people's effort to achieve their livelihoods maintaining sustainable use of NRM in their locality. The programme focuses the development of livelihood assets at the disposal of PVTG / tribal; namely natural, human, social, financial and physical within a sustainable livelihood framework. This component has three sub-components: (i) Natural Resources Management (NRM), (ii) Food and Nutrition security and (iii) Livelihoods Improvement. This component will also have facilities for vocational training for the PVTG youth and promote PVTG culture and values.



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I. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Land and water resource development ensure food, nutrition and income security for the PVTGs based on the use of the natural resources of land, water and forests in and around their habitat.

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

Support like seeds, bio-fertilizer, manures, etc. are provided to individual farmers. Mostly organic based approaches are being implemented in all the agricultural and horticultural cropping practices. In this year, it has been successfully done 1526 ha of cereal/millet crops development, 1330 ha of (pulses, oilseeds & tubers), 470 ha of vegetable, 437 ha. of spices crops, and 450 ha of fruit crops provided to beneficiary households which covers all 17 MPAs. However, 121 ha land development work has been undertaken along with 221 irrigation structures. The detail of the achievements is given below.



Table 5: Physical Progress under NRM during 2021-22

Verifiable Indicators	Unit	AWP&B Target	Achievement in 2021-22	Achievement (in %)
Land Developed (Ha.)	Ha.	275	121	44
HH Provided fruits crop	Ha.	833	450	54
HH Provided Spice crop	Ha.	615	437	71
Irrigation Structure	No.	724	221	31
Mixed Plantation (Lemon Grass/Hill brooms/Litchi /orange/ Banana/ pine apple/ Amla. etc.)	Ha.	358	168	47
Cereal/Millet crop development	Ha.	1754	1526	87
Pulses /Oil seeds/ Tuber crops	Ha.	1683	1330	79
Vegetables (Other Crops)	Ha.	701	470	67



ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆଦିମ ଜନଜାତି ସ୍ୱଶକ୍ତିକରଣ ଯୋଜନା
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 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ନାମ- ନୂତନ କେନା
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 ଅଟକଳ ମୂଲ୍ୟ- 2,50,000/-,, ଆର୍ଥୀ
 ଅର୍ଥାଣ- 19,2562.13 ,, ଦ୍ରାଘିମା
 ରୂପାୟନକାରୀ ସଂଘ- 5-ଲବାରସିଂ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ
 ସହାୟତାକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା- ସଭରା ଉନ୍ନୟନ
 ସହଯୋଗକାରୀ ସଂସ୍ଥା- SWWS-OPE

A. LAND ALLOCATION ACTIVITIES

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

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

Table 6: Land Allocation Activities under FRA

Sl. No.	Verified Indicator	Nos.
1	Total No. of PVTG HHs in MPA areas	22419
2	Total No. of PVTG HHs surveyed in MPA areas	22415
3	Total No. of PVTG HHs received FRA Titles	14061
4	Total Nos. of RoR correction and Demarcation made	13755
5	No of Application pending at Gram Sabha level	115
6	No. of Application pending at SDLC level	3653
7	N of application pending at DLC level	286

Odisha PVTGs empowerment and livelihoods improvement programme has also facilitated in allocating lands under revenue land for homesteadless PVTG households under "Vasundara" scheme of Revenue and Disaster Management Department. The retired personnel have identified those homesteadless PVTG households and their applications have been duly filled in and submitted in the Tahasil Offices for their follow up action. The progress so far made under revenue land allocation is detailed below.

Table 7: Land Allocation Activities under Revenue

Sl. No.	Verified Indicator	Nos.
1	Total No. of PVTG HHs in MPA areas	22419
2	Total No. of PVTG HHs surveyed in MPA areas	22415
3	No. of HHs having Homestead land Pattas	9308
4	No. of HHs having Homestead and Agriculture land pattas	7407
5	No. of HHs applied for Homestead land Pattas	4611
6	No. of HHs provided Homestead land Pattas	2406
7	No. of HHs pending Homestead land Pattas to be provided	2311

B. MGNREGS

There were different land treatment and development work such as farm pond, land development, field bunding, irrigation structures, soil & water conservation, plantation, SCT, Run-off water management structures, and other gully control structures

such as LBCD, LBS were created in convergence with MGNREGA. In the year 2021-22 about 6.58 lakh person days created with an expenditure of Rs.22.37 crore.

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- ◇ **Total Expenditure incurred-Rs. 22.37 Cr.**
- ◇ **Person days created-06.58 Lakhs**
- ◇ **New Plantation under taken-1223 Ha.**
- ◇ **SMC Projects - 839 Nos.**
- ◇ **FRA Projects undertaken - 611 Nos.**

”



FARM POND AT BUTIGUDA VILLAGE UNDER MGNREGA

Butiguda village is situated at interior part of the Bonda Hills that comes under Rasabeda GP of Khairput Block of Malkangiri District. There are 122 ST & SC households with poor socio-economic background residing without proper basic amenities for their living. Due to lack of hygienic & pure safe drinking water, the PVTGs depends on stream water and remote water sources. They have problems connecting outside for their basic needs and it was difficult during rainy season for going outside of the village. During summer, villagers have water scarcity even for agriculture and domestic uses for which they depend upon the stream water that is not pure and safe for consumption.

it was executed, implemented by the community in a participatory approach.

OPELIP has been given due priority to solve water scarcity problem within Khairput block with an objective to uplift the under privileged tribal people by making them self-employed. In a bid to achieve this, a number of schemes of farm pond on private land have been taken up in the current year under MGNREGA. Around 81000 cu liters capacity three farm ponds has been constructed on the land of Ghasi Macha, Samaru Dora & Madhaba Dora at Patiguda hamlet of Butiguda village. In this case, the earth work for construction of the farm pond was undertaken with an unskilled manual work amounting Rs 4,30,000/- in the private land. The pond plays an important role in storing the excess supply of water during the rainy season and provide the beneficiary a handsome income up to Rs. 20, 000 to Rs.30, 000 rupees per annum fisheries and agriculture activities.

After OPELIP project intervention, the villagers desired for implementation of the farm pond. During the VDA meeting while people of Butiguda village discussed about serious issue of water scarcity, and approached Special Officer of Bonda Development Agency (BDA), Mudulipada. After approval of Special Officer, BDA, Mudulipada started work in the Financial Year 2021-22 under MGNREGA, however,



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C. IRRIGATION STRUCTURE

Various irrigation structures such as piped irrigation, diversion drain, solar based irrigation, Diversion best irrigation (DBI), water harvesting structures, and check dams have been constructed to provide lifesaving irrigation to most of the crops grown in the OPELIP areas. The funding for the same was met from CCD, SCA to TSS, MGNREGS, RKVY and some irrigation projects have also taken under confidence

building measures (CBM). With the availability of irrigation water many a place crops are also grown in Rabi season. There is a remarkable increase in production as well as productivity of different crops grown in the programme area by PVTGs as compared to the previous year. In this year, it has been successfully completed 221 no. of irrigation structures.



II. FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

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

horticulture and livestock interventions, CSP model at community level, ensuring Government. entitlements through VDC and other community level institutions.

Table 8: Details of Food and nutrition interventions

Verifiable Indicators	Unit	AWP&B Target	Achievement in 2021-22	Achievement
Nutritional Resource Center/MSPK	No.	17	17	100
Farmers Field School	No.	90	84	93



A. Nutrition Resource Center (NRC)/ Matru Sishu Poshana Kendra (MSPK)

Nutrition Resource Center/MSPK cum creche is an initiative to bridge the nutritional gap among PVTGs and to impart knowledge amongst the tribal communities suffering from malnourishment. It has been established to promote nutritional related awareness and monitoring of nutritional activities to address the nutrition related issue. As known to all, good nutrition is an outcome and also an essential input into social and economic development. The primary aim of establishing NRC/MSPK cum creche is to bridge the gap between the available resources and its utilization in a sustainable manner and to introduce healthy eating practices. This acts as crèche for children and toddlers of the locality.



The children and toddlers come with their mother to this unit. They spend some time at the NRC/MSPK cum creche and children are playing with the toys/ educational toys for playing. Mothers spend their leisure time at the centre where they are getting knowledge on nutrition from nutri-awareness programme. The NRC also acts as demonstration point of mushroom, model nutritional kitchen garden, vermin compost and organic manure demonstration unit, construction of compost tank, etc. The NRC/MSPK cum creche is monitored by the OPELIP.

B. Farmer Field Schools

About 84 Farmer Field Schools are promoted in the financial year 2021-22 for different crop such as paddy, Black rice, maize, oilseeds and vegetables. The response towards this concept of capacity building is very encouraging and farmers are adopting these practices.





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SUNFLOWER CULTIVATION: A NEW HOPE FOR LODHA PVTG

In Lodha Development Agency, Morada, the majority of farmers hold less than 2 hectares of land. These farmers generally practice subsistence farming where they need to produce only paddy. During the VDA meeting, Ajmber Tung, a small farmer of Karatanala village of Kantisahi G.P. decided to start cultivating Sunflower and other crops under OPELIP to come out of poverty and provide better livelihoods to his family. He first enrolled his name in the beneficiary list under land development proposal prepared by VDC. His one acre of land was unutilized since long time. Except this piece of land, he had no other resources to work upon except his 2 acre land for paddy. VDC leveled his land and put bunds under Land Development programme of OPELIP. After land development both Ajmber Tung and his wife Kalpana Tung joined hands and worked in the field day and night.

Initially, he was able to cultivate green gram, Potato, Groundnut, Cowpea and Pumpkin as rainfed crops. He has been given 3 kg of sunflower seeds & Rs 560/- as incentive by OPELIP under IFAD intervention in Rabi season 2021-22. He has cultivated sunflower in 0.28 ha. of land as suggested by JAO & AO, OPELIP for the first time. Training and technical back up was given. During lockdown he has harvested sunflower and got 2 quintals seeds. He is committed to increase area under Sunflower by motivating other farmers of the locality. Now the vegetable cultivation he has started giving additional income to his income. Other farmers from the village are coming to him and helping each other through sharing knowledge and skills. Now other small farmers are also motivated to use the barren land they have which has not been utilized since a long time. Sunflower cultivation gives smile in the face of farmers. Village Agriculture Worker, Agril. Officer and JAO of LDA are constantly in touch. Regular guidance and support of OPELIP and other farmers in the village to take agriculture activities in a sustainable manner in future.





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III.Livelihoods Improvement

Through implementation of natural resource management related interventions also support PVTGs to undertake various livelihoods intervention and hence increase their economic condition

A. Crop Cluster

To trigger up the growth in farm sector and to sustainably multiplying income of the tribal farmers is the main focus of the programme. Rising of production, productivity, value addition and marketable surplus of commodities is the main objective of cluster promotion. In the cluster promotion activity, VDCs are actively involved in identification of site, selection of farmers, cropping system, orientation to the farmers and installation of display boards.

Since crop choice is central to the cropping system, crops are selected for kharif, rabi and summer

seasons based on land type, soil type, water requirement, adaptability, resistance to pest and disease and profitability etc. During 2021-22, farming cluster approach was adopted by various MPAs in case of production of black rice, scented rice, ragi, mustard, potato, cole crops, sunflower and introduction of new crops such as lettuce, broccoli, carrot, coriander etc.

There are 43 agriculture and horticulture clusters promoted in 1647ha. @ up to 10 ha. across 17 MPAs have been taken during Kharif and Rabi cultivation in the year 2021-22 with support from SCA to TSP and IFAD funding benefitting 9788 beneficiary households. The detail of crop cluster in the

Table 9: Status of Clusters in the year 2021-22

Crop Type	No. of Cluster Taken	Area in Ha.	Total No. of Beneficiary
Kharif	27	778	4421
Rabi	16	869	5367
Total	43	1647	9788



WATERMELON CULTIVATION: A BETTER LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITY



Lodha Development Agency, Morada is working for the development of the Lodha PVTG at Morada in Mayurbhanj district. Majority of the PVTG are living below poverty line category and are small and marginal farmers. They don't have better access to improved package of practices and agriculture inputs, and hence having less production. Most of the PVTGs depend upon forest for their livelihoods. Although they have FRA land and most of land is covered with forest and stumpy bushes, and less land is available for cultivation. However, farmers of the village don't have interest to adopt new technologies to increase production from the small pocket of the cultivable land.

Kansa Naik, aged 48 is one of the progressive farmers who lives at Sanasole village which is 38km away from district headquarter. However, Kansa Naik took interest to adopt new crops and technology to enhance his household income. He is a good learner and follow discussion in the VDC

meeting conducted by SPAR, an FNGO in the coordination with MPA staff. In the financial Year 2021-22 of AWPB plan preparation, he took part and showed interest for watermelon cultivation, household crops, lemon grass plantation in Sansasole village. It was approved by the VDA and hence, he submitted documents (like Aadhar card, ROR, Passbook etc.) to the VDC for further implementation. After approval watermelon cultivation by VDC, they submitted all these documents to MPA for fund sanction. As soon as his proposal was approved, he started field preparation. At the same time, he was supported watermelon seeds of Augusta variety from LDA, Morada of OPELIP with worth of Rs.24,200/- to cultivate it. He adopted all improved package of practices with close supervision of Salkhu Soren (CRP), Satrugan Bindhani (CSP), Hemanta Kumar Singha (NRM Cum Agriculture Officer) and Deepak Kumar Sahoo (JAO). He also did Lemon grass plantation



B. PROMOTION OF GOATERY

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups who belong to the poorest of the poor in the society are practicing goat rearing. They are very poor and socially backward in the society and living in ecologically vulnerable areas. They are doing goat rearing of native breeds since long time. It is easy for them to manage, involves less risky and can generate better

income. It creates a source of additional income for them and fulfils their nutritional status. Under the OPELIP programme, it is promoted with an integrated model involving small and marginal farmers in PVTG areas.





3.4

FIELD EXPERIENCE

Goat Rearing: Bring smile on face of Mankidia women

Kendumundi is a tribal village of Patbil GP which comes under Karanjia Block of Mayurbhanj district. There are around 350 families living in this village. Out of 350 families, 37 families are belonging to Mankidia PVTGs. The main source of living for the families is collection of non-timber forest products. Except for this collection, there were no other sources of income for their living.

The Mankidia PVTG families were staying at part corner of the Similipal Tiger Reserve Forest (STRF) earlier for long years where small rivers and perennial source were flowing from Similipal. Their culture and language were similar to Santali Tribe. There was no land for cultivation like paddy, Ragi, and vegetables.

The main sources of collection were Siali Lata (Creepers), Jhuna, Honey, Palua, Anatamul, and Sugandhi roots. Depending on these NTFPs collection, they were maintaining their life. They were making rope and sikka (easily carrying materials). They were living in a thatched house, shaded with branches and leaves and grass. After some years forest department observed their economic activity and day to day living condition and lifestyle & observed forest was deforested day by day. The forest department arrests them and take away their instruments used to blame for cutting trees.

Then forest department discussed with the Mankidia community and planned for displacement from their own place to Kendumundi Village where the department will construct the housing and road facility. And the department will provide the plastic thread instead of Siali Lata and accessories for rope making. Finally, they became agreed and



About 33 years ago, the Hill Khadia and Mankidia Development Agency (HK&MDA) was established for their development. That was limited to bringing changes in their improvement of livelihoods. Mission Shakti has also formed three SHGs to improve their Socio-economic conditions. HK&MDA was also provided support for changing the lifestyle. But it was not sufficient for them. To address the issues, OPELIP came forward. This was funded by CCD and IFAD which was implemented by the Government of Odisha. Looking at the current situation & needs, different types of activities were executed by OPELIP like individual income generation activities and group income generation activities for the well-being of Mankidia.

During the year 2021, for generating income for their livelihoods, support like a Goatery Shed and 44+2 no's of goat for rearing were distributed to Iswar SHG of Mankidia community. The other auxiliary services were also provided from the program sides such as insurance and other related required vaccines for each Goat. As the communities were forest dwellers and depended upon forest resources, considering this aspect, OPELIP supported this type of income generation activity to them. Secondly, it has no other expenses except minor treatment which is provided by OPELIP-CSP(LI). The Mankidia community are also happy to get the support because, after one and a half year of the goat limb, it is sold around Rs.7500 and grazing areas are also adequate and sufficient for goat. Now the number of goats increased to 96 in the group. All SHG members have sold their two goats at Rs.7000-8000/- per goat. They have



utilized this income for their children's education and other household expenses during COVID 19 lock down period. They also do vegetable cultivation along with this livelihood. Besides, one insurance is also claimed of Rs.5000/- by Sapani Mankidia and received claim settled amount from the insurance company. He has kept this amount for emergency like Corona and to avail family medical facilities. They have taken steps to mobilize other members for ensuring goat insurance for all. The Forest department has provided 6 acres of land for raising nursery vegetable for cultivation along with support for manure and construction of housing. OPELIP has provided drinking water supply to all houses, facilitate vegetable cultivation & kitchen-garden. Besides these supports, OPELIP has imparted various training programs on the strengthening

of SHGs, management of VDC, goat rearing practices. OPELP also has supported through NRC, Community Hall, Cultural and Information center along with irrigation facility to their land.

Different vocational training on skills, health camps, and vegetable cultivation activities are also currently continuing which they consider a ray of hope & the Mankidia community is happy with the initiative undertaken by OPELIP. Different convergence programs are also executed through OPELIP for the socio-economic development of the Mankadia community. As the Mankidia Community are tribal community they were drinking local handmade Desi (country) liquor (but after regular counseling, they have stopped and are not drinking alcohol. They are progressing towards development streams.



C. PROMOTION OF POULTRY

Poultry cluster with native breeds is easy to manage, less risky and can generate better incomes for the poor PVTG households. Promotion of poultry cluster will help to alleviate rural poverty, eradicate malnutrition and create additional income and employment opportunities too. The cluster will be ideal to augment the income and nutrition of small and marginal

farmers. It promoted an integrated model involving small and marginal farmers in PVTG areas. There are around 10585 farmers were provided poultry support from Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department, GoO and IFAD in the FY 2021-22.

Table 10: Physical Progress under Livelihoods Intervention in the year 2021-22

Verifiable Indicators	Unit	AWP&B Target	Achievement in 2021-22	Achievement (in %)
Poultry unit (10 bird Backyard)	HH	10585	10585	100
Income generation activity Unit	No.	323	323	100



MCU: A new opportunity for Livelihood



Chandrashankar Kuanr is aged 24 resides with his family at Gadaru village of Kuliposh GP under Lahuni para Block. He stays with his father and mother. He is a young tribal youth. He has dropped out his education after matriculation. His father is a small farmer. He used to support his father in agriculture work. He attends regularly the Village Development Association meeting in every month. He knew about the training programme of CSP-Goatery at VDA meeting. He proposed his name for the above training programme. Then he submitted his documents along with application for training programme. After that, the OPELIP officials from PBDA, Khuntagaon had counseled with him about the training programme and his objectives.

Chandrashankar went to Bhubaneswar for a residential training of 45 days at OMFED, Baliana, Khurda. He started the training from 20th October 2019 and completed on 04th December 2019. During this 45 days training programme on Goatery, he learned many things about the goatery and made the new friends of other tribal youths.

After that, he got the support of Mother Chick unit from OPELIP Programme through the Village Development Committee of his village. The Mother Chick Unit cost was Rs.2 Lakh. Here the project support was Rs.1,60,000/-

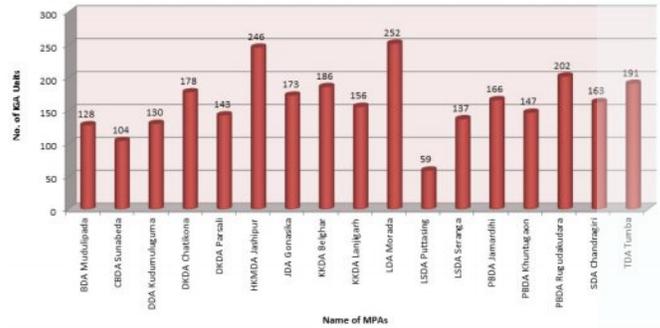
(Rupees One Lakh Sixty Thousand) only and the beneficiary contribution was to Rs.40,000/- (Rupees Forty Thousand) only. The Mother Chick Unit Shed was constructed with an investment of one lakh rupees. Then he got the support of 500 chicks (Sonali Breed-Variety) with additional inputs like medicines, feeds, etc. amounting to Rs.60,000/-. He has contributed electrification facilities, gunny bag, fan, line dust, tasu etc. to Rs.40,000/- only. He took all possible ways of rearing chicks in better way. He has been vaccinated the chicks timely. He was regularly in touch with LIs of OPELIP and local Veterinary Officer, Khuntagaon for health checkup of chicks. As a result, he lost only 2 chicks out of 500 in his farm. Now, all chicks are healthy. He is very thankful to OPELIP and PBDA for creating such platform for tribal youth so that he is able to support to his family financially and take care his old parents in better way.

D. IGA Support for the Poorest of the Poor

Income Generating Activities is a small businesses activity managed by one individual or a group of people to increase their household income through livelihood diversification. The support is provided to the needy people. Through this activity, effort is being taken to empower the PVTGs to enhance their food security, increase their income and improve overall quality of their livelihood. One time financial assistance of Rs.18,000/- is provided to the beneficiary to start his/her own income generating activity under this component. It is a much-needed boost for their business at the initial stage. Under this component, beneficiaries are encouraged to take their responsibility and ownership of the project by contributing their share. Apart from this, support is also provided to the beneficiary on preparing their project report, choosing their suitable income generation activity along with capacity building wherever needed. Under individual IGA, 330 beneficiaries were promoted in the last financial year and so far 2761 beneficiaries have been promoted under the OPELIP programme. These

activities mostly involved grocery & stationery shop, cycle & mobile repairing shop, tailoring units, mushroom cultivation, duckery, poultry units etc. and all most all are essential shops. People are getting benefit from these activities as well as providing services to the community in the interior PVTGs areas.

**MPA wise Cumulative Progress of IGA
(Year from 2018-19 to 2021-22)**





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Note: Tailoring unit, 2021
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DDU-GKY training programme at Tailoring Garments, Bangalore, she returned to home due to the effect of COVID-19. In the financial year 2020-21 OPELIP supported Rs.13,500/- to open a tailoring unit. She brought one tailor machine along with clothes, thread, needles, measurement items and other required items which is necessary to run a tailoring unit.



Jimbili Wadaka a PVTG young girl lives in Khajuri village of Bissamcuttack block of Rayagada district. She is the live example of a girl who is financially independent, and lives her life with dignity by earning food from her tailoring unit. Her father is a farmer and daily wage labour. Her father is the only earning member of family. Jimbili has 2 daughters and one brother. After she completed



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PALM JAGGERY: A SOURCE OF ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD FOR SOURA PVTG



Gajapati district is fully surrounded by Natural Resources. Chandragiri of Mohana Block is known as an attractive tourist place in the district with the Tribal People. Soura Community is the PVTG of Gajapati District. There are nine Gram Panchayat of Soura community residing in Chandragiri area. In 1969 SDA (Soura Development Agency) established for the development of the Soura community. The Agency mainly focus on health, Education, Agricultural development of PVTG (mainly Soura Tribes). Since 52 years, SDA has been trying to main streaming the Soura Tribes for all round development.

In this area there is a village namely Dimiripankal of Badasindhiva Panchayat. There are 44 families those belong to PVTG. This village is situated 33 km distance from block and 103 km distance from the district headquarter. All PVTG households are not aware to



Palm sap which is a natural sweetener obtained from sweet juice (neera), and they drink to sap as alcohol. The villagers are not aware to Palm trees as they consider it to be their sources of income. Palm Jaggery is a natural sweetener obtained from sweet juice (neera) of the Date Palm trees which is grown in natural climate. The number of trees has increased in the village over the past few years; the season for extracting sap from palmyra palm begins from October to February.

Soura Development Agency, Chandragiri has imparted training for farmers to diversify into different products from solid jaggery. "We have been working closely with the villagers for alternative livelihoods since 2017. Earlier, the villagers were making solid or liquid jaggery, but now they have been trained to make jaggery desigud. This jaggery is produced in traditional method and



it's purely organic in nature as no natural or synthetic colouring agents and artificial sweetening agents are added in this jaggery. The colour of dates Palm Jaggery is dark brown in nature. It has a unique taste and flavor. It is believed that the date jaggery is helpful for sugar patients.

The habit of using dates as solid or liquid for alcohol is completely stopped and now people are using the dates for making jaggery which reduced the import of palm from other states to Gajapati district and demand of date palm is increased in the local area. The individual households are able to get additional profit of Rs.8000 to Rs. 10000 per season from the date palm apart from their regular income.



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CHAPTER-IV

COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND DRUDGERY REDUCTION

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

- I. *Supplementing multipurpose community level infrastructure for training, meeting, storage, establishment of milling unit and other allied purpose.*
- II. *Improving value addition and market linkages for those communities which are producing Surplus*

Agriculture Produce and NTFP through construction of economic infrastructures like Drying yard, Market yard, Aggregation Centre and SHG work shed.

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

The detail of the physical progress of the community infrastructure in the year of 2021-22 is given below.

Table 11: Physical Progress of Community Infrastructure in the year 2021-22

Sl. No.	Activities	AWP&B Target	Achievement in 2021-22	Achievement in %
1	Gravity water supply/Drinking water with solar system	39	39	100
2	Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded (KM)	7	45	692
3	No. of Drying yard	85	65	76





Under drudgery reduction focus is being given to reduce poverty of PVTGs and to enhance their living conditions by enabling them to access food and nutrition security through improving their livelihoods. Reduction of drudgery in occupation is a major challenge. Agriculture is the prime source of livelihood occupation for majority of the population in Odisha. It is one of the drudgery prone occupations of PVTGs due to lack of access to improved agricultural practices and technologies. Attempt has been made under OPELIP for reduction of drudgery as well as intervention of suitable technologies in agriculture and its allied sector.

The very purpose of the component is to minimise

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

Table 12: Physical Progress of Drudgery Reduction in the year 2021-22

Sl.	Verifiable Indicators	AWP&B Target	Achievement in 2021-22	Achievement (in %)
1	Access to drinking water	1833	1927	105
2	Milling Unit/Processing Unit	15	15	100
3	Model Nursery	15	15	100

I. ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

Reducing the workload of women by ensuring supply of safe drinking water at door step of the beneficiary household

SAFE AND READILY AVAILABLE WATER IS IMPORTANT FOR PVTG HEALTH

Bhadrasole is a tribal village under the Morada block, mainly inhabited by the Lodha PVTG. Just 45 km away from the district headquarters, it continues to suffer in silence. With not a single formal source of drinking water, the villagers are now used to drinking water directly from the solar based drinking water with iron remover facilities. There are lone tube wells in the village which is not in use, as it churns out muddy and high-iron water, which is non-potable. Villagers claim

that despite highlighting this, no government assistance has come their way. And there is no availability of any safe drinking water project in the area which has worsened the situation for the water-borne-disease-stricken area. There are 30 HH tribals residing in the villages with tubewells in the village oozing contaminated water, the only option for the Lodha women is to collect water from faraway tube well and look for dug well to draw water.



II. Milling Unit/Processing Unit

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

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

Table 13: Cumulative Physical Progress of Processing Units till the Year 2021-22

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

III. Model Nursery

Fifteen model nurseries have been raised across MPAs on a pilot basis so that PVTGs would have access to healthy and nutritious food in their day-to-day lives.



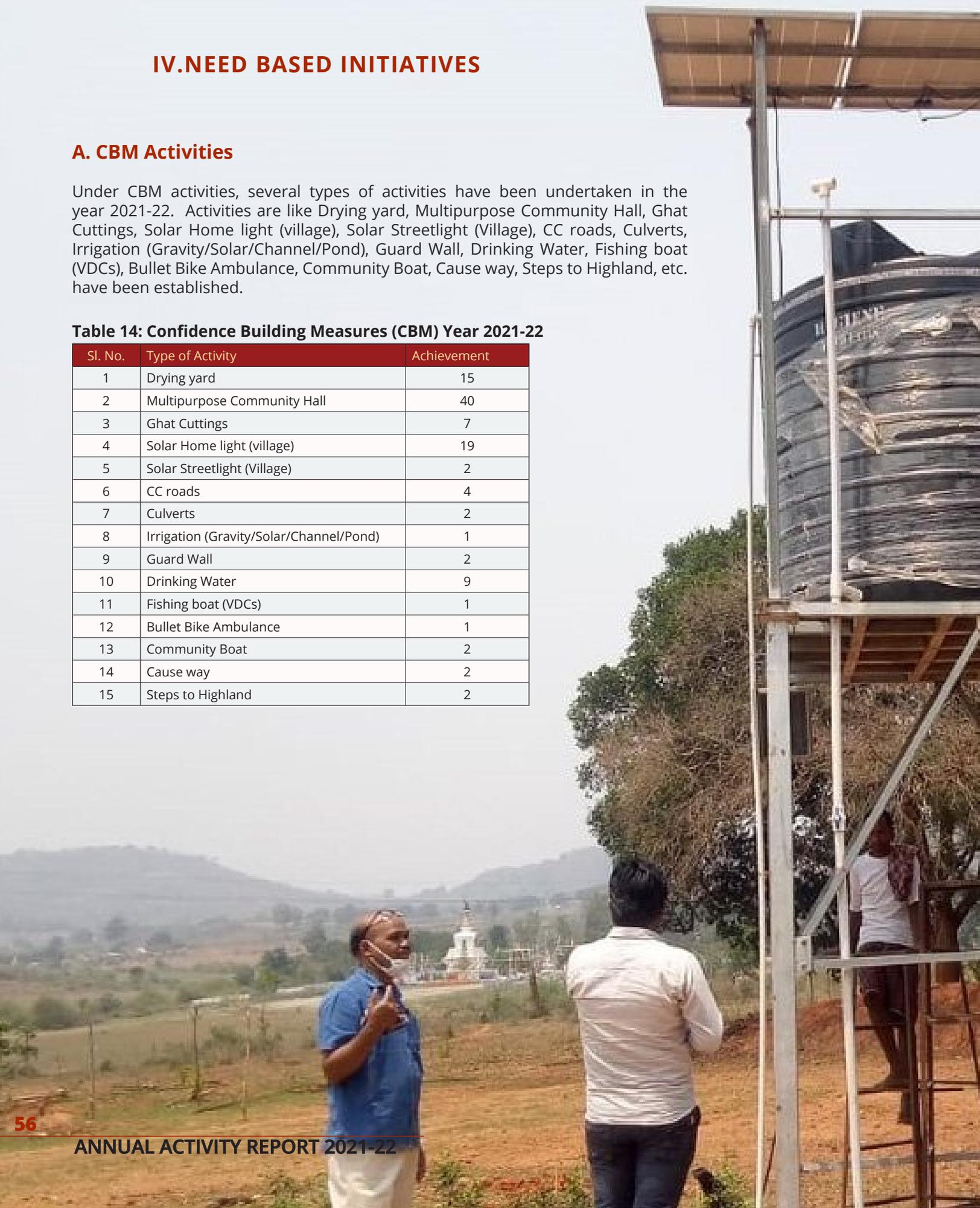
IV.NEED BASED INITIATIVES

A. CBM Activities

Under CBM activities, several types of activities have been undertaken in the year 2021-22. Activities are like Drying yard, Multipurpose Community Hall, Ghat Cuttings, Solar Home light (village), Solar Streetlight (Village), CC roads, Culverts, Irrigation (Gravity/Solar/Channel/Pond), Guard Wall, Drinking Water, Fishing boat (VDCs), Bullet Bike Ambulance, Community Boat, Cause way, Steps to Highland, etc. have been established.

Table 14: Confidence Building Measures (CBM) Year 2021-22

Sl. No.	Type of Activity	Achievement
1	Drying yard	15
2	Multipurpose Community Hall	40
3	Ghat Cuttings	7
4	Solar Home light (village)	19
5	Solar Streetlight (Village)	2
6	CC roads	4
7	Culverts	2
8	Irrigation (Gravity/Solar/Channel/Pond)	1
9	Guard Wall	2
10	Drinking Water	9
11	Fishing boat (VDCs)	1
12	Bullet Bike Ambulance	1
13	Community Boat	2
14	Cause way	2
15	Steps to Highland	2





B. Ama Gaon ku Rasta :
Ghat Cutting and Rural Connectivity

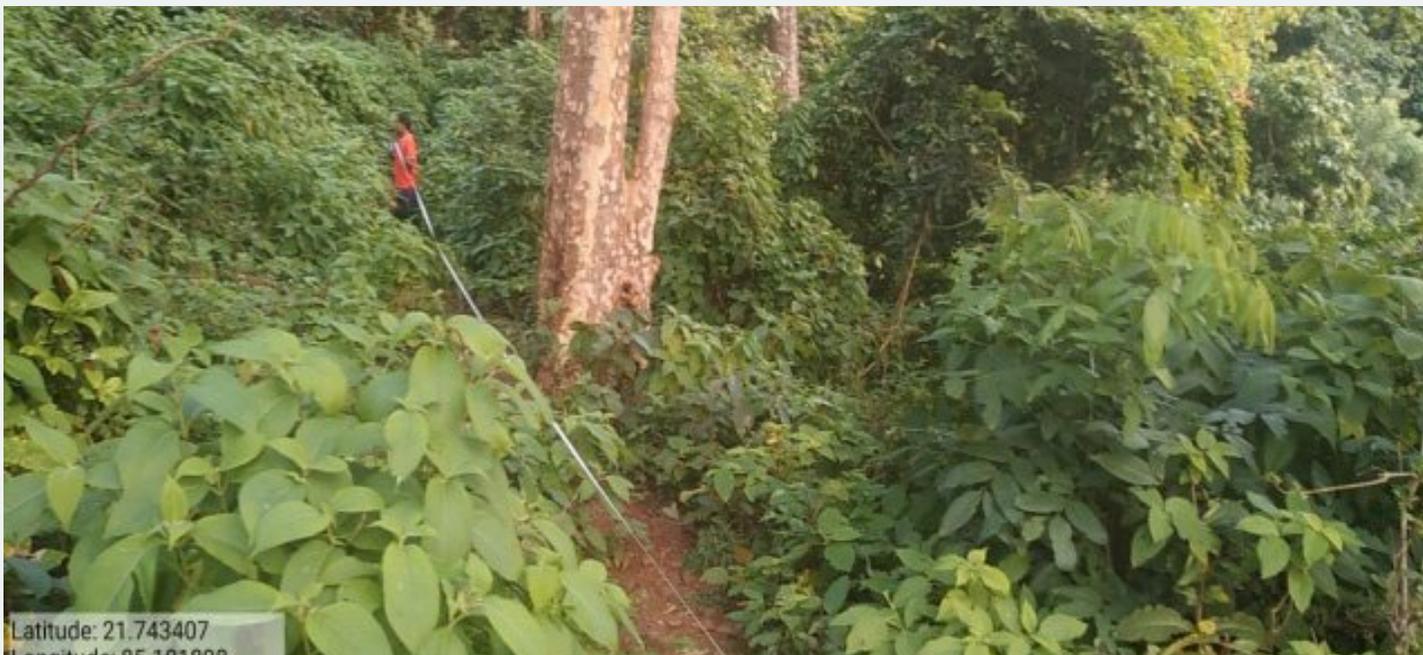
Geographically, the PVTG villages are situated in steep terrain where establishment of road communication is very difficult. Moreover, these hamlets / villages are sparsely located with very less population. Due to less population even the PMGSY roads are not able to connect those villages. In some parts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

To establish all weather roads in such geographical

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

SI No	Name of MPA	No of village	Distance (Km)	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	BDA Mudulipada	4	17	21
2	CBDA, Sunabeda	1	3.3	3.3
3	DKDA, Chatikana	15	45	49
4	DKDA, Parshali	3	9	12
5	KKDA, Belghar	10	24.5	29
6	LSDA, Serango	7	17.5	23
7	PBDA, Jamardihi	4	3.4	7
8	PBDA, Khuntgaon	1	4	5
9	PBDA, Rugudakudar	4	5.4	5
10	DDA, K.Gumma	2	6.1	8
11	TDA, Tumba	10	41	36
	Total	61	176.2	198.3

GHAT CUTTING: LIFE BECAME EASIER



Marchidihi is one of the hamlets of Badjal village under Fuljhar GP of Lahunipara Block. Here 12 PVTG families reside in deep forest and top of the hill. It is 3.5 km distance from Badjal revenue village. The hamlet is so far from the mainstream of society. There is lack of proper road connectivity, drinking water and electricity. All the families depend on the forest for their livelihood. They have been cultivated the black gram and minor millet in their traditional way. They have collected forest fruits, flowers and for their daily need. Education and Health is like the dream.

In FY 2021-22, road connectivity has been provided to the community by ghat cutting of 3.5km under CBM of OPELIP. It has been worked under the guidance of village development committee.

Now it becomes easier and safe to the community. Health is one of the major issues in the community. Whenever people are becoming sick, they have to go about 3.5 km distance to Fuljhar hospital for treatment by walking in forest. After ghat cutting, the ambulance and other vehicle are reaching to the community easily. In emergency, now people avail ambulance facility to get quick treatment from the hospital, Fuljhar.

Last year electricity grid has been established in the hamlet through CCD fund. It helps the community to

get light in their houses in night. All the 12 families have been getting two bulbs point and one point of fan connection from the grid. "Now, we are getting access to outside, easy to go market, easy to reach government officials, and we are not afraid of snake bites or any wild animals" said by Mr. Makulia Naik of the village. Last year the land development work has been completed. Villagers are happy by doing agriculture in their land. They have cultivated paddy in the land nearby their habitants. They have expressed thankfulness to OPELIP and PBDA, Khuntagaon for providing such benefits for their village.



C.Ghare Ghare Swachha Pani:
Supply of Safe Drinking Water to Rural Households

Providing safe drinking water to each household in the PVTG areas is the prime objective of the programme. The safe drinking water is being provided through tapping of spring/stream water and conveying it through piped system with incorporation of filtration system at outlet level. Secondly, in few cases household drinking water is also being provided through installation of deep bore well or tube well with solar based pumping system incorporated with filtration module
A multipurpose community hall has been constructed

E. Ashara Alok:
Solar Lighting to Rural Households

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

D.Mo Gaon Unnati Committee Ghara:
Multipurpose Community Hall

at VDC level. This multipurpose community hall has been used as interpretation centre like different means of communication to enhance the understanding of heritage as well as a viable solution for effective communication of heritage information. Apart from this, the multipurpose community hall has also been utilised for meeting, training purposes of VDC, SHG and other viable institutions prevail in the villages.

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



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me Light Distribution at Kirsani pada, under CBM component, OPELIP-BDA-MUDULIPADA

SOLAR HOME LIGHT SYSTEM CONNECTION TO PVTG HOUSEHOLDS



Lack of access to electricity is one of the important issues faced by the poor PVTGs of Bonda Ghati. The vast majority of these people lives in interior tribal areas may be in too remote location to be reached by the electric grid. For their lighting needs they rely on candles, firewood & kerosene lantern. The traditional lighting methods are toxic and lead to chronic lung problems, especially when children are exposed. Generally, a family will use about 3 liters of kerosene per month. Using these dimmer sources of light for studying or handicraft production can strain the eyes and cause long-term vision problems. Long-term, solar energy is the most practical and economical requirement of bringing electricity to the poor and remote PVTG communities. A basic system consists of a small solar

panel, a battery, a charge controller, LED lights, and a universal outlet for charging cell-phones or other small appliances. A basic system that costs roughly 3700/-. There are a lot of benefits to adopting a solar home system. Besides households, solar home systems could provide power for schools, clinics, or small businesses. Having this bright source of light during the night can also deter wild animals that are dangerous or eat their crops and livestock. They replace kerosene lamps and candles traditionally used for lighting. Having a solar system will allow children to study and small businesses to continue their production later in the night. This increases the population's ability to be self-sufficient, raises their incomes, and allows them to enhance their livelihoods and come out of themselves out of poverty.

Bonda Development Agency (BDA), Mudulipada has supported the Solar Home Light in 13 village of Andrahah & Mudulipada GP under Confidence Building Measure (CBM). The installation of a Solar Home Light was found to improve the comfort and living standard of the PVTGs in Bonda Hills. This was helped the Bonda community to become part of a more global culture and avail various benefits. The standard of Solar Home Light components is to ensure sustainable development, it has gain popularity among the mass population.



F. Bike Ambulance

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

deliveries, antenatal checkup, child health checkup, emergency care, referral linkage to higher level of public health facility, etc. Similar motor bike ambulance services have been initiated in other OPELIP operational areas of Odisha and have shown positive response on its acceptability and accessibility in tribal set-up



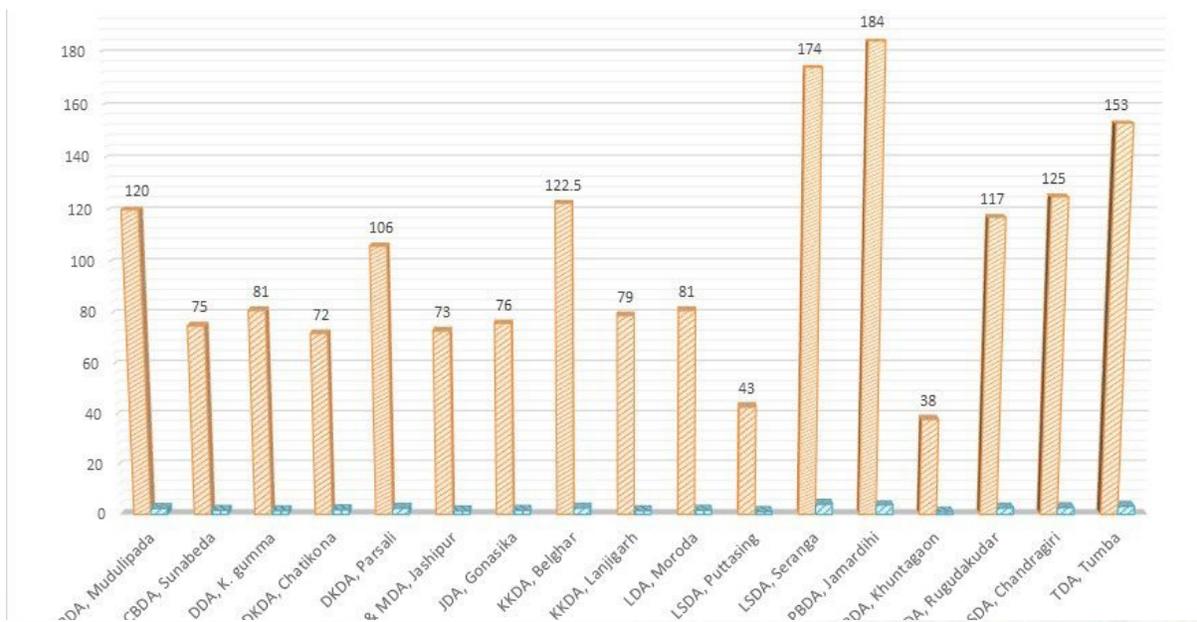


CHAPTER-V

MARKETING AND LIVELIHOODS

Marketing plays an important role for the economic growth of the PVTGs in interior areas. They collect various NTFPs from the forest and sell in the local market. Because of the low volume, they sell their production in distressed price. During last financial year, several initiatives were undertaken to benefit SHG members as well as producers across 17 MPAs based on the locally

grown crops, cereals, pulses, oil seeds etc. community institutions like SHGs, PGs, VDC, VDVKS etc. are being promoted and strengthened to facilitated forward and backward marketing linkages for sustainable livelihoods of the PVTGs among MPAs in Odisha. The details about the marketing information of total quantity sold and the turnover is given below.



A. Facilities Created for Market Linkages

Creation of marketing infrastructure was major focus for the financial year 2021-22 across MPAs of Odisha. These infrastructure will support PVTGs to undertake marketing related interventions in a better way. There are several interventions related to marketing of various products of PVTGs through SHGs, producer groups (PGs), Van Dhan Vikash Kendra (VDVK) at different MPAs in Odisha. The major focus of the marketing is given for the investment of seed capital for setting up processing unit, and purchasing raw materials or leasing plants like cashew and tamarind before the harvesting and selling after primary processing in the local market. Moreover, 17 pick-up vans were given to each MPA for undertaking marketing activities for communicating from interior areas. During FY 2021-22, 34 producer groups were formed to undertake various business activities collectively. However, 267 drying yards were constructed for enhancing the quality of the agri-production through proper way of threshing and drying in sun so that it can be sold in better price. Again, there are interventions for developing local marketing ground so that farmers can sell their produced with availability of a proper place and wider range of customers. Moreover, 15 VDVK s are being formed at different MPAs to accelerate marketing of various NTFPs by providing support for infrastructure and processing so that value added products can have



better marketing opportunity. About 156 agriculture production clusters (APCs) are being promoted across 17 MPAs to enhance production of crops as well as create marketing opportunity for the PVTGs farmers in the interior villages. It will strengthen both forward and backward marketing linkages collectively with the technical support of TDCC and other market players.

B. Enhancing quality of the products

As PVTGs are traditionally involved in production and selling in the market of their production, they sell products in lower price as compared to others in the market. Hence, initiative has been taken for enhancing the quality of the products through various training and capacity building programme at VDC level. The training programme are being conducted on demand basis from the PVTGs and linkage building with line departments. Training has been conducted

for improving quality of hill brooms, Sabai rope, Sal leaf plate, terracotta, bamboo work, honey harvest, cashew etc. For facilitating honey bee production at MPA level two trainings were conducted covering 120 and 100 beneficiaries at HK&MDA, Jashipur and CBDA, Sunabeda respectively. Beneficiaries were supported 120 box honey to CBDA, Sunabeda; 80 box and 20 wild bee for honey production and marketing linkages.

C. Processing and value addition

There are 229 processing units those were installed at MPA areas for reducing drudgery as well as increase income of the PVTGs beneficiaries. These processing units are used by PVTGs for primary processing of locally produced crops like cereals, oil, pulses, etc. Out of 229, about 212 processing are functioning at MPAs either regularly or based on the availability of raw material seasonally. These processing units not only decrease the drudgery of women but also enhance household income of the families due to self-consumption as well

as small scale marketing operation by the PVTGs at local market after processing. These processing units are handed over to the community after training to them so that they can run it in long term and get benefits. It is being difficult to repair processing units once it doesn't work for minor technical problem from interior areas like BDA Mudulipada of Malkangiri. However, there are some processing units are not installed yet due to unavailability of three phase electric current connection in the interior areas like PBDA Khuntagaon.

MILLET VALUE ADDITION AND MARKETING: A LIVELIHOOD OPTION

Millet is the staple food among PVTGs across many MPAs under OPELIP working areas. Chukitia Bhujia at Komna Block of Nuapara District mainly depended on millets cultivation and its consumption throughout the year. Chukitia Bhujia Development Agency (CBDA), Sunabeda has facilitated to promote millets with convergence of OMM for PVTGs of OPELIP working areas. There are several community institutions like SHGs, PGs, VDVks etc. are being promoted at CBDA, Sunabeda. There are 10 members of both PVTG and non-PVTGs formed a SHG named Maa Dharani SHG at Sunabeda gram panchayat. Maa Dharani SHG has selected on the basis of several criteria fixed by OMM and facilitated by MPA staffs of CBDA, Sunabeda. This SHG was selected for installation of millet processing unit as well as to do marketing of products. With convergence, they were given one pulverizer machine for the value addition of millets through processing and packaging. With adoption of improved package of practices, they have been availed incentives for 25 acre of land cultivation. Moreover, they have sold their production through government procurement system. Staffs of OPELIP supported them to make registration at Mandi for ragi procurement so that they could able

to sell ragi at the rate Rs.3377/qtl at Mandi. They had sold 110 quintals of millet to TDCC through OMM at Sunabeda. After joining of Sri Himanshu Mohapatra in-charge of Special Officer, he made a visit along with Scheme Officer of Odisha Millet Mission to Maa Sunadei SHG and discussion for value addition of millet and to sell in the local market.

Smt. Gangabai Barge President of this group expressed their interest for getting a processing unit and engaging with livelihood activities. It was discussed in the meeting and application was submitted with specific format DPC of OMM to get it. Finally, after fulfilling various selection criteria they got the pulverizer machine in the month of February-2022. They pulverize five quintals of millets and sell around @ Rs.40.00 to Rs.42.00 per kilogram in local market and they also consume like Mandia khiri, Mandia pitha and Mandia chhatua to improve their nutritional status. It has created a livelihood opportunity for them to process millets and sell in the market regularly so that their economic condition will be enhanced



D. Intervention Through Producer Group

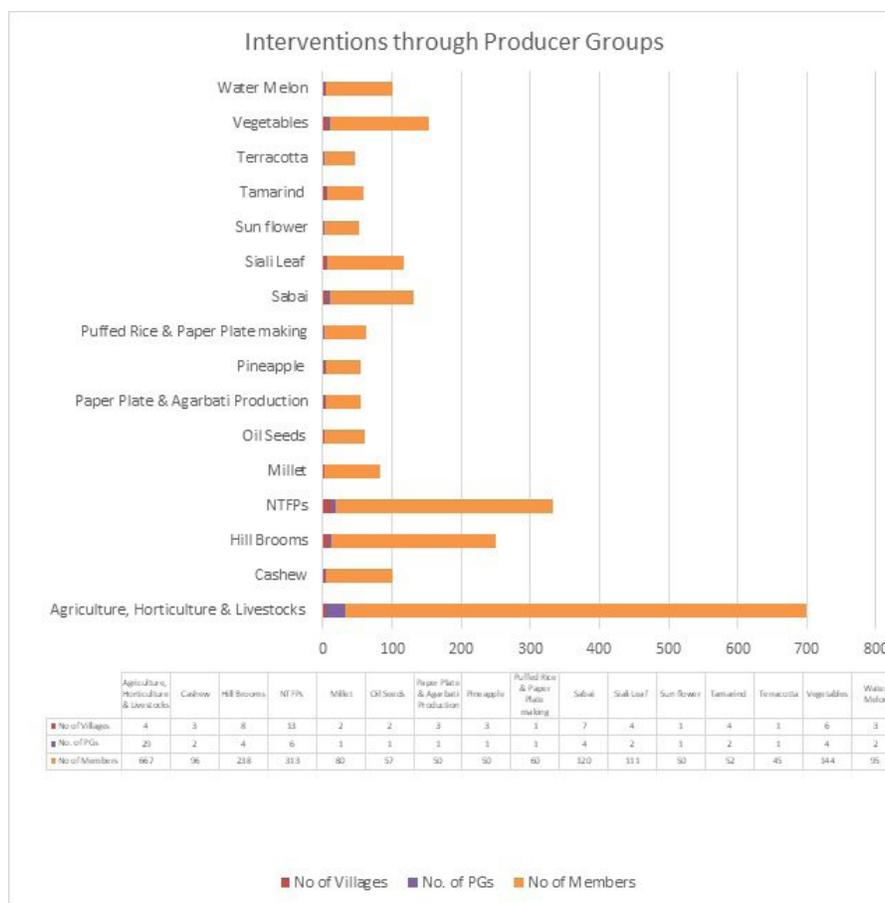
Producer groups play an important role for forward and backward marketing linkages with the traders for NTFPs in MPAs areas. Due to lack of more volume of the production, farmers are unable to sell in large volume

rather keep for self-consumption. However, the excess production is sold via producer groups formed in the village. The details of the NTFPs sold during the financial year 2021-22 is given below.

Table 15: Marketing of NTFPs

SI No	Type of interventions	No. of MPAs	No. of Blocks	No of Villages	No. of PGs	No of Members
1	Agriculture, Horticulture & Livestock	1	1	4	29	667
2	Cashew	2	2	3	2	96
3	Hill Brooms	3	3	8	4	238
4	NTFPs	4	4	13	6	313
5	Millet	1	1	2	1	80
6	Oil Seeds	1	1	2	1	57
7	Paper Plate & Agarbati Production	1	1	3	1	50
8	Pineapple	1	1	3	1	50
9	Puffed Rice & Paper Plate making	1	1	1	1	60
10	Sabai	2	2	7	4	120
11	Siali Leaf	2	2	4	2	111
12	Sun flower	1	1	1	1	50
13	Tamarind	2	2	4	2	52
14	Terracotta	1	1	1	1	45
15	Vegetables	2	2	6	4	144
16	Water Melon	1	1	3	2	95
Total						2228

A total of 2228 beneficiaries are covered under marketing linkages of various NTFPs across 17 MPAs during last financial year. About 29 PGs covering 667 beneficiaries were involved for the production and marketing of agriculture, horticulture, and livestock in MPA areas. Similarly, marketing linkages of the other NTFPs has been given below.



ENHANCING INCOME THROUGH PINEAPPLE MARKETING LINKAGES

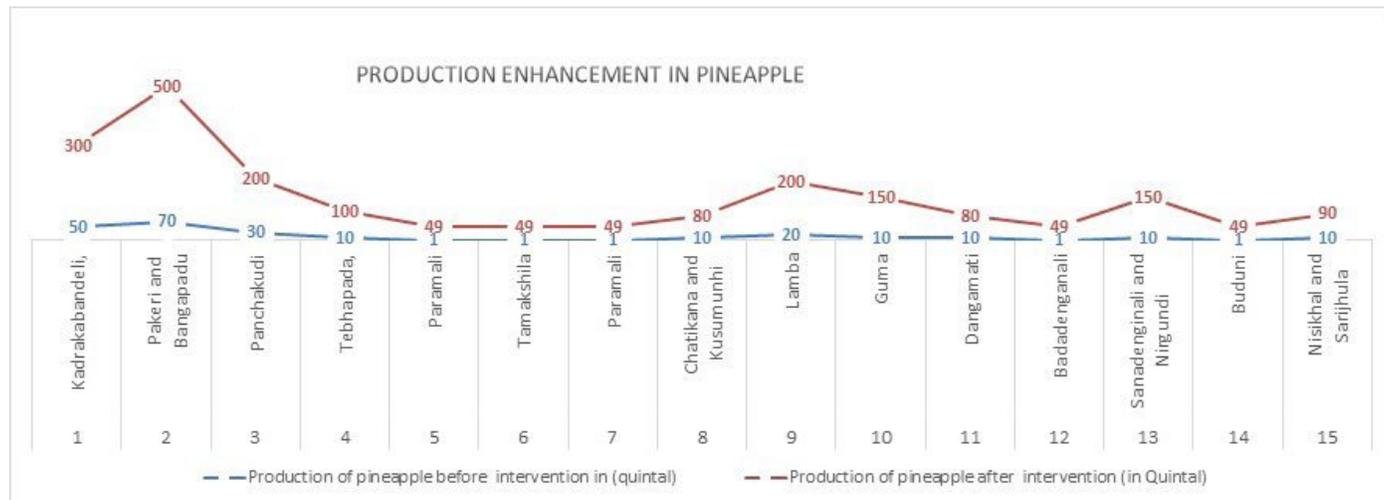
Dongria Kandh Development Agency, Parsali (DKDA), Parsali along with FARR FNGO was engaged for building the capacity of PVTGs to enhance production, ensure income generation, secure food & nutrition security as well as marketing opportunity for alternate sustainable livelihoods. Villagers particularly *Kadrakabandeli, Panchadudi, Tebhapada, Paramali, Tamakshila, Paramali Pakeri, Sandenganali, Nirgundi, Nisikhal, Sarijhula, Bangapadu, Badadenganali Sanadenginali, Chatikana, Lamba, Dangamati, Tota, Guma etc.* are engaged in pineapple production as an alternative livelihood. In the initial period, the villagers didn't show interest to undertake pineapple cultivation in larger areas. Moreover, marketing of the pineapples is one of the major problems among the Dongrias which they face distressed sales resulting low income in comparison to their efforts. Lack of market information, inefficient transportation, price volatility, and product perishability are the major challenges faced by Dongria community. In order

to increase productivity and ensure food security, market accessibility is crucial. Access to markets serves as a source of motivation to small-scale farmers, who produce most of the staple foods in this area.

After intervention of OPELIP and repeated interaction, they showed interest and demanded for superior quality pineapple suckers and proper guidance for systematic pineapple cultivation. At the same time, training and awareness was given them for timely inter-culture operation, convergence with MGNREGS and other Govt. schemes, plantation of pineapple with proper method. They adopted improved package of practices in pineapple cultivation to enhance surplus production. With regular inputs and guidance by the OPELIP staffs at field, there is increment of both area and production of pineapple. The detail of the production enhancement is given below.

Table 16: Details of village wise production

SI No	Name of villages	Before in (quintal)	Before (in ha.)	After intervention (in Quintal)	After (in ha.)
1	Kadrakabandeli,	50	5	300	10
2	Pakeri and Bangapadu	70	7	500	12
3	Panchakudi	30	1	200	7
4	Tebhapada,	10	1	100	8
5	Paramali	1	1	49	6
6	Tamakshila	1	1	49	4
7	Paramali	1	1	49	4
8	Chatikana and Kusumunhi	10	2	80	5
9	Lamba	20	3	200	6
10	Guma	10	2	150	5
11	Dangamati	10	3	80	5
12	Badadenganali	1	1	49	3
13	Sanadenginali and Nirgundi	10	3	150	6
14	Buduni	1	1	49	3
15	Nisikhal and Sarijhula	10	4	90	4
	Total	235	36	2095	88



Fruits are mainly harvested during June-August. However, a small crop is harvested during December to March also. By regulating the crop, harvesting is possible almost 8 month a year. SHGs of OPELIP operational areas were facilitated marketing of pineapple through traders from other states like Chattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. There is always a very good demand of Indian

pineapples in the internal markets. It is in high demand from the processing industry as well. These pineapples are mainly marketed to Raipur, Vishakhapatam, Vijaywada, Hyderabad, Berhampur, Bhubaneswar, Bhawanipatna etc. The villagers sold pineapple @ Rs.14/kg. The marketing detail of the village wise sales is given in the table.

Table 17: Details of village wise sales

Sl No	Name of villages	Total quantity	Total investment amount	Total Sold Amount	Profit/Loss
1	Kadrakabandeli,	300	300000	420000	120000
2	Pakeri and Bangapadu	500	500000	700000	200000
3	Panchakudi	200	200000	280000	80000
4	Tebhapada,	100	100000	140000	40000
5	Paramali	49	49000	68600	19600
6	Tamakshila	49	49000	68600	19600
7	Paramali	49	49000	68600	19600
8	Chatikana and Kusumunhi	80	80000	112000	22000
9	Lamba	200	200000	280000	80000
10	Guma	150	150000	210000	60000
11	Dangamati	80	80000	112000	22000
12	Badadenganali	49	49000	68600	19600
13	Sanadenginali and Nirgundi	150	150000	210000	60000
14	Buduni	49	49000	68600	19600
15	Nisikhal and Sarijhula	90	90000	126000	36000
	Total	2095	2095000	2933000	818000

Pineapples are nutritionally packed members of the bromeliad family. This delightful tropical fruit is high in the enzyme Bromelain and the antioxidant vitamin C, both of which play a major role in the body's healing process. Bromelain is a natural anti-inflammatory that has many health benefits and encourages healing. Pineapple fruit is very low in Saturated Fat, Cholesterol and Sodium. It is a good source of

Dietary Fiber. Before the intervention of this project, due to lack of taking sufficient intake of food in time, Dongaria community suffer from anaemia and other diseases. The children become malnourished and improper growth at early years. This pineapple cultivation saves the Dongarias especially children and women from anaemia and malnourishment.



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CHAPTER-VI

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Health and nutrition are being the priority for OPELIP across its MPAs so that PVTGs can lead happy and healthy life always. Lots of steps have been taken to educate PVTGs on health and nutrition aspects in the interior villages through SHGs, CLFs and GPLFs so that maximum beneficiaries are covered. A separate

programme has been implemented called The Odisha PVTG Nutritional Improvement Programme (OPNIP) which take care the health and nutrition aspects. Hence, the health and nutrition management activities under OPELIP is broadly focused on COVID 19 management as well as OPENIP across MPAs as given below.

A. COVID Management in PVTG Areas

Looking the severity of the Corona pandemic, Government of Odisha has taken adequate measures to prevent the disease.

Now, COVID-19 is spreading in rural as well as in tribal areas also. Based on this situation of the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, Government of Odisha has taken adequate measures to prevent the disease. OPELIP has immensely engaged with the community participants taking utmost seriousness and commitment for containing the transmission of the virus by screening, testing, COVID-19 appropriate behaviour and vaccination.

PVTG villages are very small and houses are having one or two rooms. It was not advisable option for home isolation / home quarantine for the persons with COVID symptoms. In this context, OPELIP supported to create isolation centre at GP/Village level. District and Block Administration took charge for establishment and smooth functioning of such centres. Necessary support was provided by the Health & FW Department with the active involvement of medical staffs in such centres. Community Resource Persons are the frontline warriors at these centres. Communication in this regard has been made to the respective District Collector & DM for functioning of such isolation/quarantine centres in PVTG areas.





FIGHT AGAINST CORONA: DONGARIA KANDHA ADOPTED MEASURES

Though Corona virus has affected our life and livelihoods of all sections of the society but we have zero mortality in DKDA-Chatikona operational areas. Donagaria Kandha PVTGs are affected by corona pandemic as they are exposed to outside of the villages for getting market accessibility and in search of job or labour work. At the critical stage of pandemic, OPELIP team came forward to give training and capacity building programme among Donagarias. Community resource persons are given training on creating awareness on causes, symptoms and measures to avoid corona through sensitizing on maintaining social distance, regular hand wash, wearing mask and vaccination drive.

Dongarias from Kinjamjodi village of Bissamcuttuack

block of Rayagada district were educated about various aspects of avoiding corona at community level. They were demonstrated by CRPs and staffs of DKDA, Chatikona to maintain social distancing, practice handwash and wear masks while they are exposed to public places like collection of PDS, market places or in work places.

Along with staffs of DKDA, CRPs gave awareness on increasing immunity level through consumption of Kadha (A health drinks prepared from locally available ginger, turmeric, lemon, Tulsi, jaggery etc.) during the corona infection to reduce mortality. They encouraged Dongarias to go for corona test and confirm at the early stage so that there are less complications or mortality from corona. By looking the efforts taken by

the Dongarias, the Collector and District Magistrate praised the interventions by the CRPs and staffs of the Chatikona and suggested to adopt similar strategy so that PVTGs villages will not be affected by corona.

ସାମାଜିକ ଦୂରତା ମାନୁଛନ୍ତି ଡଙ୍ଗରିଆ



ରାୟଗଡ଼ା,୮/୪(ଜମିସ): କରୋନା ମୁକାବିଲା ପାଇଁ ସରକାର ସାମାଜିକ ଦୂରତା ସହ ହାତ ଧୋଇବାକୁ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି। ଜନସଚେତନତା ମଧ୍ୟମରେ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ନିୟମିତ ଭାବେ ହାତ ଧୋଇବା, ସଙ୍ଗରେଧରେ ରହିବା ପାଇଁ ସରକାର ପରାମର୍ଶ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି। ଯାହାକୁ ପାଳନ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ଡଙ୍ଗରିଆ। ଡଙ୍ଗରିଆ କନ୍ଧ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ସଂସ୍ଥା ଅଧୀନରେ ଥିବା ବିଷମକଟକ, ମୁନିଗୁଡ଼ା ବ୍ଲକର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଗ୍ରାମକୁ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀ ସମ୍ବଳ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନରେ ଯାଇ ଡଙ୍ଗରିଆଙ୍କୁ ତାଲିମ୍ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବା ପରେ ସମସ୍ତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଏହାକୁ ପାଳନ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ଡଙ୍ଗରିଆ। ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଜନକୀର୍ତ୍ତି ସଖାକାରଣ କାରିକା ନିର୍ବାହ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ କରିଆରେ ଖମ୍ବେସି, କୁଲି, ଖନ୍ତୁରା, ଜିଞ୍ଜାମପୋଡ଼ି, ପାତାଲାମ୍ବା, ଆରିସାକାନି, ଚାନ୍ଦଲି, ଶଗଡ଼ି ସମେତ ସମସ୍ତ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ତାଲିମ୍ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଚାଲିଛି। ଯାହା ଫଳରେ ଡଙ୍ଗରିଆ ପିଠି-ଏସ୍ ସାମଗ୍ରୀ ନେବାକୁ ଆସିବା ସମୟରେ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ ସାମାଜିକ ଦୂରତା ରକ୍ଷା କରି ଧାଡ଼ିରେ ରହୁଛନ୍ତି। ସେହିପରି ମାଗଣା ରନ୍ଧା ଖାଦ୍ୟ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଦୂରତା ବ୍ୟବଧାନରେ ଦସି ଖାଉଛନ୍ତି ଡଙ୍ଗରିଆ। ଖାଇବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଓ ପରେ ନିୟମିତ ଭାବେ ଡଙ୍ଗରିଆ ହାତ ଧୋଇଥିବାର ଦୃଶ୍ୟକୁ ଦେଖିବା ପରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାପାଳ ପ୍ରମୋଦ କୁମାର ଦେହେରା ଖୁସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କରିଛନ୍ତି। ସୁରେଶ ଖାତାକା, ରମେଶ ନାଲା, ବିଭ୍ରସେନ ଚାକିରି ପ୍ରମୁଖ ତାଲିମ୍ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମକୁ ପରିଚାଳନା କରୁଛନ୍ତି।



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

- I. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): A SOP has been communicated to all 14 PVTG habitant district for proper COVID Management reflecting the tit-bit of procedure to be followed.
- II. State Level COVID Monitoring Cell: To keep close monitoring on the activities taken up by each MPA level for management of COVID, a monitoring cell at State level was constituted.
- III. Awareness Campaign:
 - In 1679 PVTG villages, poster / flex, hand washing practices etc. have been carried out in close coordination with local and district administration.
 - Awareness on COVID has been made in 1679 PVTG villages through Miking / loud speakers in their local PVTG dialect covering 2.94 lakh population.
- IV. Health Kit: About 800 frontline workers involved in COVID Management have been provided health Kits @ Rs.1500/per kit.
- V. Insurance: All 800 frontline workers life insurance coverage have been ensured.
- VI. Screening: Door to door survey was carried

out with thermal scanner & oximeter covering 55216 HHs.

- VII. Testing Camp: Mass Testing Camps (Antigen / RT-PCR) have been organized at PVTG village level with help of district administration in all 17 MPAs.
- VIII. Mask & Sanitary kits: About 30214 households have been provided with free mask and sanitary kits.
- IX. Emergency Ambulance Services: 18 Ambulances have been hired for all MPAs to cater to the need of remote PVTG HHs.
- X. Standalone Ambulance Service: Standalone ambulance service has been arranged with support of district administration at each MPA to meet any emergency during this pandemic situation. An ambulance is always standalone at MPA office to take the patient to COVID Care Centre / hospital.
- XI. Vaccination: Special drive for vaccination carried out to cover all the PVTG population in a campaign mode. The CRPs along with the health workers are engaged to register the individual PVTGs in COWIN App with their ADHAR Card and follow up the instructions as laid down by H & FW Dept. from time to time for vaccination schedule/slot etc. In places like DKDA Chatikana and LSDA Seranga, the vaccination program has already



Latitude: 22.035802
 Longitude: 87.023191
 Elevation: 72.89 m
 Accuracy: 9.6 m
 Time: 08-13-2021 14:01
 Note: New HH uploading in...
 LDA, Morada.

been started at the nearby health centres. Vaccination was organised on 31 May 2021 at Hundijali, Mundabali, Gartali and Rodanga village under DKDA-Chatikona wherein 143 PVTGs (Dongoria Kandho tribe's) have been vaccinated (Covishield vaccine) their 1st dose.

XII. Chief Minister COVID Relief Package for PVTGs: Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Odisha live in 46 Blocks and 1 ULB in 14 districts of the state. For development of these tribes, 20 micro-projects are functioning at strategic locations. As per SCSTRTI & OPELIP survey 2018, there are 64214 HHs having a population of 294712, residing in 1679 villages of 20 MPAs. The Honorable Chief Minister, GoO has announced the COVID Relief Package for all 64214 no. of PVTG Households covering 14 districts of Odisha. OPELIP & SSD Dept. was assigned with that responsibility which was successfully managed to provide 56125 PVTG households @ Rs.5000/- per beneficiary household. The amount transferred directly to their bank accounts.



The detail of the MPA wise coverage is given below.

Table 18: Hon'ble CM COVID Relief Package Status

Sl	Name of MPA	Total No of villages as per record	Total no of HHs	CM COVID relief package transferred	Total amount in Rs
1	BDA Mudulipada	76	3088	2492	12,460,000.00
2	BJDA Sukinda	13	283	291	1,455,000.00
3	CBDA Sunabeda	39	1487	1265	6,325,000.00
4	DDA Kudumuluguma	50	2218	1758	8,790,000.00
5	DKDA Chatikona	64	1888	2241	11,205,000.00
6	DKDA Parsali	23	768	778	3,890,000.00
7	HKMDA Jashipur	38	1019	1740	8,700,000.00
8	JDA Dhenkanal	107	3589	3210	16,050,000.00
9	JDA Gonasika	132	5256	5083	25,415,000.00
10	KKDA Belghar	123	2661	2462	12,310,000.00
11	KKDA Lanjigarh	287	5231	4871	24,355,000.00
12	LDA Morada	29	2065	1807	9,035,000.00
13	LSDA Putasing	134	6350	6074	30,370,000.00
14	LSDA Serango	66	3108	3016	15,080,000.00
15	PBDA Banspal	130	11247	8728	43,640,000.00
16	PBDA Jamardihi	36	2090	2171	10,855,000.00
17	PBDA Khuntugaon	60	2551	2306	11,530,000.00
18	PBDA Rugudakudara	32	1087	1239	6,195,000.00
19	SDA Chandragiri	128	4092	3894	19,470,000.00
20	TDA Tumba	122	2927	2400	12,000,000.00
	Total	1689	63005	57826	289,130,000.00

B. Nutritional Programme under OPNIP

Looking at the significant prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight among PVTG under-5 children, a need was felt to work on improving the health and nutrition status of women and children among the PVTG community. The Odisha PVTG Nutritional Improvement Programme (OPNIP) focuses on rolling out interventions for improving the nutritional status

of women & children by emphasizing on the life cycle approach and prioritizing on the first 1000 days of life. It is specially designed to outreach for improving health and nutrition amongst the 13 PVTG communities in Odisha aiming to reach 1.34 lakh PVTG populations residing in 541 PVTG habitations across 89 GPs of 17 MPAs and 12 districts.

“

- ◇ **No. of children (6months to 3 years) covered-1043**
- ◇ **No. of children (3 years to 6 years) covered-1209**
- ◇ **No. of lactating and pregnant mothers-1281**
- ◇ **Maternal Spot Feeding Centres -169**
- ◇ **Spot Feeding Centres (SFC) – 131**
- ◇ **Creche opened- 61**

The Odisha PVTG Nutritional Improvement Programme (OPNIP) focuses on rolling out interventions for improving the nutritional status of women & children by emphasizing on the life cycle approach and prioritizing on the first 1000 days of life. It is specially designed to outreach for improving health and nutrition amongst the 13 PVTG communities in Odisha aiming to reach 1.34 lakh PVTG populations residing in 541 PVTG habitations across 89 GPs of 17 MPAs and 12 districts.

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

- ◇ *Community based crèches in PVTG villages for children less than 3 years.*
- ◇ *Spot Feeding of nutritious meal to children aged 03 to 06 years in remote hamlets in convergence with ICDS and Women and Child Development Department – Mission Shakti*
- ◇ *Maternal Spot Feeding of One Full Meal for pregnant women and lactating mothers in PVTG villages.*

Initially, OPNIP has been started in three districts in phases i.e. Malkanagiri, Rayagada, Kalahandi covering 6 MPAs and subsequently to other 09 districts covering rest 11 MPAs. The major three interventions taken up under OPNIP are Community based crèches for children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years of age, Spot Feeding Centres (SFC) for children in 03 years



to 06 years, Pada Pusti Karyakram and Maternal Spot Feeding Centres for pregnant & lactating mothers (MSFCs). A total of 61 nos. of Crèches, 108 nos. of Spot Feeding Centres for Children, and 169 nos. of Mother Spot Feeding Centre are functioning. Around 1281 nos. of pregnant, lactating mothers, 1209 nos. of 6 months to 3 year children, 1043 nos. of 3 to 6 year children are being benefitted from such special initiatives

CRECHE BRINGS SMILE AMONG THE WORKING MOTHERS

Deogada is a village under Belghar Gram Panchayat which is situated 23 km distance from Tumudibandh block, and four km away from MPA Office, Belghar. Total 61 PVTG families are residing in this village. Mainly people are depending on shifting cultivation near by the foot hills. Even, women are involved more in farming activities and spend more time in the field in MPA areas. In the meantime, the programme namely Odisha PVTG Nutritional Improvement Programme (OPNIP) initiated by the ST & SC Development Minister of Odisha on 2nd March, 2021 with an aim to improve the nutritional status of women and children of 13 PVTG communities in the programme areas of OPELIP.

At KKDA, Belghar, OPNIP focuses to improve the health and nutrition status of women and children of 23 PVTG villages of MPA areas. The main objective to improving the nutritional status of women and children by emphasizing on the life cycle approach and prioritizing on the First 1000 days of life. Before creche inauguration, Maa Tarini, a PVTG SHG was selected for creche maintenance & functioning. Among them 2 creche workers were selected to take care of the children for 8 hours and 6 days in a week. The programme was launched in Deogada village of Belghar GP under KKDA, Belghar on 1st March 2022 by Sub Collector, Balliguda. Due to Covid specific guideline only dry ration distribution (entitled THR from ICDS) was started from 1st March 2022. From the inception, mothers are very excited to send their child in to creche. Thereafter, Hot Cooked Meals was started on 07th April, 2021 at Deogada. Mothers are very happy to send their children's in to creche.



According to Rita Majhi (mother of twins), *"My two sons took birth on 15-05-2021. I faced difficult to take care of the both children. I had to spend maximum time without going to work in the field. On dated 07th April, 2021 Matru Sishu Poshan Kendra-Cum Creche opened in our village where I admitted my both children at aged of 12 months. Initially the children were crying, but later they are habituated with the both the creche workers and are not crying rather engaged with various playful activities. Every day I am sending my children and going to the foothills for my livelihood. Both the creche workers as well as OPNIP team guide me for taken care of the children. Now I am very happy and spending time for livelihood activities as children are being taken care by creche."* Like Rita Majhi, other mothers also express their happiness as proper care is being taken for their children in their absence.



Generally, in a tribal family, pregnant women and lactating mothers when receives benefits in the form of dry food under different programmes, are being consumed by the other members of family. As a result, it is insufficient for a pregnant women and lactating mother. As per the order of the Govt. of Odisha, cooked food has been supplied in every PVTG village through this programme. For this, one woman has been appointed in each programmed village for cooking. For better and smooth management and monitoring, concerned MPAs are looking after this programme. Apart from this, several health development initiatives

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



NUTRITIONAL PROGRAMME

**CRECHE CUM MSPK
(6 MONTHS TO 3 YEARS)**

MATERNAL SPOT FEEDING CENTER (MSFC)

SPOT FEEDING CENTER (SFC)



A. COMMUNITY BASED CRÈCHE CUM MSPK FOR CHILDREN AGE 6 MONTHS TO 3 YEARS



OBJECTIVE

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

SERVICES



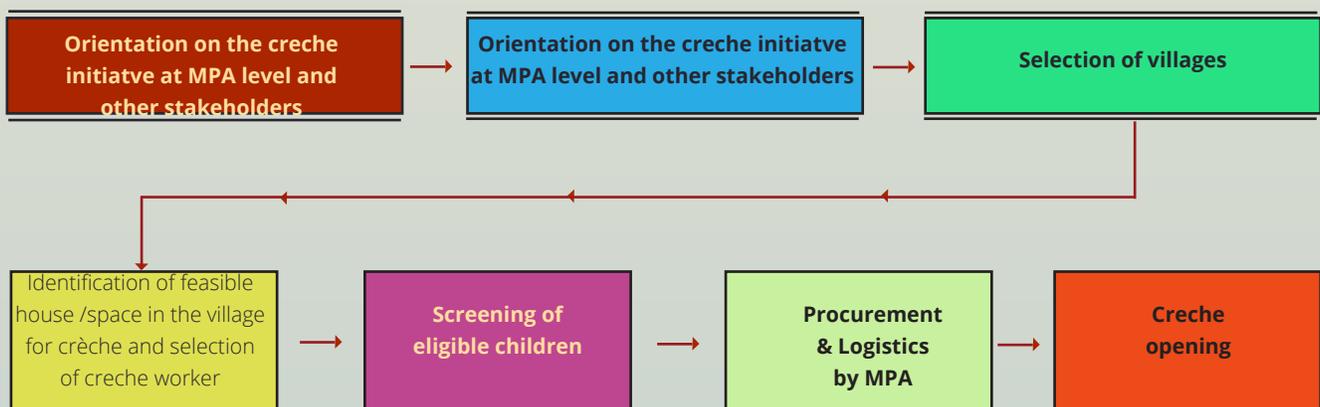
- ◇ Basic day care facilities, including nutritious food, sleeping/resting etc.
- ◇ Adequate quality food for 6 month to 3 year olds
- ◇ Regular anthropometry & monitoring Monthly height, weight, MUAC, growth faltering.
- ◇ Action on SAM & MAM children with referrals to NRC
- ◇ Care & stimulation: Age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

FUNCTIONING



- ◇ 2 Creche workers from Mission Shakti PVTG SHG to look after the creche activities daily.
- ◇ Anthropometry & Growth monitoring by Poshan Sahayak, supervised by Nutrition Coordinator
- ◇ Monitoring by Mission Shakti SHG (Creche Committee) & VDC, followed by Poshan Sahayak

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY OF CRECHE



B. MATERNAL SPOT FEEDING CENTER (MSFC) FOR PREGNANT WOMEN AND LACTATING MOTHERS

OBJECTIVE

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

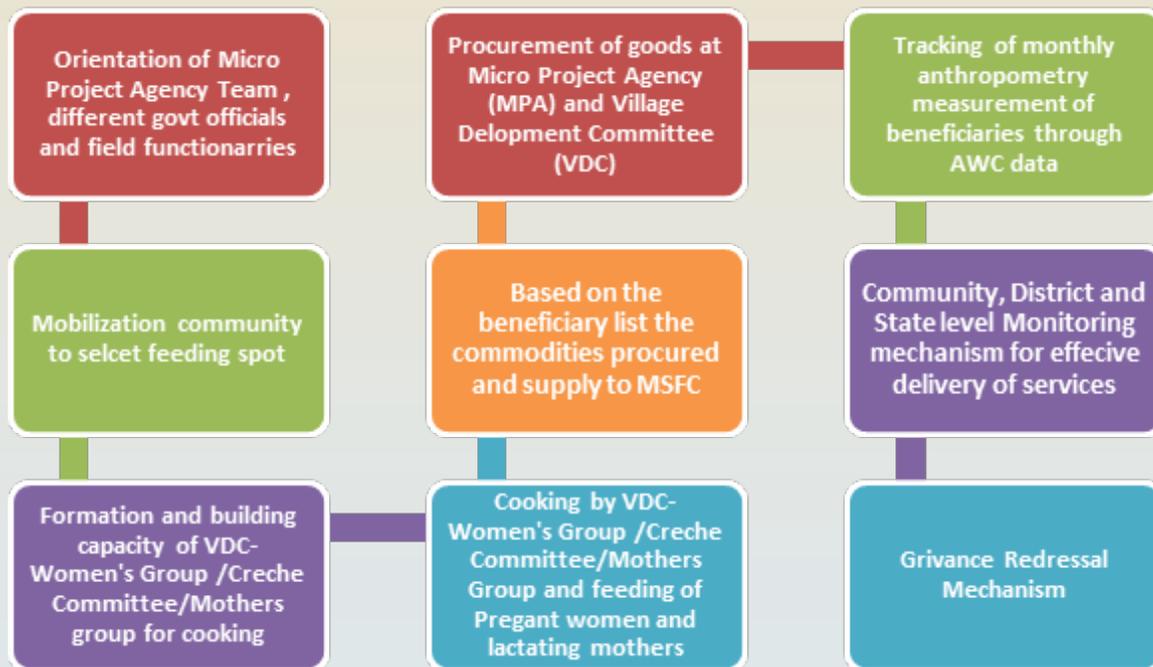
SERVICES

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

FIELD FUNCTIONS

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

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY OF MSFC



C. SPOT FEEDING CENTRE (SFC)



OBJECTIVE

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

SERVICES



- ◇ Morning Snacks and Hot Cooked Meal for 6 days in a week
- ◇ Dry ration: This is as per Supplementary Nutrition Programme under ICDS for children 3-6 years in remote/tagged villages
- ◇ Avg. 10 Children per center
- ◇ Mothers Groups

FUNCTIONING



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



One Step Can Save a Lifeworking mothers



Rayagada is one of a tribal dominated district in Odisha and majority of the population are tribes, primarily the Kandhs and Soras. The district is rich in natural resources. The Niyamagiri hills, which is located in this district is the homeland of the Dangoria Kandh, primitive tribes. Niyamagiri Hill is located in Kalyansinghpur block which is a major and sensitive block in Rayagada District.

Kadrakabondeli is PVTG village of this block with full of Dangaria Kandh tribes. The village is surrounded by hills. It is located at a distance of 14 km from the Community Health Center, Kalyansinghpur and 64 km far from the District Hospital, Rayagada. The people of this village mainly depend on cultivation on hillsides and gathering NTFPs from forest. There are 45 households having 282 population in this village. All the houses in this village are thatched (Kachha). Even after 75 years of independence, there is no electricity connection here. The lifestyle of these people are increased after the implementation of OPELIP. The PVTG Nutrition Improvement programme is implemented so that a new Matru Sishu Poshana Kendra cum Creche center was constructed.



In this center a total 13 children aged from 6 months to 3 years were enrolled. The main objective of the program is to increase the nutrition value of children from 6 months to 3 years, education and financial sustainability in the family. In this context, the center focuses on nutrition, education, care, safety & security and growth of creche children.

One of the enrolled boy named is Adi Kulesik, whose father name is Baska Kulesika and mother name is Inda Kulesika. He is date of birth is 24th January 2020. He is the only child in the family. Adi's family mainly depended on cultivation from forest in gathering NTFP from Forest. After enrolled in creche, as per the rules anthropometric



has taken. At that time Adi's weight was 7.6 kg, height 75 cm and MUAC was 12.5 cm. After taken of anthropometric, it was marked in growth monitoring chart and seen that he was marked as severely underweight and fell on red zone. After the identification a plan has carried out. Creche worker, GPNA and NC visited his house for counselling his parents about the growth monitoring status and proper care of Adi. Special care was given to Adi in creche having five times food instead of three times with adding additional oil. By the proper care and change in feeding habits, Adi's health status was gradually increased in every month. In January 2022, when monthly anthropometric was taken he was 8.5kg weight and MUAC is 13.2. Currently he is in yellow zone which indicate that his health condition is improving day by day without consult of a doctor. By this programme a child life is secured and for which the programme has



CHAPTER-VII

CONVERGENCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Convergence brings innovative ideas, technologies, techniques, networks and services to realise development of the PVTGs across MPAs in Odisha. Moreover, it ensures sustainability of the activities and enables tribal communities to access benefits and services from the various ongoing projects and schemes without continuous efforts after the end of the programme. For better management and mobilisation of available resources as well as establish synergy among different departments of State and Central government for larger development of the societies in general and PVTG communities in particular is the primary focus. For better management and mobilisation of available resources and to establish a synergy among different programmes and schemes of State and Central government for larger development of the societies in general and PVTG communities in particular is the primary focus of this programme. For this several activities were undertaken through convergence mode. Among them, the majority are like

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan, Article 275 (1), SCA to TSP, TDCC, etc.



I. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)



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

Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) in broad objectives of making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmer's effort, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. Several activities are ongoing in the field with the initial support of RKVY in PVTGs areas

II. Conservation-cum-Development (CCD)



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

style. In this regard, ample thrust has been given to Nutrition, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Micro Irrigation, Irrigation, Drinking Water, Conservation of Culture and Architect, Housing and Habitat, Social Security scheme, Education, etc. facilities to the PVTGs covering all 17 MPAs, Rs.599.78 lakhs was spent in the FY 2021-22.

III. Market Linkage with TDCC



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

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

IV. SCA to TSS



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

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

V. Article 275 (1)



Under Article 275 (1), PVTGs in 17 MPAs are getting continuous supports for enhancing their livelihoods.

VI. MoUs and Partnership



With a view to increase the potential for the interest of the tribal farming communities, their health, food and nutrition security, development of economic activity, initiatives have been taken to converge with different

organisations. The majority of them are OLM, ICRISAT, Jeevan Sampark (UNICEF), Azim Premji Foundation (APF) & PHRS, LV Prasad Eye Institute, Digital Green, etc

A. Odisha Livelihoods Mission



With a view to increase the potential for the interest of the tribal farming communities, their health, food and nutrition security, development of economic activity, initiatives have been taken to converge with different

organisations. The majority of them are OLM, ICRISAT, Jeevan Sampark (UNICEF), Azim Premji Foundation (APF) & PHRS, LV Prasad Eye Institute, Digital Green, etc

B. Odisha Millet Mission

Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme have signed a MoU with Odisha Millets Mission with the objective of comprehensive revival of millets in PVTG areas as well as secure nutrition and address poverty. In this regard, required funds have already been allocated by the OPELIP for revival of millets. It has been providing technical assistances as well as capacity building from grassroots to state level. As a result of this intervention, productivity of millets crop has been

increasing and makes the community profitable. This has led to millet processing enterprises. Now a day, consumption of millets has been increased by 25% among the households in PVTGs areas. To enhance household nutrition security and to create demand for millets with focus on women and children, millet processing enterprises have been promoted at Gram Panchayat and block level. Market linkages are being developed at rural and urban markets with focus on women entrepreneurs.



c. Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiative (APPI), Bengalur and Public Health Resource Society, New Delhi (PHRS)



Understanding the importance of Health and Nutrition of PVTGs, the programme Odisha PVTG Nutrition Improvement Programme (OPNIP) has

been initiated by ST & SC Development Department through OPELIP. With an aim to address the nutritional deficiencies among Women and Children of 13 PVTG Communities in the programme areas of OPELIP, OPNIP programme has been initiated by ST & SC development department through Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods Improvement Programme. In this regard MoU has been signed with Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiative, Bengaluru (APPI) to provide the required support for smooth operation of this programme. The APPI with their local representative organisation, the Public Health Resource Society, New Delhi (PHRS) is providing technical backstopping to this OPINIP programme.

D. ICRISAT

There was a MoU signed between SSD and ICRISAT for implementation of capacity building through demonstration of the farmers on 2nd March 2021. The project has been taken up in 4 districts of OPELIP areas namely Angul, Malkanagiri, Gajapati & Kandhamal. The detail of the achievements of the project has been given below. After intervention of OPELIP and repeated interaction, they showed interest and demanded for superior quality pineapple suckers and proper guidance for systematic pineapple cultivation. At the same time, training and awareness was given them for timely inter-culture operation, convergence with MGNREGS and other Govt. schemes, plantation of pineapple with proper method. They adopted improved package of practices



in pineapple cultivation to enhance surplus production. With regular inputs and guidance by the OPELIP staffs at field, there is increment of both area and production of pineapple. The detail of the production enhancement is given below.

Table 19: Work progress under the project of ICRISAT

Sl. No	Interventions	Unit	Angul	Malkangiri	Gajapati		Total
1	Field bunding	Acre	50	65	50	50	215
2	Surplusing arrangement (field drainage structures)	Nos	110	69	75	30	284
3	Elephant cum water conservation trench	Nos	1300			1000	2300
4	Renovation of check dam	Nos	1				1
5	Construction of check dams	Nos		2			2
6	Farm ponds	Nos	3	2	2	1	8
7	Rainwater harvesting along with masonry	Nos		1		1	2
8	Deepening and widening along with plugs at suitable	Meter		250			250
9	Diversion drains	Meter		250		150	400

7.1

FIELD EXPERIENCE

Enhancing livelihoods through convergence A case study of Nagira village

Enhancing livelihoods through convergence: A case study of Nagira village

Nagira is one of the villages under Nagira Gram Panchayat in the Palalahada block of Angul district. The village is one of the 24 Paudi Bhuyan Aboriginal Tribes under the Bhuiyan Development Agency, Jamardih. A total of 143 families live in the village. Out of a total of 163 families, 145 are from the Paudi Bhuiyan PVTG and 18 families are from the Scheduled Tribes.

Although it is a large tribal village, most of its people depend on agriculture for their livelihood and, to some extent, wages and forest products. The people of this region largely depend on agriculture. But due to lack of water available for irrigation, only a small portion of land cultivated during rainy season only. Except rainy days, the whole area becomes dry. So it was not possible for them to collect annual food from the farm.

In view of all these problems, it was decided in collaboration with OPELIP and ICRISAT to set up a farming cluster in Nagira. Work has already begun

in this cluster in collaboration with OPELIP and the ICRISAT. In this cluster, land is being prepared with the use of modern scientific know-how to provide irrigate all land. So far, 108 plots of land have been completed on 30 acres of land and the rest is underway.

According to the project, the first 50 acres will be improved and irrigation will be provided during all three seasons of the year. In addition, improved varieties of fruit trees will be planted in the hoods of the farms for more livelihoods of the farmers. A check dam has been recovered for the purpose of irrigation throughout the year, and two large ponds have been dug. In addition to that various structures are being constructed to extent irrigation facility to all the cultivable land through these check dams and ponds.

After completion of all these arrangements, under the direct supervision of the ICRISAT scientists, advanced scientific methods will be adopted to cultivate in these areas throughout the year. In addition to farming, the aim is to increase the income of the poor indigenous people of Nagira village by improving the quality of their livelihood through fruit cultivation.



E. DIGITAL GREEN

Digital Green is intensively engaged enhance knowledge and skills of the CRPs among the PVTGs in MPA areas to enhance their livelihood through video shooting and documentation since 2021-22.

Digital Green

F. LV PRASAD EYE INSTITUTE

A diagnostic action research is being implemented for identifying through screening/survey to address eyesight issues of two MPAs of PVTGs areas. LV Prasad Eye Institute organize various eye camps in the interior PVTGs areas with the support of MPAs. They provide free services to the identified eye cataract person and bear the transportation and other costs.



G. SCSTRTI

OPELIP along with SCSTRTI conduct various surveys, and research work for enhancing livelihoods of PVTGs in different MPAs.



H. JEEVAN SAMPARK

Jeevan Sampark is designed to enhance health and nutrition services of PVTG communities for improved survival and nutrition for pregnant/ lactating mother & children.



CHAPTER-VIII

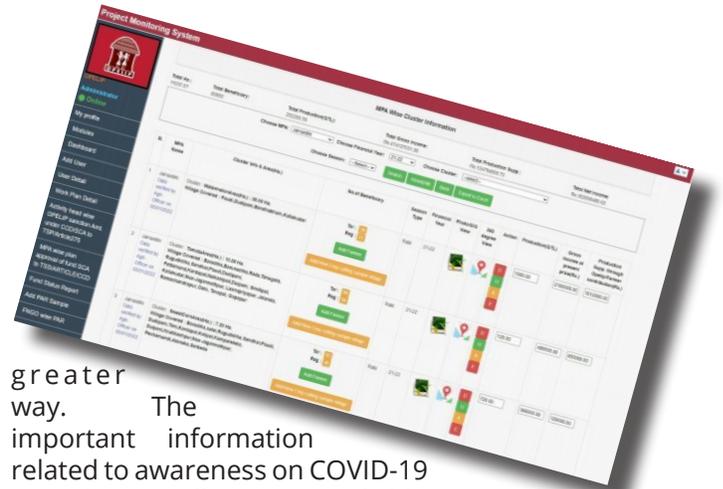
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

I. Managerial Information System (MIS)

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

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

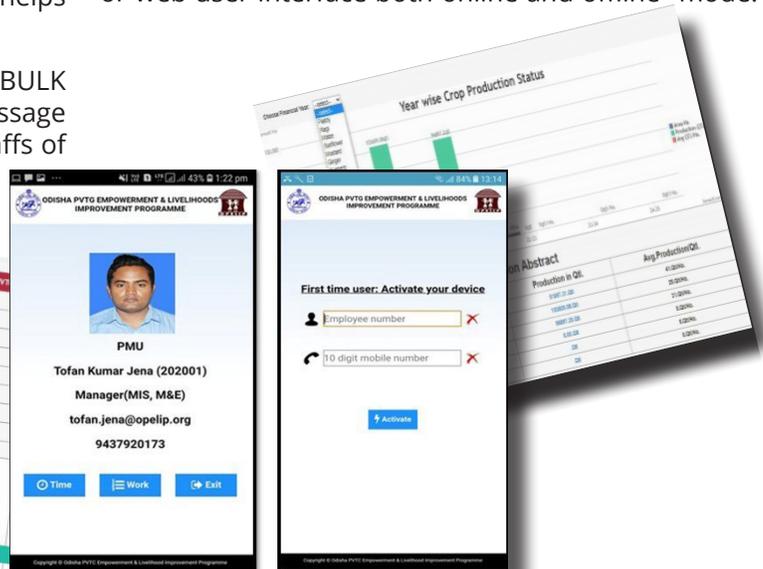
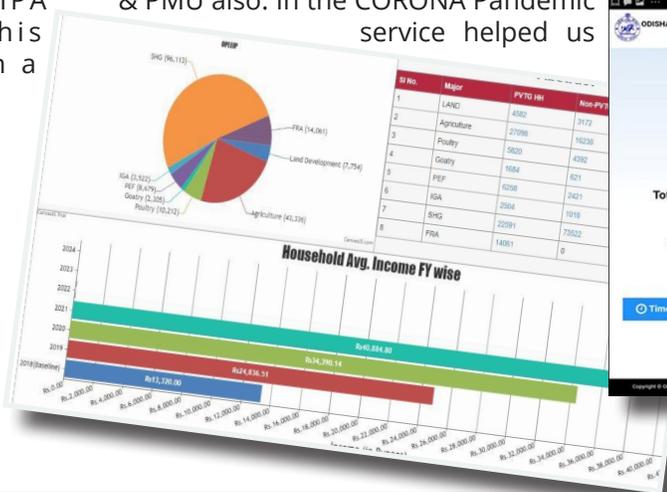
Bulk Message Service: OPELIP also introduce BULK Message service which will help dynamic message passing to the beneficiaries, Teams of FNGOS, Staffs of MPA & PMU also. In the CORONA Pandemic this service helped us in a



greater way. The important information related to awareness on COVID-19 MSG dynamically passing to field personnel & PVTG Household. Also this service help for important suggestive information passing to fields regarding Agriculture, Livelihood & SHG matter from PMU thematic & Consultants.

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

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





CMS



AWPB



WORK PLAN



SCA TO TSP, ARTICLE
CCD FUND FLOW



AGRICULTURE



DAILY ATTENDANCE SYSTEM



MOBILE CONNECT [BULK SMS]



WEB GIS

DISTRICTS

12

BLOCKS

22

GRAM PANCHAYAT

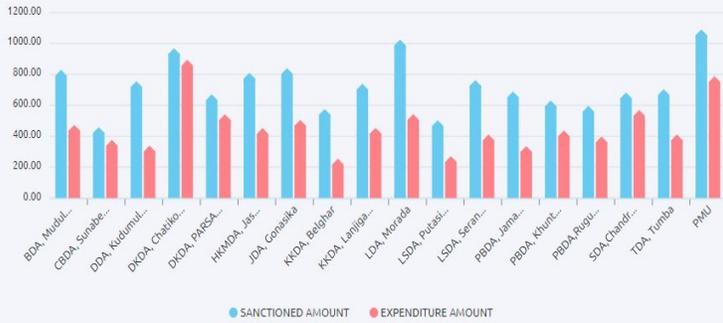
89

HOUSEHOLDS

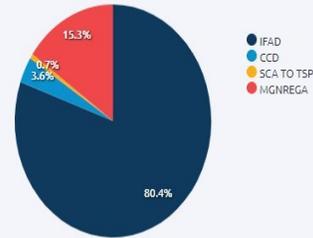
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Expenditure Progress @ 17 MPA

Target vs Achievement (in Lakhs)



Fund wise Expenditure



II. Programme Monitoring and Review

a. GIS Based Monitoring

Monitoring of various activities related to implementation of different schemes is an important task under any project/programme. Programme has taken an initiative for Geographic Information System (GIS) based monitoring of field activities for better transparency in implementation. Initially, piloting was done for taking geo coordinates of different structures specifically plantation and cluster related cropping so as to actually access the physical area as well as the mortality in case of plantation and also monitor the progress of cultivation of different crops. The programme has already initiated for geo tagging of different activities for effective monitoring and evaluation.

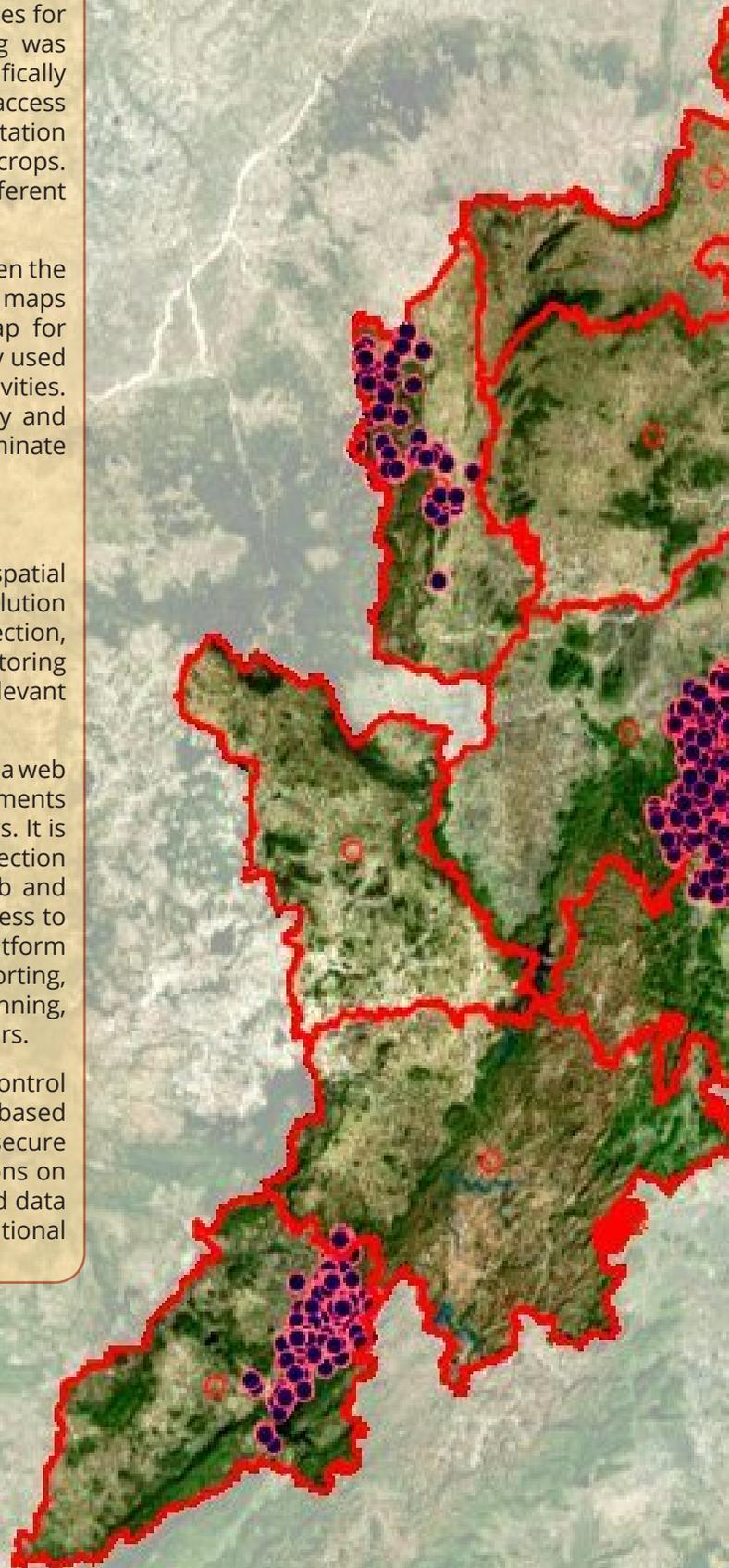
During the planning process itself, the programme has taken the help of GIS platform for developing GIS based thematic maps such as slope, drainage, land cover and treatment map for effective and participatory planning. The GIS map not only used for planning but also now used for monitoring different activities. The village boundary is placed over the satellite imagery and incorporation of works in phased manner will help to eliminate the duplicity of works.

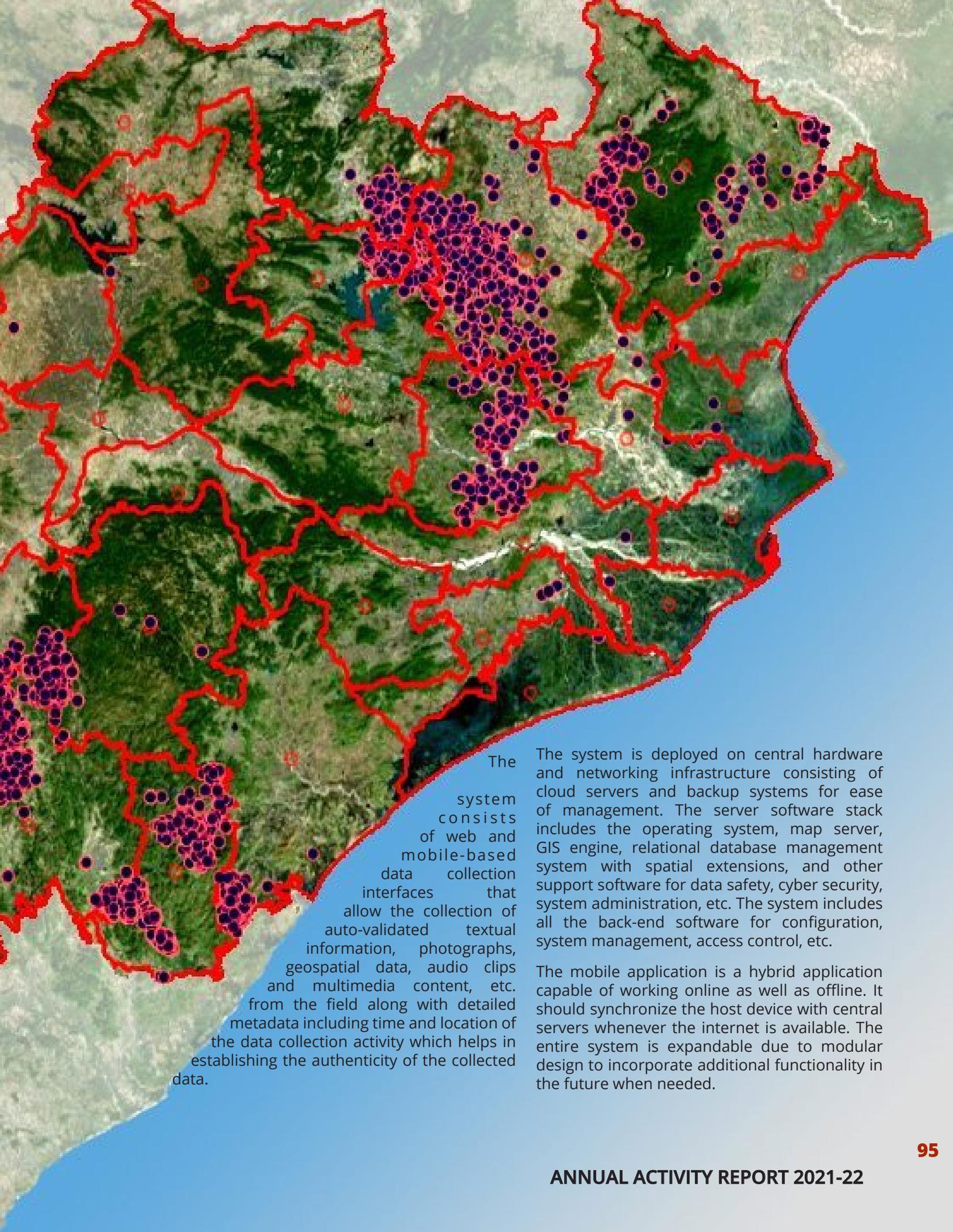
b. Monitoring of Agricultural Cluster

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

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

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





The system consists of web and mobile-based data collection interfaces that allow the collection of auto-validated textual information, photographs, geospatial data, audio clips and multimedia content, etc. from the field along with detailed metadata including time and location of the data collection activity which helps in establishing the authenticity of the collected data.

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

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

III. Support Unit

a. Indian Grameen Services (IGS)



The Indian Grameen Services (IGS) is a national level livelihood promotion organisation engaged in OPELIP for providing technical support on Knowledge Management, Operationalization of IGAs and Processing units, access to market, etc. through the field level officials. During the period of engagement, IGS team worked closely with the PMU team and contributed meaningfully as a team with synergy and added value as an organisation. IGS supports programme monitoring and developing various assessment tools for annual performance assessment of FNGOs and project team members at MPAs and PMU level. Organisation provides technical assistance for promotion of Income Generating Activities, facilitates for value addition and marketing of tribal products through the community participants for enhancing income of the PVTG communities. As a Knowledge Management partner, IGS facilitate to capture best practices of the project by developing various case studies, audio visual documentation through external partners, photo documentation and support to PMU for community participation in

various state and national level events. For capacity building of the team members and community leaders, organization extends technical support for community mobilization, tribal empowerment and institution building.

b. PHRS-OPNIP

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

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





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MTG

ME

Ministry of
Tourism
Government of Odisha

CHAPTER-IX

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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

programme cost is of 711.25 crore INR out of which IFAD's long term loan component is 318.49 crore INR, which is around 45 per cent of the total programme cost. The total programme cost is Rs. 711.25 crore, out of which IFAD's long term loan component is 318.49 crore INR, which is around 45 per cent of the total programme cost, the details are as follows;

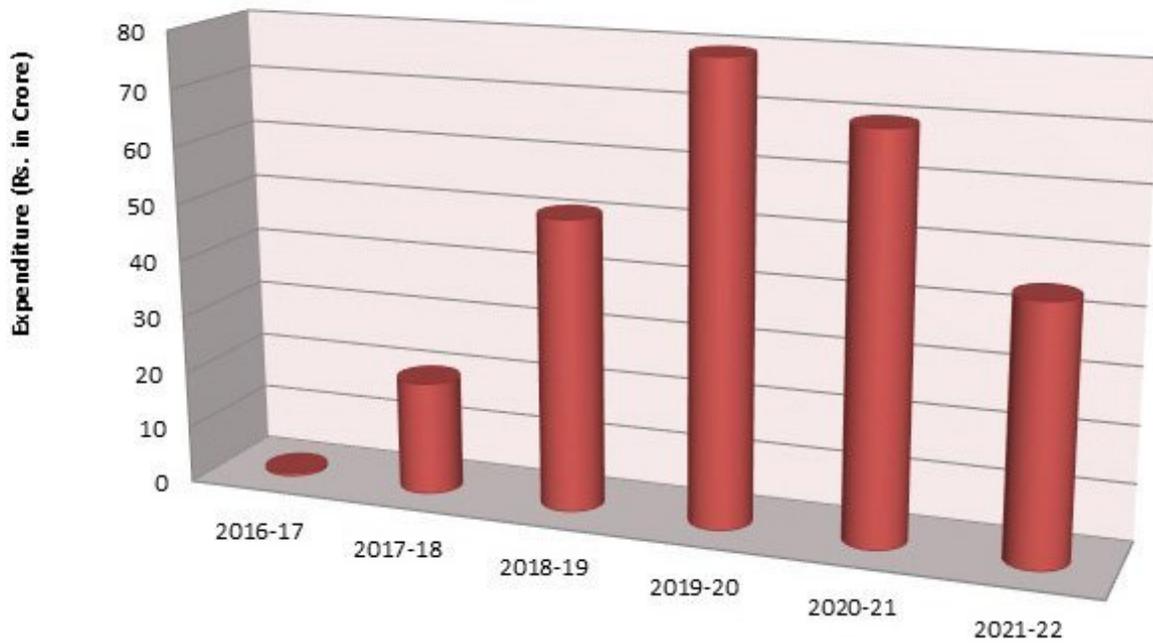
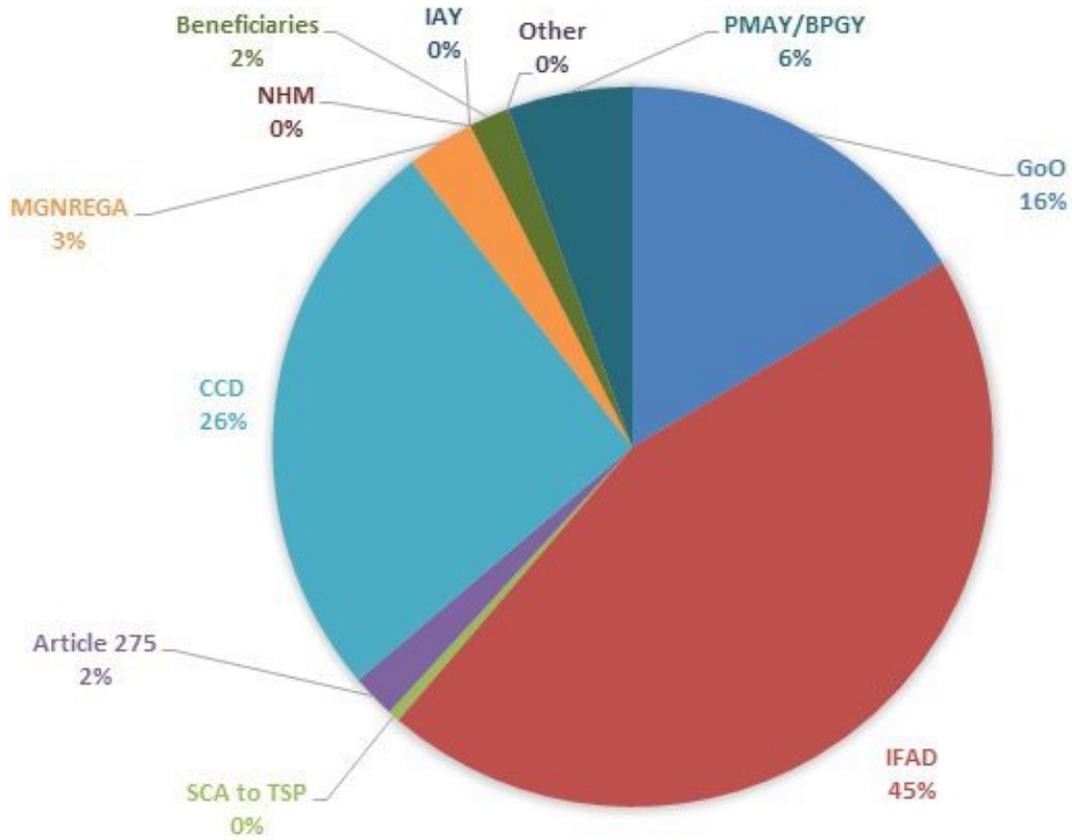
Overall Expenditure Position (IFAD & GoO) Fund of Programme

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

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



FINANCIER WISE PROJECT COST AT MTR



	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
■ Expenditure incurred (Rs. in Crore)	0.59	19.93	51	79.43	69.72	44.43

The detail of the expenditure from different sources is given below.

Table 19: Scheme wise fund Provisioning for OPELIP for the FY 2021-22

Sl. No	Scheme	Budget (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)	% of Expenditure
1	GoO	15,18,72,178.90	126216455	83.11
2	IFAD	40,69,32,418.40	318057301	78.16
3	SCA-TSS	28,71,000.00	0	
4	Article-275 (1)	-	0	
5	CCD	24,50,37,982.00	59978717	24.48
6	MGNREGS	21,68,97,130.00	223775459	103.17
7	RKVY	-	0	
8	FARD	6,05,00,000.00	40721311	67.31
9	Beneficiary	1,95,36,734.70	10940571	56.00
	Total	1,10,36,47,444	779689814	70.65

Table 20: Financial Progress for the Year 2021-22 (Rs In INR)

Sl. No	Component	Budget (in Rs.)	Expenditure as on 31st March '22	% of Expenditure
1	Community Empowerment			
1.1	Community Institutions Development	212,870,784.00	170296627	80.00
1.2	Strengthening SHGs and Rural Finance	22,690,650.00	20421585	90.00
	Sub Total	235,561,434.00	190718212	80.96
2	Natural Resources Management and Livelihoods Improvement			
2.1	Natural Resource Management	317,239,830.00	222067881	70.00
2.2	Food & Nutrition Security	169,201,791.00	94753003	56.00
2.3	Livelihoods Improvement	160,510,088.00	100263525	62.47
	Sub Total	646,951,709.00	417084409	64.47
3	Community Infrastructure and Drudgery reduction.			
3.1	Community Infrastructure	42,108,882.00	65832665	156.34
3.2	Drudgery Reduction	28,440,458.00	11376183	40.00
	Sub Total	70,549,340.00	77208848	109.44
4	Programme Management			
4.1	Programme Management Unit	74,629,000.00	45523690	61.00
4.2	Micro Project Agency Unit	73,547,961.00	47806175	65.00
4.3	Monitoring, Evaluation and KM	2,408,000.00	1348480	56.00
	Sub Total	150,584,961.00	94678345	62.87
	Grand Total		779689814	70.65

The detail of the year wise expenditure in different schemes is given below.

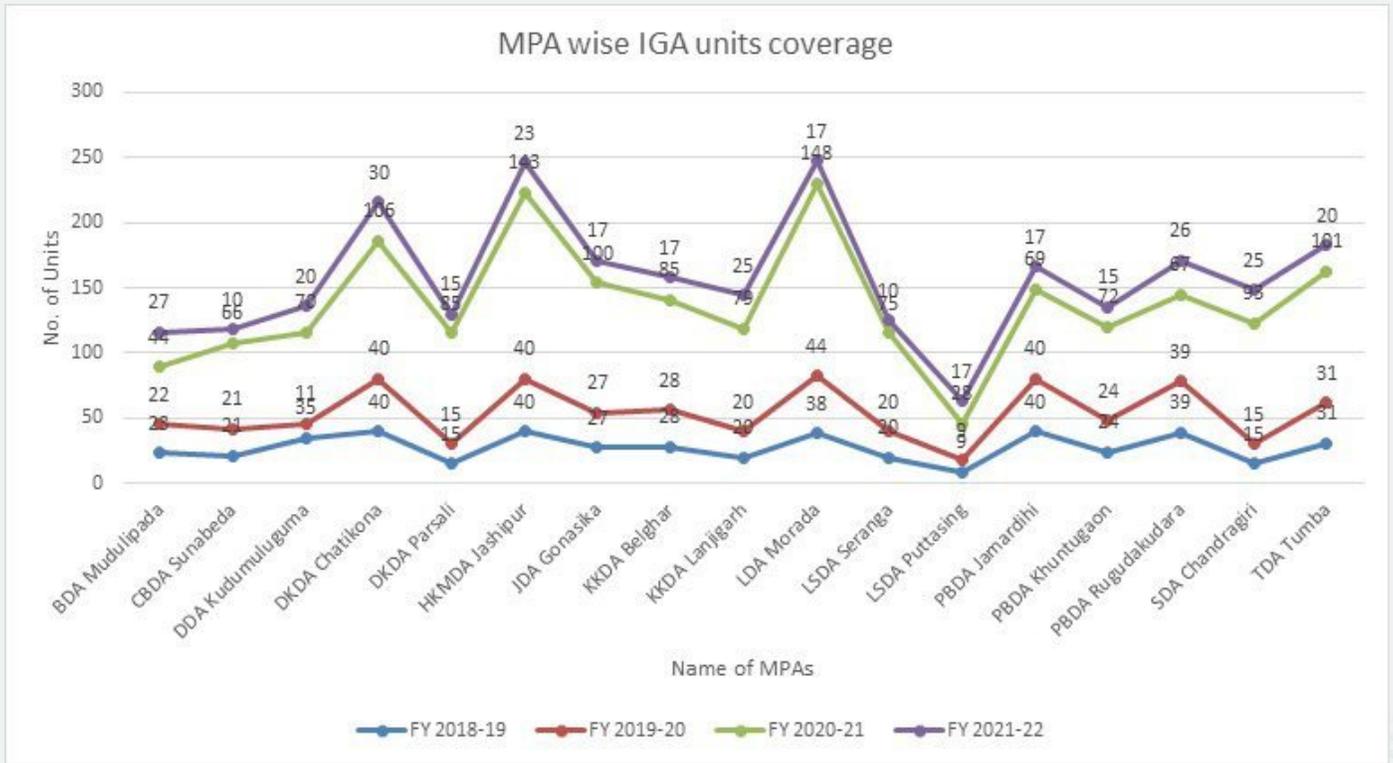
Table 21: Year wise statement of expenses

Sl. No	Year Scheme	IFAD + GoO		CCD		Article 275(1)		SCA to TSS		MGNREGS		FARD		RKVY		TOTAL	
		Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses	Receipts	Expenses
1	2015 - 16	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	1.00	-
2	2016 - 17	10.00	0.59	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	10.00	0.59
3	2017 - 18	50.00	19.93	-	-	-	-	-	-					-	-	50.00	19.93
4	2018 - 19	88.00	51.00	35.94	35.94	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50		1.37			3.00	3.00	137.94	102.31
5	2019 - 20	100.00	79.42	9.76	9.76	-	-	8.85	8.85		3.57			5.50	5.50	124.11	107.10
6	2020 - 21	0.00	69.72	12.02	12.02	-	-	3.50	3.50		16.28			-	-	15.52	101.52
7	2021 - 22	60.00	44.43	11.97	6.00	-	-	-	-		22.38		4.07	-	-	71.97	* 76.88

The detail of the physical progress under IGA from 2018-19 to 2021-22 in different MPAs has been given below.

Table 22: MPA wise Physical Progress under IGA from 2018-19 to 2021-22

Sl. No.	MPA	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	Cum. Progress
1	BDA Mudulipada	23	22	44	27	116
2	CBDA Sunabeda	21	21	66	10	118
3	DDA Kudumuluguma	35	11	70	20	136
4	DKDA Chatikona	40	40	106	30	216
5	DKDA Parsali	15	15	85	15	130
6	HKMDA Jashipur	40	40	143	23	246
7	JDA Gonasika	27	27	100	17	171
8	KKDA Belghar	28	28	85	17	158
9	KKDA Lanjigarh	20	20	79	25	144
10	LDA Morada	38	44	148	17	247
11	LSDA Seranga	20	20	75	10	125
12	LSDA Puttasing	9	9	28	17	63
13	PBDA Jamardihi	40	40	69	17	166
14	PBDA Khuntugaon	24	24	72	15	135
15	PBDA Rugudakudara	39	39	67	26	171
16	SDA Chandragiri	15	15	93	25	148
17	TDA Tumba	31	31	101	20	183
	Total	465	446	1431	331	2673





OPELIP
Odisha PVTG Empowerment
and Livelihoods Improvement Programme

Program Management Unit

TDCCOL Building, 2nd Floor, Rupali Square,
Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha- 751022
0674-251772 | support@opelip.org | www.opelip.org