

IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY OF LIVESTOCK INITIATIVES IN OPELIP AREAS FOR FY-2023-24



Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP)



Prepared by

Life Academy of Vocational Studies

**17, AV Complex, P.O.: Mancheswar Railway Colony
Bhubaneswar 751017, Odisha**

Website: lavsodisha.org, mail-Id: lavsodisha@gmail.com

Contents

LIST OF TABLES	5
Acronyms	7
Foreword	9
Acknowledgement.....	10
Executive Summary	11
Chapter 1	16
Background and Methodology	16
1.1 Introduction	16
1.2 Objectives of the Programme	17
1.3 Livestock Schemes under OPELIP	18
1.4 Justification of the Study	18
1.5 Approach And Methodology	19
1.5.1 Sampling.....	20
1.5.2 Statistical and Descriptive Analysis	21
1.6 Key Deliverables	21
1.7 Data Analysis Frame	21
1.8 Indicators of Assessment.....	22
1.9 Operational Structure	22
1.10 Study Limitations	22
Chapter 2	23
Life and Living of PVTGs Covered	23
2.1 Description of PVTGs Covered.....	23
2.2 OPELIP Intervention.....	23
2.2.1 Hill Kharia Mankadia PVTG.....	24
2.2.2 Paudi Bhuyan PVTG	25
2.2.3 Dongaria Kondh PVTG.....	25
2.2.4 Kutia Kondh PVTG.....	26
2.2.5 Didayi PVTG.....	27
2.2.6 Saura PVTG	28
2.3 Economy and Livelihood of People	28
2.3.1 Hill Kharia Mankadia	29
2.3.2 PaudiBhuyan	29
2.3.3 Dongria Kondh.....	29

2.3.4 Kutia Kondh	29
2.3.5 Didayi	29
2.3.6 Saura.....	29
2.4 Development Issues And Ongoing Development Interventions	30
2.4.1 Development Issues.....	30
2.4.2 Ongoing Development Interventions	30
Chapter 3	32
Livestock Scheme/Programme Planning and Intervention	32
3.1 Planning Initiatives under OPELIP for Livestock Scheme/Programme.....	32
3.2 Identification of Beneficiary and Role of VDC and other Stakeholders	33
3.2.1 Identification of Beneficiary under the Poultry Scheme	33
3.2.2 Identification of beneficiary under the Goatery Scheme.....	33
3.2.3 Role of VDC and other stakeholders.....	34
3.3 Beneficiary Participation in the Planning Process.....	35
3.4 Actors involved in the facilitation of Livestock Scheme/Programme promotion	35
3.5 Process Documentation of Livestock Scheme/Programme Studied.....	37
Chapter 4	39
Implementation of Livestock Schemes/programmes	39
4.1 Type of Livestock Scheme/Programme Supported by OPELIP and taken up by PVTG households.....	39
4.1.1 Socio-economic Characteristics of the Beneficiaries	39
4.1.1.1 Individual Households under the Poultry Scheme	39
4.1.1.2 CSPs under the Poultry Scheme	44
4.1.1.3 Individual Households under Buck Scheme.....	47
4.1.2 Reasons for Livestock Rearing.....	54
4.2 Beneficiary skill and capacity building	67
4.2.1 Training on Poultry Management by Individual Households	67
4.2.2 Training on Poultry Management by CSPs	69
4.2.3 Training on Goatery Management by SHGs	70
4.2.4 Training on Goatery Management by CSPs.....	71
4.2.5 Training on Buck Management by Individual Households.....	72
4.3 Support services for Livestock Scheme/Programme promotion	72
4.3.1 Services provided by CSPs.....	72
4.3.2 Focus Group Discussions regarding CSP support.....	72
4.3.3 Focus Group Discussions regarding LI Handholding support	72

4.4 Forward and Backward Linkages	76
4.4.1 Forward Linkages	76
4.4.2 Backward Linkages	76
4.5 Ease of Doing Business	78
4.6 Cost Benefit by the Livestock Schemes	80
4.6.1 Profit from Livestock Rearing.....	80
4.7 Challenges and Difficulties	86
4.8 Case Narratives.....	88
Chapter 5	100
Findings and Observations	100
5.1 Major findings from the study	100
Socio-economic characteristics	100
Experience and reasons for rearing livestock.....	101
Programme support	101
Beneficiary skill and capacity building	101
Support services for livestock	102
Forward and backward linkages	102
Ease of doing business	102
Profit from Livestock Rearing.....	102
5.2 Learning Outcomes	103
5.3 Suggestions and Recommendations	104
5.4 Concluding remarks	105
Annexure-I	108
Glimpses of the Programme	108

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1, Selection of Block, GP and Village in different MPAs	20
Table 2, Distribution of sample beneficiaries	21
Table 3, Identification and Planning of schemes and selection of beneficiaries	34
Table 4, Beneficiary participation in planning (No. of villages)	35
Table 5, CSP Support	36
Table 6, LI Handholding support	37
Table 7, Distribution of sample beneficiaries under different schemes	39
Table 8, Sex-wise distribution of beneficiaries under poultry	40
Table 9, Sex-wise distribution of the population of beneficiary households under poultry	40
Table 10, Age-wise distribution of beneficiaries under poultry	41
Table 11, Educational qualification of beneficiaries under poultry	42
Table 12, Economic group of the beneficiary HHs under poultry	43
Table 13, Distribution of Income under poultry (No of Households)	43
Table 14, Sex-wise distribution of CSPs Poultry	44
Table 15, Average age of the CSPs Poultry	44
Table 16, Category-wise distribution of CSP poultry	45
Table 17, Educational Qualifications of CSPs Poultry	45
Table 18, Economic group of CSPs Poultry	46
Table 19, Distribution of Income of CSPs Poultry	46
Table 20, Sex-wise distribution of beneficiaries under Buck	47
Table 21, Age-wise distribution of beneficiaries under Buck	47
Table 22, Educational status of the beneficiaries under Buck	48
Table 23, Economic group of the beneficiaries under Buck	49
Table 24, Distribution of Income of the Beneficiaries under Buck	49
Table 25, Source-wise share of the average income of the beneficiaries under Buck	50
Table 26, Sex-wise distribution of CSPs Goatery	51
Table 27, MPA-wise average age of the CSPs Goatery	51
Table 28, Category-wise distribution	52
Table 29, Educational Qualifications of CSPs Goatery	52
Table 30, Economic group of CSPs Goatery	53
Table 31, Distribution of Income of CSPs Goatery	53
Table 32, Experience of rearing Poultry by the beneficiary households	54
Table 33, First Important reasons for rearing Poultry	55
Table 34, Experience of rearing Poultry by CSPs	56
Table 35, Reasons for rearing poultry	56
Table 36, Most important reasons for keeping goat (Nos.)	57
Table 37, Most important reasons for keeping goat (Nos.)	58
Table 38, Existing Poultry Information Before Programme Support	58
Table 39, Poultry with Programme support from OPELIP	59
Table 40, Cage Poultry from OPELIP support (Survival/Mortality)	60
Table 41, Poultry from FARD Support	60
Table 42, Information on eggs of FARD support	61
Table 43, FARD Support (Purchase of new birds)	62
Table 44, Programme support for CSPs under Poultry	62
Table 45, Existing Goatery information prior to programme support	63
Table 46, Goatery Support received	64

Table 47, Purchase of Goat (No. of SHGs).....	65
Table 48, Information about Goat with support	65
Table 49, Programme support for individual households under the Buck Scheme	66
Table 50, Goatery Support received	66
Table 51, Training received by Households (Nos. of households)	67
Table 52, Benefits of Training by Households	68
Table 53, Training received by CSPs	69
Table 54, Benefits of training by CSPs.....	70
Table 55, Training and benefits of goatery management by SHGs	70
Table 56, Benefits of Training by CSPs	71
Table 57, Training on Buck Received by Individual Households	72
Table 58, Services provided by CSPs	73
Table 59, Focus Group Discussions regarding CSP Support.....	74
Table 60, Focus Group Discussions regarding LI Handholding Support	75
Table 61, Usage of goat droppings.....	76
Table 62, Feeding of goats by SHGs	77
Table 63, Feeding of goats by CSPs	78
Table 64, Separate shed for Poultry of beneficiary households	78
Table 65, Information regarding average income from eggs production of beneficiary households.....	79
Table 66, Information regarding income from eggs production of CSPs	79
Table 67, Goatery Shed of SHGs.....	80
Table 68, Profit from Cage Poultry of OPELIP support (Rs.)	80
Table 69, Sex-wise average profit from Cage Poultry of OPELIP support (Rs.).....	81
Table 70, Profit from FARD Support.....	82
Table 71, Sex-wise average profit from FARD Support (Rs.)	82
Table 72, Profit by CSPs under Poultry Scheme.....	83
Table 73, Profit received from the sale of goat	83
Table 74, Profit received from selling of goats	84
Table 75, Distribution of Investment (Average in Rs.)	85
Table 76, Distribution of Return (Average in Rs.)	85
Table 77, Cost-Benefit Analysis of Goat.....	86
Table 78, Constraints in goatery/poultry farming and type of intervention preferred	87

Acronyms

AH	Animal Husbandry
BLIT	Block Level Inspection Teams
BP	Backyard Poultry
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCT	Contiguous Contour Trench
CFR	Community Forest Right
CIF	Community Infrastructure Fund
CIG	Common Interest Group
CSP	Community Service Provider
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FNGO	Facilitating Non-Governmental Organisation
GoI	Government of India
GoO	Government of Odisha
HDI	Human Development Index
ICAR	Indian Council of Agriculture Research
ICRISAT	International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IGA	Income Generating Activities
INR	Indian Rupees
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agency JRM
JRM	Joint Review Mission
LAVS	Life Academy of Vocational Studies
LI	Livestock Inspector
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act MIS
MIS	Management Information System
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development, GoI
MoTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI
MoTF	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
MPA	Micro Project Agencies
MTR	Mid Term Review
MWS	Micro-watershed
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development NGO
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produce
OPELIP	Odisha PVTG Empowerment Livelihoods Improvement Programme

O TELP	Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
PMU	Project Management Unit
PTG	Primitive Tribal Groups
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
SC	Scheduled Castes
SSD	Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Castes Development
ST	Scheduled Tribes
VDC	Village Development Committee
WSHG	Women Self-Help Groups

Foreword

OPELIP is an initiative to bring a desirable change in the lives of the primitives; the aboriginals and other tribal and forest dwellers to enhance their quality of life, nutritional standards etc. The overall goal of OPELIP is to achieve, enhanced living conditions and reduced poverty in the target group households. This is sought to be achieved through realizing the development objective of enabling improved livelihoods and food and nutrition security primarily for 32,090 PVTG households, 14,000 other tribal households and 16,356 other poor and Schedules Caste (SC) households. This in turn will be achieved via building the capacity of the target households, securing them their entitlements over land and forest, improving their agricultural practices for enhanced production, promoting income-generating micro-enterprises for alternate livelihoods and ensuring access to education, health and other services and improving community infrastructure.

Earlier, the ST and SC Development Dept. of Govt. of Odisha had implemented the Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme to enhance the quality of lives of the forest dwellers; with a focus on the tribal population. OPELIP is considered to be an extension of the intervention. One of the major concerns was the economic development of the beneficiaries of the PVTGs. It is having four major components 1. Community Empowerment, 2) NRM and Livelihoods Enhancement, 3) Community Infrastructure and drudgery reduction, and 4) Programme Management.

The PVTGS are traditionally exposed to poultry and goat rearing. It was decided under OPELIP to enhance their incomes and livelihood by providing them poultry support and Goat rearing support under the component NRM and livelihoods support. OPELIP is now need to establish the benefits availed by the beneficiaries through this intervention. It has to undertake an evaluation study to measure the impact. We [LAVS] were selected as the agency to accomplish the assignment within a stipulated time.

LAVS prepared its team, underwent an exercise to review the available literature from different sources; the PMU OPELIP at Bhubaneswar, the Micro-Project offices at the five districts, and collected information along with field studies.

This document shares its findings from 6 MPAs across 65 districts; namely PBDA Rugudakudur in Deogarh district, HKMDA, Jashipur in Mayurbhanj district, DKDA, Chatikona in Rayagada district, SDA, Chandragiri in Gajapati district, KKDA, Lanjigarh in Kalahandi district and DDA, Kudumulugumma in Malkangiri district.

We sincerely hope that the contents of this report meet the requirements.

Acknowledgement

Life Academy of Vocational Studies (LAVS) deeply acknowledge the technical support and coordination extended by the PMU, Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme [OPELIP] while conducting the assignment.

At the same time, we extend our hearty thankful to the Micro Project Agencies [MPAs] in the different districts to have extended us their complete cooperation to complete the assignment in due time; by supporting us with the available secondary information and literature on the implementation of the program.

Simultaneously, we are appreciative of the Facilitating Agencies to have cooperated with us in conducting the study efficiently.

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

The survey team deserve earnest thanks for taking the toil to complete the assignment in the scheduled time.

We sincerely hope that the report serves its purpose to enlighten the economic impact of the intervention on the beneficiaries.



President
Life Academy of Vocational Studies

Executive Summary

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

The Department issued a ‘Request for Proposal’ [RFP] for the evaluation of one of its components ‘Livestock Intervention’ in 6 Micro Project Agencies; namely; PaudiBhuyan Development Agency, Rugudakudur in Deogarh district, Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency, Jashipur in Mayurbhanj district, Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Chatikona in Rayagada district, Saura Development Agency, Chandragiri in Gapatadi district, Kotia Kondh Development Agency, Lanjigarh in Kalahandi district and DDA, Kudumulugumma in Malkangiri district. Life Academy of Vocational Studies was awarded the assignment following a competitive bidding process. Post appointment of staff and their training at both the OPELIP office and at LAVS, they were deployed to their respective areas to conduct Household surveys, interact with the beneficiary SHGS, interact with the key informants and conduct Focus Group Discussions. While completing this assignment, the team also collected success narratives, which form an integral part of this report.

This report is prepared following the prescribed format in the Terms of Reference of the RFP. It has 5 main chapters; sub-divided into sub-chapters [described in the contents part].

Chapter I: Background and Methodology

Chapter II: Life and living of PVTGs covered

Chapter III: Livestock Scheme/Programme Planning and Intervention

Chapter IV: Implementation of Livestock Scheme/Programme

Chapter V: Findings and Observations

The overall objective of the study is to assess the impact of livestock programme interventions on the economy, livelihood and quality of life of PVTG people covered under OPELIP. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- 💧 To study the impact of livestock programme interventions on the livelihood, economy, drudgery reduction and quality of life of PVTG beneficiaries.
- 💧 To make a comprehensive process documentation of the livestock programme interventions starting from the selection of beneficiaries to planning, phases of implementation, forward and backward linkages, and identify the gaps, and scope for sustainability of programme implementations.
- 💧 To examine the appropriateness of the livestock programme interventions taken up under OPELIP for addressing the livelihoods and empowerment needs of the target beneficiaries.
- 💧 To analyze the profits/benefits accrued from the livestock interventions by the PVTG beneficiaries in terms of income enhancement, drudgery reduction, and other aspects towards which the intervention was targeted.
- 💧 To understand the gaps in programme design, planning and identify the various scheme bottlenecks/challenges, if any,
- 💧 To document good practices/case studies of interventions positively impacting the PVTG beneficiaries.

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

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

Major Findings

Socio-economic characteristics

- 88.38 per cent of the sample beneficiaries under the poultry scheme are female. While the majority of the sample beneficiaries are female in HKMDA, DKDA and DDA, the majority are male in PBDA. In KKDA and SDA, all the sample beneficiaries are female.
- The majority(33.2 %) of the sample beneficiaries under the poultry scheme are in the age group 25-45, except in HKMDA and PBDA, where a higher share comes from the age group 46-60.
- 74.17 % sample beneficiaries under the poultry scheme are illiterate, except in PBDA, where a majority have completed primary schooling.
- The sample beneficiaries under the poultry scheme are of BPL categories.
- About 60.15 per cent of the sample households under the poultry scheme have an average income of up to Rs. 50000.
- All sample CSPs under the poultry scheme are male. Their average age is 27.8 years. While 40% are STs, 33.33% of sample CSPs are PVTGs. The educational qualifications of sample CSPs are primary, matric and graduation. About 6.67 per cent of CSPs have gone up to the primary level, while 46.67 per cent of CSPs are matriculated as well as graduated. The average annual income of the CSPs poultry varies from Rs. 57667 in HKMDA to Rs. 141200 in PBDA.
- 93.33 per cent of sample buck beneficiaries are female. The majority(35.56%) of them lie in the age group 25-45. While 50% of the sample beneficiaries are illiterate, followed by beneficiaries with primary education (38.89%), matric (8.89%) and graduation (2.22%). The average annual income of the sample beneficiaries is Rs. 89564.
- 81.25 per cent of CSPs under the goatery scheme are male. Their average age is 28 years. While 43.75% of them are PVTGs, STs are 31.25% . About 62.50% of CSPs are matriculated and the rest 37.50 per cent are Graduates. The average annual income of the CSPs goatery varies from Rs. 29667 in HKMDA to Rs. 182500 in DKDA.

Experience and reasons for rearing livestock

- About 74% of the sample beneficiaries under the poultry scheme have up to 5 years of experience in poultry rearing. The most important reason for rearing poultry of 31.55% of beneficiaries is home consumption, followed by 20.30% for cash income on a regular basis.
- Cash income is the most important reason for rearing goatery of about 70% of the sample SHGs under the goatery scheme.

Programme support

- The sample poultry beneficiaries had an average number of 9 poultry before programme support. They received the support of an average number of 18 cage poultry from OPELIP and 28 poultry from FARD.
- The poultry beneficiary households received support of an average number of 22 birds, out of which an average of 5 birds are alive.
- Out of the average 30 birds received by poultry beneficiary households as FARD support, 14 are sold, 6 are consumed and 6 are died and 4 lost.
- Out of the FARD poultry support, the average number of eggs received by beneficiary households is 72 of which 58 are sold and 10 consumed.
- Out of the programme support to CSP poultry, 37.84% of birds are alive.
- The goatery programme support received by SHGs is highest for 30 plus 2 (58.81%), followed by 50 plus 5 (14.94%), 40 plus 4 (11.52%), and 5 plus 1 (6.94%).
- The highest share of goats purchased by sample SHGs was from other villages. In 26 cases, the LI/CSP/Staff accompanied the SHG members for the purchase of goats. The average age of goats while purchased was 12.9 months.
- Out of the 3802 numbers of goatery supports to the sample SHGs, 637 goats are sold, 84 are consumed, 142 have died and 1421 kids are produced.
- Out of the 104 programme support for bucks to individual households, 82 (78.85%) are alive.

Beneficiary skill and capacity building

- About 97% of sample households received training on poultry management, out of which 62.36% received training on disease management, 34.14% on feeding management, 1.33% on housing management and 1.90% on marketing, while only 61.98 per cent applied in practice. About 48.47% of trained households could reduce mortality/morbidity and for 74.54% marketing became easier.
- About 92.17% of SHGs received training on goatery management. Out of this 99.06% applied it in practice. While the training helped 86.67 per cent of SHGs to reduce mortality, marketing became easier for 98.10 per cent of trained SHGs.
- About 85.56% of sample households received training on buck management. They received training on an average of 1.63 days.

Support services for Livestock

- The CSPs facilitate livestock rearers. They also make treatment in the community. They provide services like vaccination, first aid, deworming and marketing. The beneficiaries do pay minimal charges for the services they receive.

Forward and backward linkages

- 💧 The goat droppings are used as fuel and farm manure by the beneficiaries. They also sell goat droppings in the market. This has created forward linkages.
- 💧 The backward linkage of the goatery scheme is created by the use of feeds. However, the majority of the SHGs follow the practices of grazing and stall feeding for feeding goats. Some of them provide supplementary feeding.

Ease of Doing Business

- More than 90 per cent of beneficiaries have separate sheds for poultry. This has helped them to expand their business. The beneficiaries who do not have any separate sheds for poultry are facing difficulties in their business.
- The SHGs have 78 numbers of individual shed and 38 numbers of community shed for their goatery. Most of the SHGs do not keep their goats in the community sheds due to security reasons.

Profit from Livestock Rearing

- The household beneficiaries receive an average profit of Rs. 1107 from cage poultry of OPELIP support. They receive this profit from selling birds and eggs.
- From FARD support the household beneficiaries receive an average profit of Rs. 2636. However, more than 70% of beneficiaries do not receive any profit from eggs, while 42.99% of beneficiaries do not get any profit from birds.
- The SHGs receive an average profit of Rs. 46160 from sell of goats, while the CSPs get an average profit of Rs. 21550.

Cost- Benefits ratio of Goat Rearing

- The sample SHGs spent an average amount of Rs. 701366 for the goatery scheme. The highest share of investment was done for the purchase of does, followed by bucks. The investment varies from Rs. 8251 in SDA to Rs. 201056 in PBDA.
- The sample SHGs received an average return of Rs. 367289 on the goatery scheme. The highest share of return was from the sale of castrated males, followed by the sale of live does. The average return varies from Rs. 15046 in DDA to Rs. 137840 in PBDA.

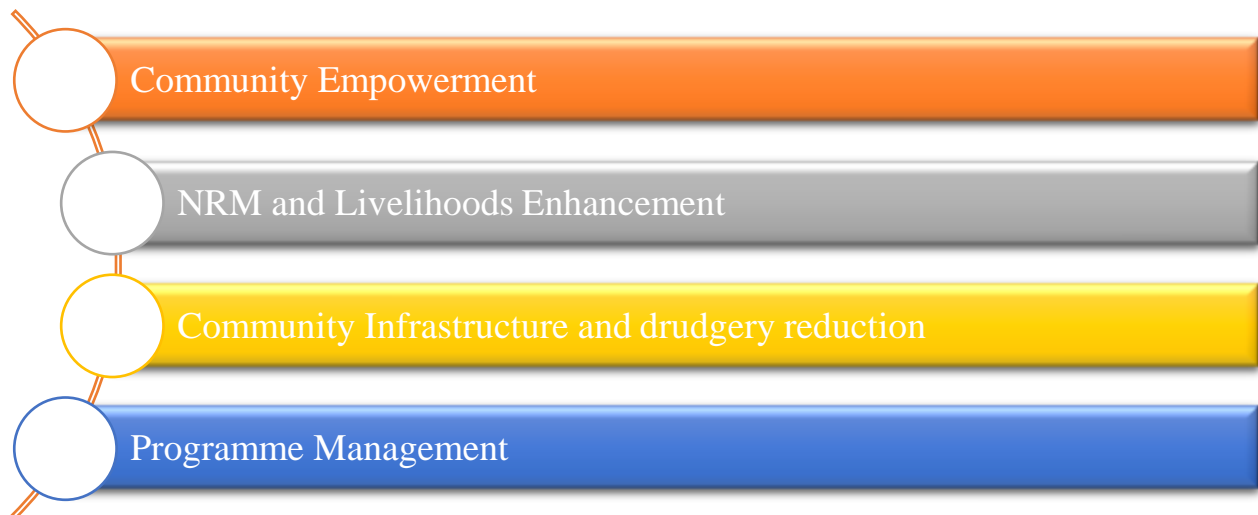
Chapter 1

Background and Methodology

1.1 Introduction

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

Life Academy of Vocational Studies [LAVS] has been an active part of the Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme [OTELP] in Koraput district, Odisha. Odisha Primitive Empowerment Livelihoods Improvement Programme [OPELIP] has been designed to follow the successful bottom-up planning approach of OTELP. Success in OTELP was attributed to the fact that the implementation process was owned by tribal people. Putting tribal grass-roots institutions (such as WSHGs and VDAs) in the driving seat ensured the project was trusted by the local community, with local community institutions at the heart of the project. The communities are taking ownership of preparing plans, executing and monitoring the activities with the hand-holding support from MPA & FNGO staff. The programme adopts an integrated approach, involving support for improved access to land, natural resources, agricultural technologies, financial services, markets, productive and social infrastructure, and essential social services. Given the extremely severe malnutrition situation in PVTG villages, the programme kept close contact and collaboration with different mainstream players to ensure it. Its major components are:



1.2 Objectives of the Programme

The key objectives of the programme are:

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

Out of the above, OPELIP needs to assess the impact of the ‘Livelihoods Enhancement’ [out of the component ‘NRM and Livelihoods Enhancement’].

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

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- ✚ To study the impact of livestock programme interventions on the livelihood, economy, drudgery reduction and quality of life of PVTG beneficiaries.
- ✚ To make a comprehensive process documentation of the livestock programme interventions starting from the selection of beneficiaries, planning, phases of implementation, forward and backward linkages and identify the gaps, and scope for sustainability of programme implementations.
- ✚ To examine the appropriateness of the livestock programme interventions taken up under OPELIP for addressing the livelihoods and empowerment needs of the target beneficiaries.
- ✚ To analyze the profits/benefits accrued from the livestock interventions by the PVTG beneficiaries in terms of income enhancement, drudgery reduction, and other aspects towards which the intervention was targeted.
- ✚ To understand the gaps in programme design, planning and identify the scheme bottlenecks/challenges, if any,
- ✚ To document good practices/case studies of interventions positively impacting the PVTG beneficiaries.

1.3 Livestock Schemes under OPELIP

The Livestock schemes aim to support PVTG Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) and individual HHs of OPELIP to take up goat-rearing units and poultry to enhance the livelihoods and incomes of PVTG HHs in particular and other deprived households in general.

The main objectives of the livestock interventions are:

1. To enhance livelihoods and incomes of SHG members/ individual HHs through goat farming and poultry rearing.
2. To facilitate the market linkage and make a necessary strategy for smooth linkage.
3. To provide employment generation and economic upliftment of (PVTG) WSHG households / individual HHs.
4. To support the nutritional requirement of the PVTGs through consumption of animal protein.

The PVTG WSHGs / individual will be recommended by the Village Development Committee/ Association and provisionally selected by the Junior Agriculture Officer, Social Mobiliser of MPAs and Livelihoods & Rural Finance Officer, Livestock Inspectors of FNGOs as per criteria in the programme.

The Block Level Inspection Teams are formed consisting of the following members to undertake a joint verification of the proposed sites of the selected SHGs for setting up the Animal Husbandry project.

1.4 Justification of the Study

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

The study aims to review schematic guidelines, processes and programme interventions made by OPELIP. It has tried to assess the impact on income and standard of living of beneficiary households and women SHGs and assess the efficiency and effectiveness of interventions under livelihood schemes. Besides, it aims to understand the changes that it has brought about in income enhancement, poverty reduction, and quality of life of beneficiary households directly and community indirectly. To study the socio-economic conditions of target beneficiaries door-to-door household survey has been made. Their perception concerning the schemes and benefits has been explored during the impact assessment survey. The perception of the community at the village

level has been recorded during the Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Gaps and suggestions are explored by Key stakeholders including Block Level Inspection Teams, FNGOs, MPA officials, CRPs etc. For this purpose, 6 Micro Project Agencies (MPAs) are covered.

1.5 Approach And Methodology

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

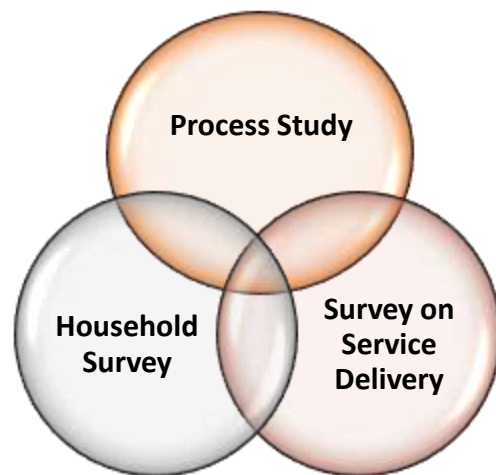
The study was to assess the impact of the livestock schemes under the program (goatery and poultry) covering women SHGs and beneficiary households under OPELIP. The study reviewed schematic guidelines, processes and programme interventions made by OPELIP. It tries to assess the impact on income and standard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

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

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

Keeping these three different areas of work into account, the study adopted a multi-pronged approach using both primary and secondary research methods.

The socioeconomic conditions of target beneficiaries were studied through door-to-door household surveys. Their perception concerning the schemes and benefits is explored during the impact assessment survey. The perception of the community at the village level is recorded during Focus Group Discussion (FGD).



1.5.1 Sampling

To assess the impact of the programme, primary data are collected from households for poultry, SHGs for goatery, households for buck and CSPs. A multi-stage sampling is adopted in selecting the samples. In the first stage, a total number of six MPAs are identified from six districts. In the second stage, one block is selected from each MPA. In the third stage, GPs are selected from each district. In the fourth stage, PVTG villages are identified from each GP. In the fifth and final stage, the sample units are selected for survey. The interview was done with the women SHGs and beneficiary households of Poultry and Buck under OPELIP. The interview was also done with the CSPs. The selection of blocks, GPs and villages from six districts is presented in Table 1. The distribution of beneficiaries under different schemes in the studied area is presented in Table 2.

Table 1, Selection of Block, GP and Village in different MPAs

Sl. No	District	Name of MPA	Block	Gram Panchayat	Village
1	Mayurbhanj	Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA] Jashipur	Jashipur	Batapalasa, Durdura, Gudgudia, Matiagarh, Podagarh	Sialinai, Durdura, Gudgudia, Khejuri, Kapand, Badjhili, Palagodia (Palguda)
2	Deogarh	PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA], Rugudakudar	Rugudakudar	Kaliapal, Gurusang, Saruali	Jalisua, Pacheripani, Kaliapal, Gurusang, Dipatala, Baidharnagar, Balidihi, Saruali, Kainsira
3	Rayagada	Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA] Chatikona	Bissamkatak	Chancheraguda, Kurli, Sibapadar	Patamunda, Kinjamjodi, Sanyasiguda, Kadraguma, Kurli, Khajuri, Sana Manjurkupa, Kesarpadi, Dhandra
4	Kalahandi	Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA] Langigarh	Lanjigarh	Basantapada, Chhatrapur, Lanjigarh	Bundel, Dengasargi, Kansari, Bhataguda, Harekrushnapur, Maskapadar, Banigaon, Goipata, Kenduguda
5	Malkangiri	Didayi Development Agency [DDA] KGuma	Kudumulugumma	Kudumulugumma, Nakamamudi, Rasabeda	Laktiguda, Purunagumma, Damadrabeda, Nilapari, Karkaguda, Kondabamreng, Oringi, Muduliguda
6	Gajapati	Saura Development Agency [SDA] Chandragiri	Chandragiri	Badasindaba, Jeerang, Manikapur	Ruamba, Khariguma, Kandalsahi, Bahadapada, Tentulikhunti, Sagada, Manikapur, Guburiguda, Batasahi(Guburiguda)

Table 2, Distribution of sample beneficiaries

MPAs	District	Poultry		Goatery		Buck
		No. of HHs	No. of CSPs	No. of SHGs	No. of CSPs	No. of HHs
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	91	3	19	3	16
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	90	5	25	2	18
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	92	2	18	4	14
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	90	2	22	2	13
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	89	2	17	3	16
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	90	1	14	2	13
All		542	15	115	16	90

1.5.2 Statistical and Descriptive Analysis

- Descriptive statistics (Mean, Frequency distribution, percentages etc.) based on household data
- Well-being indexing
- Observations on FGD/KII
- Case Narrative

1.6 Key Deliverables

- Finalization of Evaluation Design with OPELIP
- Assessment Tools / Instruments
- Draft Assessment Report
- Final Assessment Report
- Submission of reports (soft & hard), excel sheets, word files and photographs

1.7 Data Analysis Frame

- Specific benefits by type of households
- Process documentation of Livestock scheme/programme interventions
- Livestock scheme/programme-specific benefits by type of households
- Livestock scheme/programme-specific profitability/ income of the households
- Improvement in quality of life (education, health, financial services, market linkages, assets,

resilient household economy, basic amenities)

1.8 Indicators of Assessment

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

1.9 Operational Structure

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

1.10 Study Limitations

The universe of the study is limited to a sample of 6 MPAs as stated in the RFP [in corrigendum]. A purposive sampling method was followed for the selection of MPAs to make the geography and the interventions representative of the OPELIP. The MPAs were selected in such a way that the chance of each community/sub-community was there. Therefore 6 MPAs i.e.; PBDA Deoghar, DKDA Chatikona (Rayagada), KKDA Kalahandi, DDA Malkanagiri, SDA Gajapati. Maximum tribes are covered through this sampling.

b. In the select study area, 81 villages were drawn through simple random and multistage sampling (3 villages per Gram Panchayat, 3 GPs from each MPA) to assess the impact of livestock schemes and their outcome covering 810 HHs for the survey.

c. For this purpose, 10 beneficiary households and 2 WSHGs were the units of study in each village.

d. For a comparative impact assessment, one non-beneficiary target group and one non-beneficiary household will be covered in the study area.

e. A total of 540 beneficiary households and 162 beneficiary target groups shall be studied in detail using appropriate tools and techniques for primary data and observations. Besides, 81 non-beneficiary households and 81 non-beneficiary target groups (WSHGs) were covered for a comparative assessment.

Life and Living of PVTGs Covered

2.1 Description of PVTGs Covered

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

2.2 OPELIP Intervention

Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is a programme supported by The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Govt. of India and Govt. of Odisha. The ST/SC Development Department under Govt. of Orissa is the nodal agency to implement the programme. OPELIP interventions are implemented in all 17 MPAs located in twelve districts of Odisha namely Malkanagiri, Rayagada, Angul, Deogarh, Ganjam, Nuapada, Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Kalhandi and Mayurbhanj. This covers 13 PVTGs living in some 542 villages within the MPA areas and another 477 villages outside the MPA jurisdiction but within the 84 MPA Gram Panchayats (GPs). The main target group to be served by this Programme, as its title suggests, is the PVTGs. However, adopting an inclusive approach to targeting, OPELIP will cover 62,356 households. These include 32,091 households from 13 PVTGs living in 542 villages within the MPA areas and the rest from ST, SC and other social

groups living in 477 villages outside the MPA jurisdiction but within the 84 MPA Gram Panchayats (GPs).

The present study covers 6 (six) Micro Project Agencies namely: Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA], PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA], Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA], Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA], Didayi Development Agency [DDA] and Saura Development Agency [SDA] spreading over six districts (Table 2.1). The description of individual PVTG is presented in the following.

2.2.1 Hill Kharia Mankadia PVTG

Kharia, a major tribe of Odisha, is mostly found in the north-western region of the State, concentrating in Mayurbhanj district. According to the 2011 census, their total population is 2,22,844 (1,09,817 male and 1,13,027 female). The decennial growth rate is 188.33% having a sex ratio of 1029 females to 1000 males; and literacy is 58.46% [M: 66.42% and F: 58.46%]. Hill Kharia [Pahari Kharia] is one of the three sub-tribes; namely Pahari Kharia, Dhelki Kharia, and Dudh Kharia. While the Dhelki and Dudh sections represent a relatively advanced culture with their settled agricultural economy and occupational diversification, the Hill Kharias live in a primitive condition, pursuing a forest-based subsistence economy and, more or less, a semi-nomadic lifestyle.



They inhabit in and around the Similipal forest region of Mayurbhanj district. Small Hill Kharia settlements are found scattered inside the remote parts of this hill region. They claim themselves to be aboriginals of Similipal. They have a dialect of their own which belongs to the Austro-Asiatic sub-family of the Mundari branch. But now they have forgotten their dialect and have started speaking Oriya, the regional language. The Hill Kharias of Similipal lives amidst remote forest and mountainous habitat. In place of living at the top or slopes of the hills, they usually live at the foot of hills. Their settlements are mostly smaller in size, hardly exceeding thirty families. In the surrounding plains, they live in big villages of heterogeneous ethnic composition of different tribes and castes. In these villages, they live in separate wards usually located at the periphery of the main village. The huts in their villages are scattered here and there in a haphazard manner. The rectangular huts have walls made of a wooden frame plastered with mud. The roof has a double-sloped wooden superstructure thatched with wild grass or straw. Generally, it has only one room without any window and it serves the purpose of living, sleeping, cooking and storing. Sometimes domestic animals, like goats, poultry birds etc. are accommodated either in the same room or on the front verandah. But cattle if any are kept in a separate open shed inside the courtyard. Every house has a courtyard but there is no community hut or dormitory inside the village. Therefore, community activities are conducted under mango groves or big trees. The seat of the village shrine (Sal) is located in a secluded spot at the periphery of the village under the shadow of tall trees. The

villages have no proper roads but are linked by footpaths.

2.2.2 Paudi Bhuyan PVTG

Bhuyan is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Bhumi' and they belong to the Munda tribe. The Bhuyan are widely distributed in many parts of Orissa, Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Chhotnagpur. DeshBhuyan or Mala Bhuyan is a section of the Bhuyan represented mainly by PaudiBhuyan. The PaudiBhuyan distinguishes themselves from other sections of Bhuyan by adopting *banghy*, a wooden carrying lever as their tribal emblem.

The population of the PaudiBhuyan inhabiting in the Micro Project areas (as the tribe is not enumerated separately) is 13,744 as per 2012 (Action Plan for PTGs for 12th Five Year Plan) survey data. The settlements are scattered, and the Paudi houses are without windows having only one door. The tutelary family deity is placed in one corner near the hearth. The PaudiBhuyans have dormitories (Darbar) for the unmarried boys that serve as a guest house, elders' meeting place and granary of the village. The Paudi males and females dress just like the caste neighbours.



The Paudis believe in many gods and goddesses. Dharam Devta (Sun God) and Basukimata (Earth Goddess) are regarded as their supreme deities. They also worship the spirits of hills, and rivers of their territory called pat and the common worship of these pats reflects their tribal solidarity. Dihuri is their priest. The PaudiBhuyan dances have social and religious significance. Women dance while the men play change (circular drums), drums and sing songs. The PaudiBhuyans observe a series of festivals that mark the turning points in the annual round of their economic life such as the distribution of forest land for cultivation, felling trees, eating new crops, etc. Some of their festivals are Magh Podoi, Ama Nua, Katha Jatra, Boram Devata, etc.

2.2.3 Dongria Kondh PVTG

The Dongria Kondhs mostly live on high hill land locally known as 'Dongar' which signifies the nomenclature of their community as 'Dongria Kondh'. They have a language known as 'Kuvi' and a distinct culture. They claim to be the descendants of Niyam Raja, their legendary ancestral king. Their area comes under three community development Blocks namely Bissamcuttak and Muniguda of Gunpur sub-division and Kalyanisinghpur block of Rayagada district. Apart from these, some of them are also found in the Lanjigarh Block of Kalahandi district. The area inhabited by the Dongria Kondhs is a contiguous rectangular patch over the Niyamgiri hill ranges. Not only by their habitat but also due to their special cultural characteristic they are clearly distinguished from other Kondh sections as well as other communities. They are one of the major sections of the great Kondh tribe having about 10,000 population distributed in around 120 settlements.

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



The origin of the Dongria Kondhs is obscure. However, according to their legend and folktales, they claim that they are the brothers of other Kondhs such as Kutia Kondhs and Desia Kondhs who have resided adjacent to their locality and the Niyam Raja had settled them on the Niyamgiri hills since time immemorial. To differentiate them from other Kondh groups they keep long hair as an ethnic identity. They also prove through legends that they have been the original settlers of Niyamgiri Hill for centuries. The land of the Dongria Kondhs is situated between 2003' and 17050N Latitude and 81027' E Longitude and over the high plateau of Niyamgiri hills ranging from 1000 ft. to 5000 ft above the sea level. The area is comparatively cooler and receives 80% of the total rainfall during monsoon. The Dongria Kondhs enjoy three seasons. However, the climate is relatively cool and pleasant throughout the year. February to June was found to be hot. In May the temperature rises to 330C. The average annual rainfall varies from year to year. However, on average, it is found to be 60 inches. They practice slash and burn type of cultivation, which causes the depletion of forests.

2.2.4 Kutia Kondh PVTG

The habitat of Kutia Kondhs is a wild, rugged, hill and forest-clad highland country situated at about 2500 feet above sea level. The total geographical area is about 900 sq. miles. The main concentration of the Kutia Kandha lies in the Belghar area, which is located at a distance of 150 kms from Phulbani – the district headquarters of Kandhamal 68 Kms. From Balliguda sub-divisional headquarters and 28 Kms. From Tumudibandha block headquarters. Belghar is accessible from Tumidibandha through a steep and circuitous metalled ghat road connecting Belghar to the Phulbani-Koraput main road at Tumudibandha.



There is another road from Ambadola in the Rayagada district linking Belghar with Muniguda. The distance is 32 kms. Both the roads are motorable. The Kutia country experiences more or less a tropical climate. Because of its elevation and dense forest cover the climate is unhealthy but cooler even during summer months. May is the hottest month. A network of hill streams runs in various directions.

2.2.5 Didayi PVTG

The Didayi belongs to Proto-Australoid racial stock and speaks a language which is included in the Austro-Asiatic language family. They were known by themselves as Gnatre in the recent past and are called the Didayi by their neighbours, at present. They have a numerically small population residing in the lap of the Eastern Ghats, well known for varied geomorphological features with mountains, hills, forests, plateaus and valleys with frolicking hill streams. They occupy the interior area in Malkangiri district, the southernmost district of Odisha. Besides hinting at the Socio-cultural identity of the Didayi people, the volume depicts their ecological niche, settlement and habitation, demographic perspective, social life, economy and technology, political life, supernaturalism, worldview, ideology and value-orientations, dress, ornaments and their development intervention and perception in a concise way. As a PVTG the Didayi receives cent per cent Government of India grants for their all-round development through a micro project, Didayi Development Agency (DDA) established and managed by the State Government in 1986. The planned development efforts with a multi-sectoral approach have been implemented for them with special emphases on the development of agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, drinking water facilities, communication, health and education.



The Didayi are a numerically small primitive hill tribe inhabiting in a small forest-clad tract hidden inside the inaccessible 4,000' plateau of the Kondakamberu range of Eastern Ghats that stretches along the South-Eastern border between Malkangiri and Koraput Sadar Subdivisions of Koraput (undivided) District. Living far away from the mainstream of civilization, this little community is almost unknown to the outside and hence devoid of ethnographic attention.

The Universe, ab initio was filled with infinite water. Once a gourd containing two little children, a boy and a girl, fell from heaven and started floating on the surface of water. The panicked children cried helplessly which echoed at Mahapru's ears. He sent a crow to find out the matter. The crow discovered the source and reported to Mahapru who came down to help the destitute children. He tore off a handful of stars from the sky and planted it as Mother Earth. Then he created trees, flowers, mountains, animals, birds, rivers, springs, lakes and ponds out of His hair, blood, teeth, eyebrows, sweat, cough, spitting and urine respectively. After creating the world, He directed the boy and the girl to travel in opposite directions. They obeyed. After a long separation, they met again below a Kendu tree when they had attained their blooming youth. Irresistible carnal

desire indulged them in passionate love. The children born out of their union scattered all over the earth and became Adivasis like Bonda, Gadaba, Paroja, Didayi etc. Hence all the Adivasis are believed to be their brethren and the Bondas are considered as the elder brothers of Didayi.

2.2.6 Saura PVTG

The Sauras are one of the most ancient but dominant tribes in the southern part of Odisha. Though geographically they are distributed across many States, like Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Assam, they are concentrated in the Gajapati and Rayagada Districts of Odisha and Srikakulam districts of Andhra Pradesh. Saora (Saura, Saonras, Shabari, Sabar, Savara, Sawaria, Swara, Sabara) is spoken by some 310000 native speakers). It has several dialects and contains loan words from Hindi, Odia, and Telugu. Yet in many areas, it retains the power to assimilate these to Sora syntax and morphology. The Saora language has a script of its own called SoranSompen (Akshara



Brahma), invented on 18th June 1936 by Shri MangeiGomango who was well conversant with English, Telugu and Odia. The 24 letters installed inside the OM-shaped Akshara Brahma are the initial letters of 24 Saora deities. The AksharaBrhama, therefore, is no way less than a pantheon for the Saoras. In addition to these twenty-four letters, the Saora numerals from one to twelve, its year of invention and recognition (1952) have also been included in the Akshara Brahma. Shri Gomango established a religious order dedicated to Aksara Brahma to lead the people of his tribe from ignorance to enlightenment, from darkness to light. As the script has been based on Hindu mythology, it is yet to find wide acceptance among non-Hindu speakers spread in other places (Nayak, 13, 1995). Emerson enumerates the use of this script in various religious contexts like a variety of printed materials, tracts, almanack, invitation cards, and similar ephemera. Despite the enormity of the literature and textbooks produced in this language till date, the extent and quality of research carried out on this language is 28eagre. However, like any other standard language, the language exhibits its richness in terms of its morphology and syntax. The invariants in any language exhibit peculiar characteristics: they remain constant or unvaried even with changes of number, gender and case or with the change of tense. But in this language, we come across a few features which are not in tune with the common perceptions regarding the invariants. Among the invariants in Saora, we have the adjectival, adverbial post-positions, conjunctions and interjections.

Brahma), invented on 18th June 1936 by Shri MangeiGomango who was well conversant with English, Telugu and Odia. The 24 letters installed inside the OM-shaped Akshara Brahma are the initial letters of 24 Saora deities. The AksharaBrhama, therefore, is no way less than a pantheon for the Saoras. In addition to these twenty-four letters, the Saora numerals from one to twelve, its year of invention and recognition (1952) have also been included in the Akshara Brahma. Shri Gomango established a religious order dedicated to Aksara Brahma to lead the people of his tribe from ignorance to enlightenment, from darkness to light. As the script has been based on Hindu mythology, it is yet to find wide acceptance among non-Hindu speakers spread in other places (Nayak, 13, 1995). Emerson enumerates the use of this script in various religious contexts like a variety of printed materials, tracts, almanack, invitation cards, and similar ephemera. Despite the enormity of the literature and textbooks produced in this language till date, the extent and quality of research carried out on this language is 28eagre. However, like any other standard language, the language exhibits its richness in terms of its morphology and syntax. The invariants in any language exhibit peculiar characteristics: they remain constant or unvaried even with changes of number, gender and case or with the change of tense. But in this language, we come across a few features which are not in tune with the common perceptions regarding the invariants. Among the invariants in Saora, we have the adjectival, adverbial post-positions, conjunctions and interjections.

2.3 Economy and Livelihood of People

The PVTGs under study, which are vulnerable sections of the community, can be classified into three techno-economic groups, viz. Hunter-Gatherers, Shifting Cultivators, and Terrace Cultivators. While Hill Kharia and Mankadia are included under the Hunter-Gatherers group;

Didayi, Dongria Kondh, Kutia Kondh, PaudiBhuyan and Saora belong to the Shifting Cultivator category. Similarly, Saora belongs to the Terrace cultivator along with the Shifting Cultivator category.

The PVTGs thrive on a land and forest-based economy. A good section of them depend on this for their survival. Except for the Hill-Kharia and Mankadia who are exclusively dependent on forests for their subsistence, the rest are primarily farmers of one kind or another. The Mankadia are semi-nomadic monkey catchers and siali rope makers. Similarly, the Hill-Kharia live by their skills in the collection of honey, resin, arrowroot and other minor forest produce. The Didayi, Dongria Kondh, Kutia Kondh, Paud iBhuyan and Saura are traditionally Shifting Cultivators. They have also taken up Settled Cultivation these days. Among them, the Saora are Terrace Cultivators and the Dongria Kondh are horticulturists. All of them supplement their livelihood with forest collections. The sources of income and occupation of these PVTGs are presented in the following.

2.3.1 Hill Kharia Mankadia

The main occupation of Hill Kharia is the collection of Minor Forest Produce (Honey, Resin, Arrowroots, Wax, Tussar cocoon, Gum & Lac). They are marginal cultivator and agricultural labourer. Besides, they engage themselves in food gathering, animal husbandry, hunting, fishing, making and sale of leaf plates and cups, mat making, jute & sabai rope making for their livelihood. The Mankidias, besides the above occupation, engage themselves in monkey catching.

2.3.2 PaudiBhuyan

The main occupation of PaudiBhuyan is shifting cultivation. They also do settle cultivation, collection of Forest Produce and food gathering, Hunting, Fishing, Animal Husbandry, Wage earning and Mat making for their livelihood.

2.3.3 Dongria Kondh

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

2.3.4 Kutia Kondh

The occupation of Kutia Kondh is Shifting Cultivation, Lowland plough cultivation, Collection of Forest Produce and food gathering, Animal domestication, Hunting and Fishing. They earn their livelihood through these activities.

2.3.5 Didayi

The Didayis engage themselves in Shifting Cultivation, Settled Cultivation, Collection of Forest Produce and food gathering, Wage earning, Animal domestication and Fishing for their livelihood.

2.3.6 Saura

The Sauras do Shifting Cultivation, Terrace Cultivation, Horticulture, Collection of Forest Produce and food gathering, Wage earning, Hunting and Fishing for their livelihood.

2.4 Development Issues And Ongoing Development Interventions

2.4.1 Development Issues

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

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

2.4.2 Ongoing Development Interventions

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

- Implementation of a Conservation–cum–Development (CCD) plan to address the critical felt needs of PVTGs by improving infrastructure and providing basic facilities within easy reach to eliminate poverty, increase the level of literacy, improve health status and overcome food insecurity.
- Implementation of OPELIP (Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Development Programme) for a project period of 8 years setting benchmarks for development in an integrated/convergent manner.
- Construction of 19 Educational Complexes for PVTGs in Odisha under ARTICLE-275(1) for development of education

- Utilisation of SCA to TSP for implementing programmes to assist PVTG households in the Micro Projects for income generation and creation of infrastructure incidental to income generation
- Coverage of PVTGs under Housing Scheme
- Health insurance coverage of all the PVTG adult members under a specially designed scheme called JanashreeBimaYojana.
- A programme named JibanSampark to look after the nutritional aspect of the children and pregnant as well as lactating mothers is under implementation in collaboration with UNICEF.
- In collaboration with APPI Crèche, the Spot feeding programme is being worked out by the ST & SC Development Department to ensure the health and nutrition of children and pregnant as well as lactating mothers. This will strengthen and complement the programme of Jiban Sampark.

Livestock Scheme/Programme Planning and Intervention

3.1 Planning Initiatives under OPELIP for Livestock Scheme/Programme

The livestock schemes aim to support PVTG Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) and individual HHs of OPELIP to take up commercial goat-rearing units and poultry to enhance the livelihoods and incomes of PVTG HHs in particular and other deprived households in general.

The main objectives of the livestock interventions are:

1. To enhance livelihoods and incomes of SHG members/ individual HHs through commercial goat farming and poultry rearing.
2. To facilitate the market linkage and make a necessary strategy for smooth linkage.
3. To provide employment generation and economic upliftment of (PVTG) WSHG households / individual HHs.
4. To support the nutritional requirement of the PVTGs through consumption of animal protein.

The programme has identified and trained two CSP Livestocks in each GP for last mile delivery of livestock interventions as well as rendering last mile livestock health support services. The CSPs have been supported by the programme to set up demonstration units like mother chick unit and goat rearing. The CSP Livestocks have been trained in OMTDC for 45 days long duration residential training during initial years.

CSPs trained in poultry are provided with a mother chick unit building to rear 1,000-day-old chicks for 15 days and working capital support for feed and medicines for one production cycle. The CSP supplies 15-day birds to households in the village and provides veterinary support to them. CSPs trained in goat rearing are provided with a goat unit with one buck and 5 does and feed support for one production cycle. The CSP sells goat kids to other households and provides basic veterinary support.

Regular animal health camps are organized in convergence with FARD (Fisheries & Animal Resources Development Department) and universal vaccination of all goats and poultry birds is ensured. The CSPs have also provided different refresher trainings such as feeding, ethnovet practices ,management practices, feed preparation with local raw materials, vaccination and basic veterinary care. NGOs engaged by the programme link up CSPs with veterinary hospitals and reliable sellers of veterinary products. A system of paying for the services of CSPs by the service-seeking households is put in place to ensure sustainability. The programme supports the expansion of backyard poultry and goat-rearing activities among interested members. This includes training, materials for sheds, goat units (30 does and 2 buck shared by 10 SHG members) , night shelters for 10 poultry birds, one lot of 25 +25 poultry birds reared.

3.2 Identification of Beneficiary and Role of VDC and other Stakeholders

3.2.1 Identification of Beneficiary under the Poultry Scheme

Backyard Poultry is one of the important livelihoods of most PVTG families. It has a strong potential as an income generation activity through the sale of chickens. It gives higher returns since the costs towards raw material and maintenance are low and the birds can be easily reared and handled by the farmers. Improved low inputs like Vanaraja, Kalinga Brown, Rainbow Rooster etc. are approved varieties of breeds that have high meat quality, good body weight and are disease resistant. The tribal/PVTGs use poultry birds for traditional rituals and sacrifices. BYP is much more remunerative by rearing low-input technology birds under scavenging conditions. This is a low-cost investment to enhance suitable income generation for a tribal family.

The beneficiaries are selected based on the following criteria:

1. The beneficiaries are a member of PVTG SHGs and PVTG only and build a night shelter for birds from their contribution. The birds are given 50gm of feed daily in a free-range system of grazing in the backyard of the farmer. The beneficiaries should not be covered previously under backyard poultry. The beneficiaries should be selected so that it will form a cluster.
2. Pre-Training given to the beneficiaries in management practices including feeding, watering, brooding, rearing etc.
3. A night shelter will be constructed before receiving chicks from the beneficiaries. Beneficiary has to invest Rs 500 to construct the night shelter.
4. The rearer arranges feed for chicks during the early stage as per the availability. The birds reared in a free-range system with little hand feeding especially kitchen waste.
5. 50 numbers of four weeks birds will be distributed to each farmer in two phases (25+25) with a gap of three months.

The CSP Livestock has to monitor the rearing of the backyard poultry in the allotted villages.

3.2.2 Identification of beneficiary under the Goatery Scheme

The beneficiaries for does are selected based on the following criteria:

1. Landless PVTG households
2. Distressed/widow/vulnerable PVTG households
3. PVTG households having goat shed /willing to execute it through MGNREGA
4. Have expertise in goat rearing or trained in goat farming
5. Households already supplied goats recently / previously should be excluded

6. Tribal women SHG members preferable PVTGs those who want can take a loan from GPLF

3.2.3 Role of VDC and other stakeholders

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

VDC identifies certain entry point activities through discussions in the VDA with FNGO facilitation and implementation of VDPs. With rapport built in the village, the FNGO facilitates the preparation of a five-year Village Development Plan. This plan is presented to the VDA and once approved, it is sent to the MPA for approval and onwards to the SPMU. The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for the MPA area are drawn from the VDPs of all the villages in the MPA. The identification and planning of different schemes, involvement of stakeholders in the selection of beneficiaries and role of VLD in the selection of beneficiaries in the six MPAs under study as per the focus group discussions are presented in Table 3.

Table 3, Identification and Planning of schemes and selection of beneficiaries

MPA	District	Identification and planning of Schemes	Involvement of stakeholders in the selection of beneficiaries	Role of VLD in the selection of beneficiaries
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	Combined MPA & LIs by	All stakeholders	100%
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	Combined MPA & LIs by	All stakeholders	100%
Dongria Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	Combined MPA & LIs by	All stakeholders	100%
Kutia Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	Combined MPA & LIs by	All stakeholders	100%
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	Combined MPA & LIs by	All stakeholders	100%
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	Combined MPA & LIs by	All stakeholders	100%
<i>Source: Focus Group Discussion</i>				

3.3 Beneficiary Participation in the Planning Process

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

Both males and females have participated in the planning process in all sample villages of five MPAs, while only females have participated in the planning process in one village of Didayi Development Agency (DDA) (Table 4).

Table 4, Beneficiary participation in planning (No. of villages)

MPA	District	Participation of women and vulnerable in the planning process		
		Male	Female	Both
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	-	-	9
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	-	-	9
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	-	-	9
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	-	-	9
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	-	1	8
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	-	-	9

Source: Focus Group Discussion

3.4 Actors involved in the facilitation of Livestock Scheme/Programme promotion

Several actors are involved in the facilitation of Livestock Schemes/Programmes under OPELIP. CSP is the main actor for the promotion of the programme. The programme identifies and trains one CSP each for 5 villages to set up demonstration units in backyard poultry and goat rearing. Trained CSPs are to establish demonstration units; and the households selected for production support are to be trained in these demonstration units on management practices, feeding practices and feed preparation using local raw materials.

CSPs trained in poultry are provided with a mother chick unit (brooding unit) to rear 1,000-day-old chicks for 15 days and a backyard poultry unit and working capital support for feed and medicines for one production cycle. The CSP supplies 15-day birds to households in the village and provides veterinary support to them. CSPs trained in goat rearing are provided with a goat unit with one buck and 5 does and feed support for one production cycle. The CSP sells goat kids to other households and provides basic veterinary support. Regular animal health camps are organized and universal vaccination of all goats and poultry birds are ensured. Training for CSPs includes feeding, management practices, feed preparation with local raw materials, vaccination and basic veterinary care.

NGOs engaged by the programme link up CSPs with veterinary hospitals and reliable sellers of

veterinary products. A system of paying for the services of CSPs by the service-seeking households is put in place to ensure sustainability.

The partnering NGOs provide appropriate designs for the use of local materials for constructing housing for poultry and goat rearing

It is revealed from the focus group discussions that CSPs guide the beneficiaries of goatery and poultry in all the six MPAs. They guide for treatment like vaccination to goatery beneficiaries and feeding and vaccination to poultry beneficiaries. However, they receive very minimal treatment charges from the beneficiaries especially from Goatery farmers (Table 5).

Table 5, CSP Support

MPA	District	CSP guides Livestock beneficiaries	Type of treatment done by CSP	Do you give any treatment charges
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	Goatery: Yes Poultry: Yes	Goatery: Vaccination Poultry: Feed and Vaccination	Goatery: Yes Poultry: No
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	Goatery: Yes Poultry: Yes	Goatery: Vaccination Poultry:Feed and Vaccination	Goatery: Yes Poultry: No
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	Goatery: Yes Poultry: Yes	Goatery: Vaccination Poultry:Feed and Vaccination	Goatery: Yes Poultry: No
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	Goatery: Yes Poultry: Yes	Goatery: Vaccination Poultry:Feed and Vaccination	Goatery: Yes Poultry: No
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	Goatery: Yes Poultry: Yes	Goatery: Vaccination Poultry:Feed and Vaccination	Goatery: Yes Poultry: No
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	Goatery: Yes Poultry: Yes	Goatery: Vaccination Poultry:Feed and Vaccination	Goatery: Yes Poultry: No

LI is another actor in the success of the programme. From the focus group discussions, it is found that the Lis are doing handholding support regularly and they are doing vaccination and deworming regularly with free of cost (Table 6).

Table 6, LI Handholding support

MPA	District	LI is doing hand-holding support regularly	LI is doing vaccinations regularly	LI is doing deworming regularly	Any treatment charges to LI OPELIP
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: No Poultry: No
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: No Poultry: No
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: No Poultry: No
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: No Poultry: No
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: No Poultry: No
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: 9 Poultry 9	Goatery: No Poultry: No

3.5 Process Documentation of Livestock Scheme/Programme Studied

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

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

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

1. Selection of beneficiaries adhering to eligible criteria.
2. Proving livestock support
3. Construction of night shelters
4. Convergence with MGNREGS (in Goat Rearing cases; mostly)
5. Formation of Procurement Committees and its proceedings. Procurement adhering to

community procurement guideline

6. Training programs organized
7. Visits made by the CSPs/ LIs/ MPA Officials in different phases
8. Health checkups and attendance in the health camps/ Visits of VAS; vaccination medications, insurance coverage etc
9. Growth in numbers of livestock due to newborns/ hatching
10. Difficulties faced by the beneficiaries
11. Tracking of marketing measures taken by the beneficiaries
12. Funds flow statement

The photographs/ registers are available with respective MPS/ Implementing agencies.

Implementation of Livestock Schemes/programmes

4.1 Type of Livestock Scheme/Programme Supported by OPELIP and taken up by PVTG households

OPELIP has supported Poultry, Goatery and Buck schemes in the study area. The poultry scheme is supported to individual households and CSPs, while the goatery scheme is supported to the SHGs and CSPs in the study area. Buck is provided to individual households in the study area. A total number of 542 beneficiary households and 15 CSPs under the poultry scheme are covered for study purposes. At the same time, 115 sample SHGs and 16 CSPs under the goatery scheme were interviewed. Besides, 90 individual households provided with bucks are covered. The beneficiaries covered under different schemes in six MPAs of six districts for the survey are presented in Table 7.

Table 7, Distribution of sample beneficiaries under different schemes

MPAs	District	Poultry		Goatery		Buck
		No. of HHs	No. of CSPs	No. of SHGs	No. of CSPs	No. of HHs
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	91	3	19	3	16
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	90	5	25	2	18
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	92	2	18	4	14
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	90	2	22	2	13
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	89	2	17	3	16
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	90	1	14	2	13
All		542	15	115	16	90

Source: Field Survey

4.1.1 Socio-economic Characteristics of the Beneficiaries

4.1.1.1 Individual Households under the Poultry Scheme

The majority of sample beneficiaries are female (Table 8). In KKDA and SDA, there are no male beneficiary households.

Table 8, Sex-wise distribution of beneficiaries under poultry

MPA	District	Male	Female	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA], Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	9 (9.89)	82 (90.11)	91 (100.00)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA], Rugudakudara	Deogarh	2 (2.22)	88 (97.78)	90 (100.00)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA], Chatikona	Rayagada	2 (2.17)	90 (97.83)	92 (100.00)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA], Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	0 (0.00)	90 (100.00)	90 (100.00)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA], Chatikona	Malkangiri	2 (2.25)	87 (97.75)	89 (100.00)
Saura Development Agency [SDA], Chandragiri	Gajapati	0 (0.00)	90 (100.00)	90 (100.00)
All		63 (11.62)	479 (88.38)	542 (100.00)

Source: As per survey

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentage

The share of the male population is higher than the share of the female population among the beneficiary households under study. The sex ratio is also biased towards males (Table 9). However, in HKMDA and DKDA the female population is higher than the male population. The sex ratio is biased towards females in these two MPAs. Among the different MPAs, the sex ratio is highest in HKMDA and lowest in DDA. The average household size of the beneficiaries under six MPAs is less than 5. However, it is more than five in the case of DDA and SDA. The household size is highest in SDA and lowest in HKMDA.

Table 9, Sex-wise distribution of the population of beneficiary households under poultry

MPA	District	Block	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Household size
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA], Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	Karanjia & Jashipur	169 (45.43)	203 (54.57)	1201	4.1
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA], Rugudakudara	Deogarh	Barkote	203 (51.13)	194 (48.87)	956	4.4
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA], Chatikona	Rayagada	Bissamcutta ck & Muniguda	213 (48.19)	229 (51.81)	1075	4.8
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA], Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	Langigarh	226 (50.33)	223 (49.67)	987	5.0

MPA	District	Block	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Household size
Didayi Development Agency [DDA], Chatikona	Malkangiri	Khairput, Korukonda & Chitrakonda	256 (56.39)	200 (44.05)	781	5.1
Saura Development Agency [SDA], Chandragiri	Gajapati	Mohona	237 (50.97)	228 (49.03)	962	5.2
All			1304 (50.52)	1277 (49.48)	979	4.8

Source: Field Survey

The majority of the beneficiaries are in the age group 25-35, followed by beneficiaries in the age group 36-45 and then in the age group 46-60 (Table 10). This trend is found in KKDA, DDA and SDA. In HKMDA and PBDA highest percentage of beneficiaries is in the age group 46-60, while in DKDA highest percentage of beneficiaries is in the age group 36-45.

Table 10, Age-wise distribution of beneficiaries under poultry

MPA	District	18-24	25-35	36-45	46-60	Above 60	All
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA], Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	13 (14.3)	22 (24.2)	13 (14.3)	29 (31.9)	14 (15.4)	91 (100.0)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA], Rugudakudara	Deogarh	4 (4.4)	20 (22.2)	25 (27.8)	27 (30.0)	14 (15.6)	90 (100.0)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA], Chatikona	Rayagada	1 (1.1)	27 (29.3)	37 (40.2)	20 (21.7)	7 (7.6)	92 (100.0)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA], Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	7 (7.8)	32 (35.6)	23 (25.6)	24 (26.7)	4 (4.4)	90 (100.0)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA], Chatikona	Malkangiri	8 (9.0)	34 (38.2)	26 (29.2)	19 (21.3)	2 (2.2)	89 (100.0)
Saura Development Agency [SDA], Chandragiri	Gajapati	2 (2.2)	45 (50.0)	33 (36.7)	9 (10.0)	1 (1.1)	90 (100.0)
All		35 (6.5)	180 (33.2)	157 (29.0)	128 (23.6)	42 (7.7)	542 (100.0)

Source: Filed Survey

Table 11 shows the distribution of beneficiaries according to their educational level. It is found that the majority of the beneficiaries are illiterate, followed by the primary level. The share of beneficiaries under Matric and Graduation is very low. However, in PBDA majority of the beneficiaries have schooling up to the primary level. It implies that, the program should focus more on capacity building as well as hand holding support to thje poultry beneficiaries. The CSPs should also guide the beneficiaries regularly so as to find positive impact from the interventions.

Table 11, Educational qualification of beneficiaries under poultry

MPA	District	Illiterate	Primary	Matric	Graduation	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA], Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	50 (54.95)	38 (41.76)	3 (3.30)	0 (0.0)	91 (100.00)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA], Rugudakudara	Deogarh	33 (36.70)	50 (55.60)	6 (6.70)	1 (1.10)	90 (100.00)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA], Chatikona	Rayagada	90 (97.83)	2 (2.17)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	92 (100.00)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA] , Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	77 (85.56)	12 (13.33)	1 (1.11)	0 (0.0)	90 (100.00)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA], Chatikona	Malkangiri	74 (83.15)	14 (15.73)	1 (1.12)	0 (0.0)	89 (100.00)
Saura Development Agency [SDA] , Chandragiri	Gajapati	78 (86.67)	9 (10.00)	1 (1.11)	2 (2.22)	90 (100.00)
All		402 (74.17)	125 (23.06)	12 (2.21)	3 (0.55)	542 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey

All of the sample households are BPL in all the MPAs.

Table 12, Economic group of the beneficiary HHs under poultry

MPA	District	BPL HHs
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA], Jashipur	Mayurbhanj	91 (100.00)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA], Rugudakudara	Deogarh	90 (100.00)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA], Chatikona	Rayagada	92 (100.00)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA] , Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	90 (100.00)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA], Chatikona	Malkangiri	89 (100.00)
Saura Development Agency [SDA] , Chandragiri	Gajapati	90 (100.00)
All		542 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey; Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

The average income of the sample households of six MPAs is Rs. 68241 (Table 13). The households of KKDA have the highest average income (Rs. 123174) and SDA have the lowest average income (Rs. 46431). More than 60 per cent of the households have an average income of up to Rs. 50000. In the case of HKMDA, DKDA and SDA, it is observed that more than 50 per cent of households have an average income below Rs 50000. On the other hand, in the case of PBDA, KKDA and DDA, more than 50 per cent of households have average income above Rs 50000.

Table 13, Distribution of Income under poultry (No of Households)

MPA	District	Up to 10000	10001 - 25000	25001- 50000	50001- 75000	Above 75000	Average income (Rs.)
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	0 (0.0)	1 (1.10)	52 (57.14)	36 (39.56)	2 (2.20)	53176
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	3 (3.33)	4 (4.44)	15 (16.67)	37 (41.11)	31 (34.44)	66467
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	6 (6.52)	39 (42.39)	44 (47.83)	1 (1.09)	2 (2.17)	57417
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	4 (4.44)	2 (2.22)	29 (32.22)	30 (33.33)	25 (27.79)	123174
Didayi	Malkangiri	0	0	38	38	13	59912

MPA	District	Up to 10000	10001 - 25000	25001- 50000	50001- 75000	Above 75000	Average income (Rs.)
Development Agency [DDA]		(0.0)	(0.0)	(42.70)	(42.70)	(14.61)	
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	0 (0.0)	65 (72.22)	24 (26.67)	1 (1.11)	0 (0.0)	46431
All		13 (2.40)	111 (20.48)	202 (37.27)	143 (26.38)	73 (13.47)	68241

Source: Field Survey; Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

4.1.1.2 CSPs under the Poultry Scheme

All the selected CSPs in six MPAs are male (Table 14).

Table 14, Sex-wise distribution of CSPs Poultry

MPA	District	Male	Female	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	3	-	3
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	5	-	5
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	2	-	2
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	2	-	2
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	2	-	2
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	1	-	1
All		15	-	15

Source: Field Survey; Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

The average age of CSPs varies from 22.5 years in KKDA to 44 in SDA (Table 15).

Table 15, Average age of the CSPs Poultry

MPA	District	Average age
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	27.7
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	27.6
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	26.5
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	22.5
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	27
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	44
All		27.8

Source: field survey

About 40 per cent of sample CSPs are ST, 33.33 per cent are PVTG and 13.33 per cent of each SC and OBC category (Table 16). While PVTG category beneficiaries are selected from HKMDA, KKDA, DDA and SDA; SC category beneficiaries are selected only from PBDA. At the same time, ST category beneficiaries are selected from all MPAs except SDA. OBC category beneficiaries are selected from PBDA and DKDA.

Table 16, Category-wise distribution of CSP poultry

MPA	District	PVTG	SC	ST	OBC	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	2	-	1	-	3
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	-	2	2	1	5
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	-	-	1	1	2
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	1	-	1	-	2
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	1	-	1	-	2
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	1	-	-	-	1
All		5 (33.33)	2 (13.33)	6 (40.00)	2 (13.33)	15 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey; Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

The educational qualifications of sample CSPs are primary, matric and graduation. About 6.67 per cent of CSPs have gone up to the primary level, while 46.67 per cent of CSPs are matriculated as well as graduated. In PBDA the CSPs are only Graduate, while in DKDA, KKDA and SDA, the CSPs are only Matriculate (Table 17).

Table 17, Educational Qualifications of CSPs Poultry

MPA	District	Primary	Matric	Graduation	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	1	1	1	3
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	-	-	5	5
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	-	2	-	2
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	-	2	-	2
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	-	1	1	2
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	-	1	-	1
All		1 (6.67)	7 (46.67)	7 (46.67)	15 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

The CSPs are selected from both the BPL and APL categories. While the CSPs of HKMDA, PBDA, DKDA and DDA are BPL categories, the CSPs of KKDA and SDA are APL categories (Table 18).

Table 18, Economic group of CSPs Poultry

MPA	District	BPL	APL	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	3	-	3
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	5	-	5
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	2	-	2
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	-	2	2
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	2	-	2
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	-	1	1
All		12 (80.00)	3 (20.00)	15 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey,

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

More than 70 per cent of CSPs have annual income above Rs.70000 (Table 19). The average annual income of the CSPs varies from Rs. 57667 in HKMDA to Rs. 141200 in PBDA.

Table 19, Distribution of Income of CSPs Poultry

MPA	District	Up to 25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	75001-100000	Above 100000	Average (income Rs.)
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	-	1	2	-	-	57667
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	-	-	-	1	4	141200
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	-	-	-	1	1	117500
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	-	-	-	2	-	100000
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	-	-	-	1	1	115000
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	-	-	1	-	-	75000

MPA	District	Up to 25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	75001-100000	Above 100000	Average (income Rs.)
Agency [SDA]							
All		-	1 (6.67)	3 (20.00)	5 (33.33)	6 (40.00)	107933

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

4.1.1.3 Individual Households under Buck Scheme

The share of female beneficiaries is higher than the share of male beneficiaries (Table 20). While female beneficiaries have a share of 93.33 per cent, male beneficiaries have a share of 6.67 per cent. HKMDA, DDA and SDA have only female beneficiaries.

Table 20, Sex-wise distribution of beneficiaries under Buck

MPA	District	Male	Female	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	0	16	16
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	4	14	18
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	1	13	14
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	1	12	13
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	0	16	16
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	0	13	13
All		6 (6.67)	84 (93.33)	90 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey

The majority of the beneficiaries are between the ages of 25 and 45, while the share of beneficiaries in the age group 25-35 is higher (Table 21).

Table 21, Age-wise distribution of beneficiaries under Buck

MPA	District	18-24	25-35	36-45	46-60	Above 60	All
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	0	7	5	2	2	16
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	2	6	5	3	2	18
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	3	5	4	1	1	14
Kutia Kondh Development Agency	Kalahandi	1	8	3	1	0	13

MPA	District	18-24	25-35	36-45	46-60	Above 60	All
[KKDA]							
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	1	4	6	5	0	16
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	0	2	7	3	1	13
All		7 (7.78)	32 (35.56)	30 (33.33)	15 (16.67)	6 (6.67)	90 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate per cent

Table 22, shows the distribution of beneficiaries according to their educational qualifications. It is found that one-fourth of the beneficiaries are illiterate. This is followed by beneficiaries with primary education (38.89%), matric (8.89%) and graduation (2.22%). While more than two-thirds of beneficiaries are illiterate in DKDA and DDA, more than half of the total beneficiaries in HKMDA, PBDA and SDA have primary education. The beneficiaries of KKDA have an equal share of primary education and are illiterate.

Table 22, Educational status of the beneficiaries under Buck

MPA	District	Illiterate	Primary	Matric	Graduation	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	6 (37.5)	10 (62.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	16 (100.00)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	5 (27.78)	10 (55.56)	3 (16.67)	0 (0.0)	18 (100.00)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	11 (78.57)	0 (0.0)	1 (7.14)	2 (14.29)	14 (100.00)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	6 (46.15)	6 (46.15)	1 (7.69)	0 (0.0)	13 (100.00)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	13 (81.25)	2 (12.50)	1 (6.25)	0 (0.0)	16 (100.00)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	4 (30.77)	7 (53.85)	2 (15.38)	0 (0.0)	13 (100.00)
All		45 (50.00)	35 (38.89)	8 (8.89)	2 (2.22)	90

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

The majority of the sample beneficiaries are BPL (Table 23). While all the beneficiaries of HKMDA and SDA are BPL, more than 90 per cent of beneficiaries in PBDA and DKDA are BPL. KKDA has 61.54 per cent of beneficiaries as BPL, while in DDA BPL beneficiaries are 56.25 per cent.

Table 23, Economic group of the beneficiaries under Buck

MPA	District	BPL HHs	APL HHs	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	16 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	16 (100.00)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	17 (94.44)	1 (5.56)	18 (100.00)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	13 (92.86)	1 (7.14)	14 (100.00)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	8 (61.54)	5 (38.46)	13 (100.00)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	9 (56.25)	7 (43.75)	16 (100.00)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	13 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	13 (100.00)
All		76 (84.44)	14 (15.56)	90 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

More than two-thirds of the beneficiaries have average income above Rs. 50000 (Table 24). The average income of the sample beneficiaries is Rs. 89564. The average income of beneficiaries of KKDA and SDA is more than the average of all MPAs.

Table 24, Distribution of Income of the Beneficiaries under Buck

MPA	District	Up to 25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	Above 75000	Average Income (Rs.)
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	1	5	10	0	51406
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	2	4	12	0	53611
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	2	0	8	4	66086
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	0	2	5	6	251269
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	0	6	9	1	54220
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	0	3	5	5	93385
All		5 (5.56)	20 (22.22)	49 (54.44)	16 (17.78)	89564

Source: Field Survey Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

The highest share of income of the total beneficiaries comes from service (32.19%), followed by wage (20.87) and agriculture (20.37%) (Table 25). The share of goatery is 12.44 per cent, while the share of poultry is 4.68 per cent. The share of all other sources remains below 10 per cent. However, if we consider individual MPA we find that wage is the main source of income for HKMDA and PBDA, agriculture is the main source of income for DKDA and DDA, service is the main source of income for KKDA, and Goatery is the main source of income for SDA.

Table 25, Source-wise share of the average income of the beneficiaries under Buck

MPA	District	Agriculture	Wage	Poultry	Goatery	Dairy/ Piggery / Sheep	Service	Business	NTFP	Pension	Others	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	1875 (3.65)	24063 (46.81)	1719 (3.34)	6500 (12.64)	0 (0.00)	2250 (4.38)	3500 (6.81)	9625 (18.72)	1875 (3.65)	0 (0.00)	51406 (100.00)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	16000 (29.84)	23611 (44.04)	1333 (2.49)	8806 (16.42)	194 (0.36)	2333 (4.35)	0 (0.00)	222 (0.41)	444 (0.83)	667 (1.24)	53611 (100.00)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	33500 (50.69)	9643 (14.59)	1179 (1.78)	8714 (13.19)	286 (0.43)	5143 (7.78)	429 (0.65)	5679 (8.59)	871 (1.32)	643 (0.97)	66086 (100.00)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	18462 (7.35)	30538 (12.15)	1808 (0.72)	5385 (2.14)	0 (0.00)	184615 (73.47)	1846 (0.73)	0 (0.00)	462 (0.18)	8154 (3.25)	251269 (100.00)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	20313 (37.46)	16250 (29.97)	3219 (5.94)	10500 (19.37)	500 (0.92)	2813 (5.19)	0 (0.00)	625 (1.15)	0 (0.00)	2 (0.00)	54220 (100.00)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	22308 (23.89)	6154 (6.59)	18000 (19.28)	29231 (31.30)	17692 (18.95)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	93385 (100.00)
All		18244 (20.37)	18689 (20.87)	4189 (4.68)	11139 (12.44)	2728 (3.05)	28833 (32.19)	956 (1.07)	2750 (3.07)	624 (0.70)	1411 (1.58)	89564 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

4.1.1.4 CSPs under the Goatery Scheme

All the selected CSPs are male, except in HKMDA where the CSPs are only female (Table 26).

Table 26, Sex-wise distribution of CSPs Goatery

MPA	District	Male	Female	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	-	3	3
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	2	-	2
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	4	-	4
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	2	-	2
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	3	-	3
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	2	-	2
All		13 (81.25)	3 (18.75)	16 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

The average age of CSPs varies from 22 in PBDA to 44 in SDA (Table 27).

Table 27, MPA-wise average age of the CSPs Goatery

MPA	District	Average age
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	24.67
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	22
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	28.5
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	22.5
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	27.67
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	44
All		28

Source: Field Survey

About 43.75 per cent of sample CSPs are PVTG, 31.25 per cent ST, 18.75 per cent SC and 6.25 per cent OBC category (Table 28). All the CSPs from PBDA and KKDA are ST category, while all the CSPs from SDA are PVTG category. In DKDA the CSPs are equally distributed among all these categories, while in HKMDA and DDA the selection is from PVTG and SC categories and the higher share is from PVTG.

Table 28, Category-wise distribution

MPA	District	PVTG	SC	ST	OBC	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	2 (66.67)	1 (33.33)	-	-	3 (100.00)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	-	-	2 (100.00)	-	2 (100.00)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	1 (25.00)	1 (25.00)	1 (25.00)	1 (25.00)	4 (100.00)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	-	-	2 (100.00)	-	2 (100.00)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	2 (66.67)	1 (33.33)	-	-	3 (100.00)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	2 (100.00)	-	-	-	2 (100.00)
All		7 (43.75)	3 (18.75)	5 (31.25)	1 (6.25)	16 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

The educational qualifications of selected CSPs are matric and graduation. About 62.50 per cent of CSPs are matriculated and the rest 37.50 per cent are Graduates (Table 29). In PBDA and KKDA, the CSPs are only matriculated.

Table 29, Educational Qualifications of CSPs Goatery

MPA	District	Matric	Graduation	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	2	1	3
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	2	-	2
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	1	3	4
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	2	-	2
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	2	1	3
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	1	1	2
All		10 (62.50)	6 (37.50)	16 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

The CSPs are selected from both the BPL and APL categories. However, the BPL categories have a higher share (Table 30). In HKMDA and DDA the CSPs are only of BPL categories.

Table 30, Economic group of CSPs Goatery

MPA	District	BPL	APL	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	3	-	3
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	1	1	2
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	3	1	4
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	1	1	2
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	3	-	3
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	1	1	2
All		12 (75.0)	4 (25.0)	16 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

More than 60 per cent of CSPs have income above Rs. 75000 (Table 31). The average annual income of the CSPs varies from Rs. 29667 in HKMDA to Rs. 182500 in DKDA.

Table 31, Distribution of Income of CSPs Goatery

MPA	District	Up to 25000	25001-50000	50001-75000	75001-100000	Above 100000	Average income
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	2	-	1	-	-	29667
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	-	-	-	1	1	112500
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	-	-	1	1	2	182500
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	-	-	1	-	1	110000
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	-	-	-	1	2	108333
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	-	-	1	-	1	90000
All		2 (12.50)	-	4 (25.00)	3 (18.75)	7 (43.75)	105000

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

4.1.2 Reasons for Livestock Rearing

4.1.2.1 Poultry Rearing by Individual Households

Experience in rearing Poultry

The sample households have varying experiences of rearing poultry. About 43.54 per cent of households have 4 to 5 years of experience in rearing poultry, followed by 30.26 per cent of households with up to 3 years of experience, 10.89 per cent of households with 6 to 7 years of experience, 9.41 per cent of households with 8 to 9 years of experience and 5.90 per cent households with 10 or more years of experience (Table 4.26). The majority of the households in HKMDA and PBDA have 4 to 5 years of experience in rearing poultry, while the majority of households in DKDA and SDA have experience of up to 3 years. More than per cent of households in DDA have experience of more than 6 years.

Table 32, Experience of rearing Poultry by the beneficiary households

MPA	District	Up to 3 years	4-5 years	6-7 years	8-9 years	>=10 years
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	27 (29.67)	64 (70.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	16 (17.78)	64 (71.11)	10 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	54 (58.70)	25 (27.17)	4 (4.35)	6 (6.52)	3 (3.26)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	19 (21.11)	25 (27.78)	14 (15.56)	9 (10.00)	23 (25.56)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	2 (2.25)	17 (19.10)	29 (32.58)	35 (39.33)	6 (6.74)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	46 (51.11)	41 (45.56)	2 (2.22)	1 (1.11)	0 (0.00)
All		164 (30.26)	236 (43.54)	59 (10.89)	51 (9.41)	32 (5.90)

Note: Figures in parentheses are per cent of households

Reasons for Rearing poultry

The households were asked about their reasons for rearing poultry. About 32 per cent of sample households opined that meat for home consumption is their first important reason for rearing poultry, followed by cash income regularly (20.30%), and sale of eggs (16.97%). These three constitute two-thirds of the total beneficiary households (Table 33).

Table 33, First Important reasons for rearing Poultry

MPA	District	High demand for live birds/ eggs	Sale of live birds	Eggs for home consumption	Eggs for sale	Cash income on a regular basis	Cash income for emergencies	Low initial investment for poultry	Recurring expenses are low for rearing poultry	Socio-cultural reasons	Meat for home consumption rearing	Cash income a few times a year to meet regular needs
Hill Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Kharia Mayurbhanj	7 (7.69)	2 (2.20)	2 (2.20)	24 (26.37)	39 (42.86)	6 (6.59)	11 (12.09)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	3 (3.3)	13 (14.4)	5 (5.6)	18 (20.0)	38 (42.2)	7 (7.8)	5 (5.6)	1 (1.1)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Dongria Development Agency [DKDA]	Kondh Rayagada	1 (1.09)	14 (15.22)	8 (8.70)	2 (2.17)	4 (4.35)	1 (1.09)	1 (1.09)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	60 (65.22)	1 (1.09)
Kutia Development Agency [KKDA]	Kondh Kalahandi	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (3.33)	45 (50.00)	5 (5.56)	11 (12.22)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	17 (18.89)	7 (7.78)	2 (2.22)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	1 (1.12)	0 (0.00)	2 (2.25)	3 (3.37)	20 (22.47)	25 (28.09)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	15 (16.85)	23 (25.85)	0 (0.00)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	0 (0.00)	3 (3.33)	2 (2.22)	0 (0.00)	4 (4.44)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	81 (90.00)	0 (0.00)
All		12 (2.21)	32 (5.90)	22 (4.06)	92 (16.97)	110 (20.30)	50 (9.23)	17 (3.14)	1 (0.18)	32 (5.90)	171 (31.55)	3 (0.55)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent share of beneficiary households

4.1.1.1 Poultry Rearing by CSPs

Experience in poultry rearing

The average years of rearing poultry by CSPs vary from 1.7 years in HKMDA to 4.5 years in DKDA and DDA (Table 34).

Table 34, Experience of rearing Poultry by CSPs

MPA	District	No. of CSP	Average years of rearing poultry
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	3	1.7
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	5	3
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	2	4.5
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	2	2.5
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	2	4.5
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	1	-

Source: Field Survey

There are some reasons for rearing poultry by the CSPs. While cash income regularly is the reason for rearing poultry by CSPs of HKMDA; cash income on a regular basis, demand for eggs and sale of live birds are the reasons for rearing poultry by CSPs of PBDA (Table 35). The reasons for rearing poultry for DKDA and DDA are cash income regularly and meat for home consumption. On the other hand, egg for sale is the reason for rearing poultry by the CSPs of KKDA.

Table 35, Reasons for rearing poultry

MPA	District	Cash income on a regular basis	Meat for home consumption	High demand for birds/eggs	Sale of live birds	Egg for sale
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	3	-	-	-	-
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	2	-	1	2	-
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	1	1	-	-	-
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	-	-	-	-	2
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	1	1	-	-	-
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey

4.1.1.2 Goat Rearing by SHGs

Reasons for keeping a goat

The SHG members were asked about their first important reason for keeping goatery. Their responses are given in Table 36. The majority (69.57%) of the sample SHGs opined that cash income regularly is their first important reason for keeping goatery, followed by cash income a few times a year to meet regular needs (20.87%), meat consumption (5.22%), low initial investment for goat rearing and low recurring expenses are low for rearing goats (1.74%). About 3.48 per cent opined other reasons for keeping goats. Cash income is found to be the most important reason for keeping goats in all the MPAs except SDA, where cash income a few times a year to meet regular needs is the most important reason for keeping goats.

Table 36, Most important reasons for keeping goat (Nos.)

MPA	District	Meat consumption	Cash income on a regular basis	Cash income a few times a year to meet regular needs	Low initial investment for goat rearing	Recurring expenses are low for rearing goats	Others
Hill Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Kharia Mayurbhanj	0 (0.0)	19 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	1 (4.0)	22 (88.0)	1 (4.0)	1 (4.0)	1 (4.0)	1 (4.0)
Dongria Development Agency [DKDA]	Kondh Rayagada	3 (15.0)	8 (45.0)	6 (30.0)	1 (5.0)	1 (5.0)	0 (0.00)
Kutia Development Agency [KKDA]	Kondh Kalahandi	1 (4.55)	12 (54.55)	6 (27.27)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (13.63)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	0 (0.0)	16 (94.18)	1 (5.82)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	1 (7.14)	3 (21.43)	10 (71.43)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
All		6 (5.22)	80 (69.57)	24 (20.87)	2 (1.74)	2 (1.74)	4 (3.48)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage share

4.1.1.3 Goat Rearing by CSPs

Cash income regularly is the most important first reason for keeping goats by the CSPs (Table 37). Meat consumption and cash income a few times a year to meet regular needs are only observed in DDA and SDA.

Table 37, Most important reasons for keeping goat (Nos.)

MPA	District	Meat consumption	Cash income on a regular basis	Cash income a few times a year to meet regular needs
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	0	3	0
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	0	2	0
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	0	3	0
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	0	2	0
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	1	1	1
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	1	0	1
All		2	11	2

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage share

4.1.2 Programme Support

4.1.2.1 Households under the Poultry Scheme

It was found that beneficiary households had an average number of 9.29 poultry before the programme support (Table 38). While the average number of chicks is the highest, the average number of cock is the lowest. The average number of poultry was highest in DDA (18.07) and lowest in SDA (4.33). In all the MPAs average number of chicks was highest and the average number of cock was lowest, except in DKDA and SDA, where the average number of pullets was lowest.

Table 38, Existing Poultry Information Before Programme Support

MPA	District	No of Chick	No of Pullet (hen less than a year old)	No of hen	No of Cock	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	365 (4.01)	105 (1.15)	99 (1.09)	81 (0.89)	650 (7.14)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	335 (3.72)	143 (1.59)	152 (1.69)	92 (1.02)	710 (8.02)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	368 (4)	19 (0.21)	76 (0.83)	70 (0.76)	533 (5.79)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	377 (4.19)	483 (5.37)	180 (2.00)	94 (1.04)	1134 (12.60)

MPA			District	No of Chick	No of Pullet (hen less than a year old)	No of hen	No of Cock	Total
Didayi [DDA]	Development Agency		Malkangiri	644 (7.24)	499 (5.61)	277 (3.11)	188 (2.11)	1608 (18.07)
Saura [SDA]	Development Agency		Gajapati	132 (1.47)	31 (0.34)	117 (1.30)	110 (1.22)	390 (4.33)
All				2221 (4.10)	1280 (2.36)	901 (1.66)	635 (1.17)	5037 (9.29)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Average in brackets

The average support of cage poultry by OPELIP varies from 9.89 in KKDA to 27.36 in HKMDA (Table 39). On the other hand, the average support of poultry from FARD varies from 20.02 in KKDA to 44.73 in HKMDA. In both the programmes, average support was highest for HKMDA and lowest for KKDA.

Table 39, Poultry with Programme support from OPELIP

MPA	District	Average Poultry before program support	Average Cage Poultry from OPELIP support	Average Poultry from FARD support
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	7.14	27.36	44.73
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	8.02	10	38.61
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	5.79	22.45	21.72
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	12.60	9.89	20.02
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	18.07	18.85	22.19
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	4.33	21.89	21.44
All		9.29	18.44	28.14

Source: Field Survey

Out of the birds supported by OPELIP, the average number of survived birds is found to be highest in SDA and lowest in HKMDA (Table 40). None of the birds of the OPELIP programme support survived for about 98.90 per cent of the beneficiary households in HKMDA, while it is lowest in KKDA (22.22%).

Table 40, Cage Poultry from OPELIP support (Survival/Mortality)

MPA	District	Average no. of birds got by Households	Average no. of birds alive	No. of Households with no birds alive
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	27.36	0.05	90 (98.90)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	10	1.67	63 (70.00)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	22.45	0.33	87 (96.67)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	9.89	3.11	21 (22.22)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	18.85	2.46	39 (43.82)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	21.89	4.76	50 (55.56)

Source: Field Survey Note: Figures in brackets are per cent of sample households

Out of the 542 sample households, 94.28 per cent of households receive poultry from FARD support (Table 41). While all the households of HKMDA, KKDA and SDA receive poultry from FARD, 77.78 per cent of PBDA, 98.91 per cent of DKDA and 88.76 per cent of DDA receive poultry from FARD. The households receive on average 30 birds; out of which about 6 birds died, 14 birds sold and 6 birds consumed and 4 lost. The average number of birds received from FARD was highest in PBDA (49.6) and lowest in KKDA (20). The average number of birds sold was highest in HKMDA (15.86) and lowest in KKDA (0.81). The average number of birds consumed was highest in PBDA (16.50) and lowest in DKDA (11.86). The average number of birds died was highest in PBDA (13.6) and lowest in SDA (1.96).

Table 41, Poultry from FARD Support

MPA	District	No. of Household received	No. of birds received	No. of birds sold	No. of birds consumed	No. of birds died
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	91 [100.00]	4070 (44.73)	1443 (15.86)	1266 (13.91)	689 (7.57)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	70 [77.78]	3475 (49.64)	961 (13.73)	1155 (16.50)	954 (13.63)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	91 [98.91]	2015 (22.14)	123 (1.35)	1079 (11.86)	720 (7.91)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	90 [100.00]	1802 (20.02)	73 (0.81)	1242 (13.80)	267 (2.97)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	79 [88.76]	1975 (28.21)	113 (1.61)	1117 (15.96)	568 (8.11)

MPA	District	No. of Household received	No. of birds received	No. of birds sold	No. of birds consumed	No. of birds died
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	90 [100.00]	1955 (21.72)	564 (6.27)	1182 (13.13)	176 (1.96)
All		511 [94.28]	15292 (29.93)	3277 (6.41)	7041 (13.78)	3374 (6.60)

Source: Field Survey Note: Figures in () are average and figures in [] are per cent of households

The sample households received on average 72 eggs from FARD support (Table 42). There is much variation in the receiving of eggs among the MPAs. The average number of eggs received by the MPAs varies from 1.14 in DKDA to 270 in HKMDA. Out of the total eggs received by the households, the average numbers of eggs sold and consumed are 58 and 10 respectively. The highest average number of eggs sold is found in HKMDA (231.4) and the lowest number of eggs sold is found in DDA. No eggs were sold by DKDA. Similarly, the average number of eggs consumed was highest in HKMDA (34.2) and lowest in DKDA (1.1).

Table 42, Information on eggs of FARD support

MPA	District	No. of eggs received	No. of eggs sold	No. of eggs consumed
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	24575 (270.0)	21060 (231.4)	3110 (34.2)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	13520 (150.2)	9996 (111.1)	1899 (21.1)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	105 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	105 (1.1)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	445 (4.9)	170 (1.9)	155 (1.7)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	203 (2.3)	48 (0.5)	115 (1.3)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	131 (1.5)	70 (0.8)	123 (1.4)
All		38979 (71.9)	31344 (57.8)	5507 (10.2)

Survey: Field Survey

Note: Average in brackets

About 19 per cent of beneficiary households purchased new birds (Table 43). The percentage of beneficiary households that purchased new birds is highest in SDA (61.11%) and lowest in KKDA (2.22%). The beneficiary households of HKMDA and DDA have not purchased birds.

Table 43, FARD Support (Purchase of new birds)

MPA	District	Purchase of new birds
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	0(0.00)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	6(6.67)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	40(43.48)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	2(2.22)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	0(0.00)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	55(61.11)
All		103(19.00)

Source: Field Survey Note: Figures in brackets are per cent share of beneficiary households

4.1.2.2 CSPs under the Poultry Scheme

The CSPs have received an average number of 4022 birds as programme support (Table 44). Out of the total programme support, 37.84 per cent of birds are alive. There is much variation of programme support for CSPs. It varies from 45 in SDA to 1625 in DKDA. There is also much variation in the survival of birds. While 88.33 per cent of birds in CSPs of KKDA are alive, only 5.26 per cent are alive in DDA.

Table 44, Programme support for CSPs under Poultry

MPA	District	No. of CSP	Total no. of birds supported	Average no. of birds supported	No. of birds alive	% of birds of support alive
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	3	1500	500	1050	70.00
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	5	4536	907	1741	38.38
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	2	3250	1625	531	16.34
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	2	600	300	530	88.33
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	2	380	190	20	5.26
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	1	500	500	30	66.67
All		15	10766	4022	3902	37.84

Source: Field Survey

4.1.2.3 SHGs under the Goatery Scheme

The sample SHG members of six MPAs had a total number of 1590 goats before the programme support (Table 45). Out of this the share of does was highest (46.54%), followed by kids (43.21%) and bucks (10.25%). The average share of goats in these SHGs was 13.83. DKDA, KKDA, DDA and SDA had a significantly higher average number of goats than HKMDA and PBDA. While the share of does was highest in PBDA, DKDA and KKDA, the share of kids was highest in HKMDA, DDA and SDA. The share of bucks was the lowest of all MPAs. About 14 per cent of the goats were of Black Bengal varieties and the rest were of local varieties.

The SHGs receive programme support of different varieties, like 40 plus 4, 50 plus 5, 30 plus 2, 5 plus 1 and others (Table 46). The programme support received by SHGs is highest for 30 plus 2 (58.81%), followed by 50 plus 5 (14.94%), 40 plus 4 (11.52%), and 5 plus 1 (6.94%). The share of other varieties of support was 7.79 per cent. The highest programme support received for 30 plus 2 was found in the case of all MPAs, except SDA where 50 plus 5 support was the highest. The programme support for 40 plus 4 was not received by HKMDA, DDA and SDA. Similarly, the programme support for 50 plus 5 was not received by DDA, 30 plus 2 was not received by SDA, and 5 plus 1 was not received by KKDA, DDA and SDA.

The sample SHGs purchased goats in their village, other villages, and village markets. Some SHGs purchased goats along with LI/CSP. The highest share of goats was purchased from other villages. While 52 SHGs purchased goats in other villages, 25 SHGs purchased from the village market and 12 SHGs purchased goats from their village (Table 47). In 26 cases the LI/CSP/Staff accompanied the SHG members for the purchase of goats. The average age of goats while purchased was 12.9 months.

Out of the total support, 637 goats were sold, 84 consumed and 142 died (Table 48). A total number of 1421 kids are produced from the programme support. The highest number of goats died in PBDA (112), followed by KKDA (101), while the lowest number of died cases are found in HKMDA and SDA. The death of goats in all the MDAs is of great concern as the SHG members were given training.

Table 45, Existing Goatery information prior to programme support

MPA	District	No. of Kids	No. of Does	No. of Bucks	Total	Average	Black Bengal	Ganjam	Sirohi	Others
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	28 (50.00)	26 (46.43)	2 (3.57)	56 (100.00)	2.95	56 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	50 (40.65)	68 (55.28)	5 (4.06)	123 (100.00)	4.92	123 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.00)
Dongria	Rayagada	166	200	46	412	22.89	34	0	0	378

MPA	District	No. of Kids	No. of Does	No. of Bucks	Total	Average	Black Bengal	Ganjam	Sirohi	Others
Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]		(40.29)	(48.54)	(11.17)	(100.00)		(8.25)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(91.75)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	149 (36.79)	205 (50.62)	51 (12.69)	405 (100.00)	18.41	3 (0.74)	2 (0.49)	0 (0.0)	400 (98.77)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	164 (48.52)	143 (42.31)	31 (9.17)	338 (100.00)	19.88	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	338 (100.0)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	130 (50.78)	98 (38.28)	28 (10.94)	256 (100.00)	18.29	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	256 (100.0)
All		687 (43.21)	740 (46.54)	163 (10.25)	1590 (100.00)	13.83	216 (13.58)	2 (0.13)	0 (0.0)	1372 (86.29)

Source: Field Survey

Table 46, Goatery Support received

MPA	District	40 plus 4	50 plus 5	30 plus 2	5 plus 1	Other	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	0 (0.0)	88 (11.70)	490 (65.16)	174 (23.14)	0 (0.0)	752 (100.00)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	42 (4.52)	150 (16.13)	564 (60.65)	54 (5.81)	120 (12.90)	930 (100.00)
Dongria Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	88 (14.45)	165 (27.09)	320 (52.55)	36 (5.91)	0 (0.0)	609 (100.00)
Kutia Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	308 (38.07)	55 (6.80)	446 (55.13)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	809 (100.00)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	416 (90.43)	0 (0.0)	44 (9.57)	460 (100.00)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	0 (0.0)	110 (45.45)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	132 (54.55)	242 (100.00)
All		438 (11.52)	568 (14.94)	2236 (58.81)	264 (6.94)	296 (7.79)	3802 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages of SHGs

Table 47, Purchase of Goat (No. of SHGs)

MPA	District	In own village	Other village	Village market	Whether LI/ CSP/ Staff go with you to purchase goats	Average age of goats while purchasing (month)
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	0	16	3	16	6
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	0	19	6	25	8
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	6	8	4	11	17
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	1	20	1	12	12
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	2	8	7	10	10
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	3	7	4	14	14
All		12	78	25	88	

Source: Field Survey

Table 48, Information about Goat with support

MPA	District	Goatery Support Received	No of Goats Sold	No. of goats consumed	No. of goats died	No. of kids produced
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	752	41	0	16	321
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	930	112	8	12	616
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	609	213	35	49	211
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	809	111	23	21	124
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	460	73	5	23	62
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	242	87	13	21	87
All		3802	637	84	142	1421

Source: Field Survey

4.1.2.4 Individual Households under Buck Scheme

The beneficiaries had a total number of 432 goats before programme support (Table 49). They received 104 bucks as programme support. Out of that 78.85 per cent of bucks were alive during the period of survey. While all the bucks of PBDA were alive, 89.47 per cent of support bucks of KKDA were alive. The bucks alive in other MPAs are 81.25% in HKMDA, 77.78 per cent in DKDA, 93.75% in DDA, and 76.47% in SDA.

Table 49, Programme support for individual households under the Buck Scheme

MPA	District	No. of goats before programme support	No. of bucks received	No. of bucks alive
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	57	16	13 (81.25)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	85	18	18 (100.00)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	74	18	14 (77.78)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	47	19	17 (89.47)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	71	16	15 (93.75)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	98	17	13 (76.47)
All		432	104	82 (78.85)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in parentheses are average

4.1.2.5 CSPs under the Goatery Scheme

The CSPs receive 96 goats as programme support (Table 50). The programme support is highest in DKDA and lowest in PBDA and SDA. However, the average programme support is highest for CSPs in KKDA.

Table 50, Goatery Support received

MPA	District	No. of CSP	No. of goats and buck received	Average
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	3	18	6.0
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	2	12	6.0
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	4	24	6.0

MPA	District	No. of CSP	No. of goats and buck received	Average
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	2	12	6.0
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	3	18	6.0
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	2	12	6.0
All		16	96	6.0

Source: Field Survey

4.2 Beneficiary skill and capacity building

4.2.1 Training on Poultry Management by Individual Households

The majority of the sample beneficiaries (97.05%) received training on poultry management (Table 53). It was found that all the beneficiary households of HKMDA, DKDA, KKDA and SDA received training, while 92.22 per cent of beneficiaries of PBDA and 89.89 per cent of beneficiaries of DDA received training. The trained beneficiaries receive different types of training like disease management (60.52%), feeding management (34.41%), housing management (1.33%), and marketing (1.90%). While the majority of beneficiaries in HKMDA, PBDA, and DKDA received training on disease management, the majority of beneficiaries in DDA received training on feeding management. All the beneficiaries of SDA received training on disease management, while all the beneficiaries of KKDA received training on feeding management.

Table 51, Training received by Households (Nos. of households)

MPA	District	No. of HHs received training	Types of training received			
			Disease Management	Feeding Management	Housing Management	Marketing
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	91 [100.00]	78 (85.71)	12 (13.19)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.1)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	83 [92.22]	56 (67.47)	17 (20.48)	3 (3.61)	7 (8.43)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	92 [100.00]	89 (96.74)	1 (1.09)	1 (1.09)	1 (1.09)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	90 [100.00]	0 (0.00)	90 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Didayi	Malkangiri	80	15	61	3	1

MPA	District	No. of HHs received training	Types of training received			
			Disease Management	Feeding Management	Housing Management	Marketing
Development Agency [DDA]		[89.89]	(18.75)	(76.25)	(3.75)	(1.25)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	90 [100.00]	90 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
All		526 [97.05]	328 (62.36)	181 (34.41)	7 (1.33)	10 (1.90)

Source: Field Survey Note: Figures in () indicate per cent of trained households. Figured in [] indicates per cent of sample households.

Out of 526 beneficiary households that received training, only 61.98 per cent applied in practice (Table 52). All those who received training applied in practice in KKDA, DDA and SDA, while only 3.3 per cent applied in HKMDA. This training helped 48.47 per cent of beneficiaries in reducing mortality/morbidity and 74.54 per cent in making marketing easier.

Table 52, Benefits of Training by Households

MPA	District	Received training	Applied in Practice	Benefits of training	
				Reduced mortality/morbidity	Helped marketing easier
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	91	30 (32.97)	30 (100.00)	30 (100.00)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	83	33 (38.37)	29 (87.88)	32 (96.97)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	92	30 (32.60)	30 (100.00)	30 (100.00)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	90	90 (100)	28 (31.11)	20 (22.22)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	80	80 (100)	42 (52.50)	69 (86.25)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	90	90 (100)	26 (28.89)	89 (98.89)
All		526		158 (48.47)	243 (74.54)

Source: Field Survey

4.2.2 Training on Poultry Management by CSPs

All the CSPs received residential as well as fresher training on poultry management (Table 53). While all the CSPs of HKMDA, KKDA and DDA received training on vaccination, three CSPs of PBDA received training on vaccination, one each on deworming and marketing. On the other hand, each CSP of DKDA received training on vaccination and marketing.

Table 53, Training received by CSPs

MPA	District	No. of CSP	Received residential training	Received refresher training	Received training in poultry management		
					Vaccination	Deworming	Marketing
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	3	3	3	3	-	-
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	5	5	5	3	1	1
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	2	2	2	1	-	1
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	2	2	2	2	-	-
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	2	2	2	2	-	-
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	1	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey

All the CSPs of the MPAs applied training in practice, except one CSP of PBDA (Table 56). While marketing became easier due to training for all CSPs except the CSPs of KKDA, mortality/morbidity did not reduce in the case of one CSP each in HKMDA and DDA.

Table 54, Benefits of training by CSPs

MPA	District	No. of CSP	Received training	Applied in practice	Reduced mortality/morbidity	Made marketing easier
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	3	3	3	2	3
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	5	5	4	4	4
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	2	2	2	2	2
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	2	2	2	2	0
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	2	2	2	1	2
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	1	1	1	1	-

Source: Field Survey

4.2.3 Training on Goatery Management by SHGs

Out of the 115 total sample SHGs, 106 (92.17%) SHGs received training on goatery management (Table 55). While all SHGs of HKMDA, DKDA and DDA received training, only 92 per cent of PBDA, 90.91 per cent of KKDA and 64.29 per cent of SDA received training. They received on average 2.02 days of training. All those who received training applied it in practice, except one SHG of SDA. While the training helped 86.67 per cent of SHGs to reduce mortality, marketing became easier for 98.10 per cent of trained SHGs.

Table 55, Training and benefits of goatery management by SHGs

MPA	District	Received training	Average number of days of training	Applied in practice	Benefits of training	
					Reduced mortality	Marketing became easier
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	19 (100.00)	2.63	19 (100.00)	15 (78.95)	19 (100.00)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	23 (92.00)	1.76	23 (100.00)	17 (73.91)	23 (100.00)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	18 (100.00)	1.94	18 (100.00)	16 (88.89)	17 (94.44)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency	Kalahandi	20 (90.91)	2.05	20 (100.00)	20 (100.00)	19 (95.00)

MPA	District	Received training	Average number of days of training	Applied in practice	Benefits of training	
					Reduced mortality	Marketing became easier
[KKDA]						
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	17 (100.00)	2.06	17 (100.00)	15 (88.24)	17 (100.00)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	9 (64.29)	1.5	8 (88.89)	8 (100.00)	8 (100.00)
All		106 (92.17)	2.02	105 (99.06)	91 (86.67)	103 (98.10)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

4.2.4 Training on Goatery Management by CSPs

All the 16 CSPs received residential and fresher training (Table 56). All of them are also applied in practice. However, 14 out of 16 CSPs opined that training made it easier for marketing.

Table 56, Benefits of Training by CSPs

MPA	District	Received residential training	Received fresher training on livestock management	Applied in practice	Training made Marketing Easier
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	3	3	3	3
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	2	2	2	2
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	4	4	4	3
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	2	2	2	1
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	3	3	3	3
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	2	2	2	2
All	16	16	16	14	

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

4.2.5 Training on Buck Management by Individual Households

Out of the 90 sample beneficiaries, 77 (85.56%) have received training on buck management (Table 57). While all the beneficiaries of HKMDA have received training, only 61.54 per cent of beneficiaries of SDA have received training. The beneficiaries received on average 1.63 days of training.

Table 57, Training on Buck Received by Individual Households

MPA	District	Received training	Average number of days of training
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	16 (100.00)	2.00
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	17 (94.44)	1.61
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	12 (85.71)	1.64
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	10 (76.92)	1.54
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	14 (87.50)	1.75
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	8 (61.54)	1.23
All		77 (85.56)	1.63

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate per cent

4.3 Support services for Livestock Scheme/Programme promotion

4.3.1 Services provided by CSPs

The CSPs in all MPAs facilitate other livestock rearers (Table 58). The CSPs facilitate 9 villages in HKMDA, 36 villages in PBDA, 7 villages each in DKDA and DDA, 5 villages in KKDA and 4 villages in SDA. However, the CSPs of all MPAs make treatment in the community. They provide services like vaccination, first aid, deworming and marketing.

4.3.2 Focus Group Discussions regarding CSP support

In the focus group discussions with the beneficiaries in all the study villages of six MPAs it was learnt that the CSPs guide the beneficiaries of Poultry and Goatery (Table 59). The types of treatment they provide for the Goatery Scheme are vaccination and for the Poultry Scheme feed and vaccination in all the MPAs. The beneficiaries in all MPAs made it clear that they do not give any treatment charges to the CSPs.

4.3.3 Focus Group Discussions regarding LI Handholding support

The beneficiaries who participated in focus group discussions opined that the LI is doing handholding support regularly in the study villages of six MPAs (Table 60). They are doing vaccination and deworming for Goatery and Poultry regularly in the study area. However, they admit that they do not pay any treatment charges to the LI.

Table 58, Services provided by CSPs for Poultry

MPA	District	Facilitating other livestock rearers	No. of villages facilitating	Treatment in the community	Types of service			
					Vaccination/ first aid	First aid	Deworming	Marketing
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	3	9	3	3	2	2	2
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	5	36	4	4	2	4	3
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	2	7	2	2	1	2	1
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	2	5	2	2	2	-	2
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	2	7	2	2	1	1	-
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	1	4	-	-	-	-	-

(Source: Field Survey)

Table 59, Focus Group Discussions regarding CSP Support

MPA	District	Whether CSP Livestock guide you	Type of treatment done by CSP	Do you give any treatment charges
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	Goatery: Yes Poultry: Yes	Goatery: Vaccination Poultry: Feed and Vaccination	Goatery: Yes Poultry: No
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	Goatery: Yes Poultry: Yes	Goatery: Vaccination Poultry: Feed and Vaccination	Goatery: Yes Poultry: No
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	Goatery: Yes Poultry: Yes	Goatery: Vaccination Poultry: Feed and Vaccination	Goatery: Yes Poultry: No
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	Goatery: Yes Poultry: Yes	Goatery: Vaccination Poultry: Feed and Vaccination	Goatery: Yes Poultry: No
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	Goatery: Yes Poultry: Yes	Goatery: Vaccination Poultry: Feed and Vaccination	Goatery: Yes Poultry: No
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	Goatery: Yes Poultry: Yes	Goatery: Vaccination Poultry: Feed and Vaccination	Goatery: Yes Poultry: No

Source: Field Survey

Table 60, Focus Group Discussions regarding LI Handholding Support

MPA	District	LI is doing hand-holding support regularly	LI is doing vaccinations regularly	LI is doing deworming regularly	Any treatment charges to LI OPELIP
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: No Poultry: No
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: No Poultry:No
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: No Poultry:No
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: No Poultry:No
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: No Poultry:No
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: 9 100% Poultry 9 100%	Goatery: No Poultry:No

Source: Field Survey

4.4 Forward and Backward Linkages

4.4.1 Forward Linkages

Use of Goat Droppings

The rearing of goateries has forward linkages. The droppings of goats can be used for fuel and farm manure. The majority of the SHGs (88.70%) use goat droppings for farm manure (Table 61). Only 6.96 per cent of SHGs are used for fuel and 5.22 per cent sell goat droppings. On the other hand, 6.09 per cent do not use goat droppings for any purpose. While all SHGs of HKMDA, PBDA and DDA use goat droppings for farm manure, the majority of SHGs of DKDA (94.44%), KKDA (81.82%) and SDA (42.86%) use for farm manure. Besides, four SHGs sell goat droppings. The average market price of these goat droppings varies from Rs. 4.0 to Rs. 7.5 in the area under survey.

Table 61, Usage of goat droppings

MPA	District	Fuel	Farm Manure	Sale	No use	Average market price (Rs. per kg)
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	0 (0.00)	19 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4.63
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	0 (0.00)	25 (100.00)	3 (12.00)	0 (0.00)	7.44
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	5 (27.78)	17 (94.44)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.56)	5.89
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	1 (4.55)	18 (81.82)	2 (9.09)	1 (4.55)	7.5
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	0 (0.00)	17 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5.6
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	2 (14.29)	6 (42.86)	1 (7.14)	5 (35.71)	4.0
All		8 (6.96)	102 (88.70)	6 (5.22)	7 (6.09)	

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

4.4.2 Backward Linkages

Feeding of Livestock

The rearing of goats has backward linkages like a supply of feeds. The majority of the SHGs follow the practices of grazing for feeding goats (Table 62). While 56.52 per cent follow this method, the rest 43.48 per cent follow both grazing and stall feeding. All the SHGs of HKMDA and PBDA follow only the grazing method for feeding. On the other hand, all the SHGs of DKDA follow both grazing and stall feeding. The SHGs under KKDA equally follow grazing and both methods for

feeding goats. While the majority of SHGs of DDA (94.12%) follow both methods, the majority of SHGs of SDA (64.29%) follow only the grazing feeding method. For grazing purposes, the SHGs usually use forest land. Out of the 115 SHGs, 55 (47.83%) provide supplementary feeding to all types of goats. While all the SHGs of HKMDA and PBDA provide supplementary feeding, none of the SHGs of DKDA and DDA provide supplementary feeding. Only 40.91 per cent of SHGs of KKDA and 14.29 per cent of SHGs of SDA provide supplementary feeding. All the SHGs of HKMDA and PBDA face a shortage of feed and water during summer, while all the SHGs of KKDA, DDA and SDA face a shortage of water during summer. It is also found that some SHGs of KKDA and SDA face a shortage of feed during monsoon and winter.

Table 62, Feeding of goats by SHGs

MPA	District	Grazing	Grazing+ Stall feeding	Supplementa ry feeding provided	Shortage of feed/water experienced		
					Summer	Monsoon	Winter
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbha nj	19 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	19 (100.00)	19 (100.00)	-	-
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	25 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	25 (100.00)	25 (100.00)	-	-
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	0 (0.00)	18 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	6 (33.33)	10 (55.56)	2 (11.11)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	11 (50.00)	11 (50.00)	9 (40.91)	22(water) (100.00)	12(feed) (54.55)	1(feed) (4.55)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	1 (5.88)	16 (94.12)	0 (0.00)	17(water) (100.00)	12(feed) (70.59)	-
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	9 (64.29)	5 (35.71)	2 (14.29)	14(water) (100.00)	2(feed) (14.29)	11(feed) (78.57)
All		65 (56.52)	50 (43.48)	55 (47.83)			

Source: Field Survey Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

The CSPs mostly use browsing and stall feeding to feed the goats (Table 65). They use forest as the source of feeding goats.

Table 63, Feeding of goats by CSPs

MPA	District	Browsing and stall-feeding	Browsing	Sources of feed	
				Pasture	Forest
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	3	-	1	2
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	2	-	-	2
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	3	1	-	4
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	2	-	-	2
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	3	-	-	3
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	2	-	-	2
All		15	1	1	15

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent

4.5 Ease of Doing Business

Information on Poultry Shed of beneficiary households

It is observed from Table 64 that about 91.51 per cent of sample beneficiary households have separate sheds for poultry. This has helped the beneficiary households to expand their business. The rest sample beneficiaries which do not have any separate sheds for poultry are facing difficulties in their business.

Table 64, Separate shed for Poultry of beneficiary households

MPA	District	Separate shed
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	91(100.00)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	82(91.10)
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	88(95.65)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	86(95.56)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	62(69.66)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	87(96.67)
All		496(91.51)

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in brackets are per cent share of beneficiary

Information on egg clutches of poultry beneficiary households

Possession of egg clutches helps increase business. The average number of hens owned by the beneficiary households is 3.2 (Table 65). While the average number of hens owned by beneficiaries of HKMDA (6.2) is found to be the highest, it is the lowest for DKDA (1.4). The average income from Egg is Rs. 2820. It is highest in HKMDA (Rs. 6923) and lowest in DKDA (Rs. 247).

Information on Shed

It is found that 78 SHGs have individual sheds, while 38 SHGs have community sheds (Table 67). The number of community sheds is more than individual sheds in DDA and SDA, while it is less in HKMDA, PBDA, DKDA and KKDA. The average distance of the community shed is 58.74 meters. The distance is more than the average of all MPAs in HKMDA and DDA. In other MPAs, the distance is less than average. The SHGs do not prefer to keep the goats in the community shed due to security reasons.

Table 65, Information regarding average income from eggs production of beneficiary households

MPA	District	Average number of hens owned	Average income (Rs.)
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	6.2	6923
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	5.3	4898
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	1.4	247
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	1.6	493
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	3.2	2473
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	1.7	2139
All		3.2	2820
CV (%)		64.06	90.79

Source: Field Survey

Table 66, Information regarding income from eggs production of CSPs

MPA	District	Average no. of hen owned at present	Average income from whole clutch (Rs.)
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	6.3	26667
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	127.6	955
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	137	1250
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	3.5	17000
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	7.5	1250
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	-	-

Source: Field Survey

Table 67, Goatery Shed of SHGs

MPA	District	Individual shed (Nos.)	Community shed (Nos.)	Average distance of community shed (in meters)
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	18	1	100
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	21	4	26.40
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	16	3	28.3
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	20	2	50.25
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	2	15	87.64
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	1	13	40.5
All		78	38	58.74

Source: Field Survey

4.6 Cost Benefit by the Livestock Schemes

4.6.1 Profit from Livestock Rearing

Individual Households in Poultry Scheme

The sample households receive an average profit of Rs.1107 from OPELIP support (Table 68). They receive an average profit of Rs. 955 from selling birds and Rs. 115 from selling eggs. The average profit received by households is highest in SDA (Rs. 2985) and lowest in DKDA (Rs. 551). The average profit from selling birds is highest in SDA (Rs. 2978) and lowest in DKDA (Rs. 333). At the same time, the average profit from selling eggs is highest in PBDA (Rs. 287) and lowest in SDA (Rs. 7).

Table 68, Profit from Cage Poultry of OPELIP support (Rs.)

MPA	District	Profit from Selling of Birds (Rs.)	Profit from Selling of Eggs (Rs.)	Total Profit (Rs.)	No. of households with no profit
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	76000 (835.16)	21200 (232.97)	97200 (1068.13)	75 [82.42]
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	63102 (701.13)	25850 (287.22)	89150 (990.56)	40 [44.44]
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	30560 (332.17)	11635 (126.47)	42195 (550.54)	49 [53.26]
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	49000 (544.44)	1650 (18.33)	50650 (562.78)	44 [48.89]

MPA	District	Profit from Selling of Birds (Rs.)	Profit from Selling of Eggs (Rs.)	Total Profit (Rs.)	No. of households with no profit
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	50850 (571.35)	1300 (14.61)	52150 (585.96)	44 [49.44]
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	268050 (2978.33)	622 (6.91)	268672 (2985.24)	21 [23.33]
All		517562 (954.91)	62257 (114.87)	600017 (1107.04)	273 [50.37]

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in () are average profit and figures in [] are per cent of households

Table 69 shows that the average profit received from cage poultry of OPELIP by male beneficiaries is much higher than female beneficiaries in all the MPAs where there are both male and female beneficiaries.

Table 69, Sex-wise average profit from Cage Poultry of OPELIP support (Rs.)

MPA	District	Male	Female
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	1722	996
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	1327	570
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	0	147
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	0	563
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	1000	576
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	0	2985

Source: Field Survey

The sample households receive an average profit of Rs. 2636 from FARD support (Table 70). The highest average profit was received by beneficiaries of HKMDA (Rs. 6148) and the lowest average profit was received by beneficiaries of DDA (Rs. 1189). The beneficiaries receive an average profit of Rs. 2254 from selling birds and Rs. 383 from selling eggs. The highest profit from selling birds was found in HKMDA and the lowest profit was observed in DDA. While the highest profit of Rs. 1148 was found by beneficiaries HKMDA by selling eggs, the lowest profit was observed in DKDA. About 57.56 per cent of beneficiaries did not get any benefit from eggs, while 42.99 per cent of beneficiaries did not get any profit from birds.

Table 70, Profit from FARD Support

MPA	District	Profit from selling of eggs (Rs.)	Profit from selling of birds (Rs.)	Total Profit (Rs.)	No. of households with no profit from eggs	No. of households with no profit from birds
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	104500 (1148)	455000 (5000)	559500 (6148)	2 [2.20]	0 [0.00]
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	51000 (567)	246600 (2740)	297600 (3307)	35 [38.89]	32 [35.56]
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	5000 (54)	119360 (1297)	124360 (1352)	72 [80.00]	53 [57.60]
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	18500 (206)	130500 (1450)	149000 (1656)	65 [72.22]	66 [73.33]
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	14878 (167)	90950 (1022)	105828 (1189)	68 [76.40]	42 [47.19]
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	13600 (151)	179050 (1989)	192650 (2141)	70 [77.77]	40 [44.44]
All		207478 (383)	1221460 (2254)	1428938 (2636)	312 [57.56]	233 [42.99]

Source: Field Survey Note: Average profit in () and per cent share of beneficiaries in []

Table 71 shows that the average profit received from FARD support by male beneficiaries is higher than female beneficiaries in HKMDA and DDA, while in PBDA average profit by female beneficiaries is higher than male beneficiaries.

Table 71, Sex-wise average profit from FARD Support (Rs.)

MPA	District	Male	Female
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	6584	6101
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	2964	3735
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	0	102
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	0	348
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	1950	712
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	0	1993

(Source: Field Survey)

CSPs in Poultry Scheme

Table 72 shows that the average profit received by CSPs is highest in DDA (Rs. 58500) and lowest in KKDA (Rs. 23620). While all the profit received by CSPs is from selling birds in DKDA and KKDA, the profit received by CSPs of HKMDA is 89.06 per cent, PBDA is 88.95 per cent and DDA is 92.31 per cent. The profit received from selling eggs varies between 7.69 per cent (DDA) and 14.19 per cent (KKDA).

Table 72, Profit by CSPs under Poultry Scheme

MPA	District	No. of CSP	Profit from selling of birds	Profit from selling of eggs	Total profit	Average profit
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	3	57000 (89.06)	7000 (10.94)	64000 (100.00)	21333
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	5	161000 (88.95)	20000 (11.05)	181000 (100.00)	36200
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	2	72000 (90.00)	8000 (10.00)	80000 (100.00)	40000
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	2	40240 (85.81)	7000 (14.19)	47240 (100.00)	23620
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	2	108000 (92.31)	9000 (7.69)	117000 (100.00)	58500
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	1	-	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey

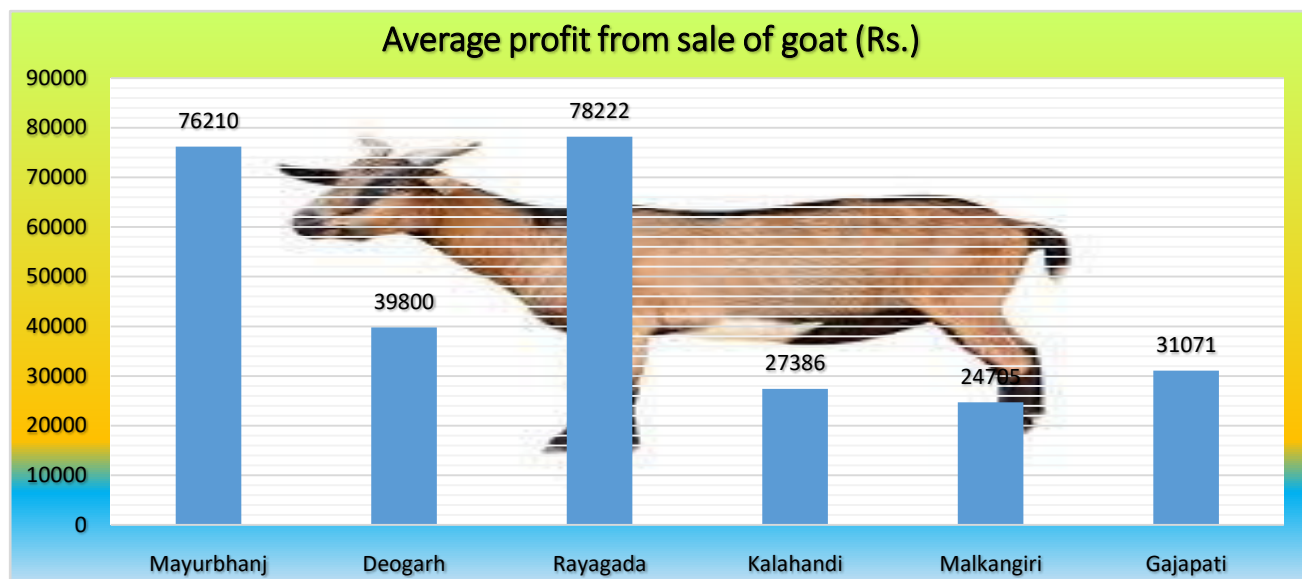
SHGs in the Goatery Scheme

The average profit received by all sample SHGs from the sale of goats was Rs. 46160 (Table 73). It is found that there is much variation in the profit received by different sample MPAs. While the average profit received by DKDA is highest (Rs. 78222), followed by HKMDA (Rs. 76210), it is lowest in DDA (Rs.24705) followed by KKDA (Rs. 27386). PBDA, KKDA, DDA and SDA have lower-than-average profits.

Table 73, Profit received from the sale of goat

MPA	District	Average profit from sale of goat (Rs.)
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	76210
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	39800
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	78222
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	27386
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	24705
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	31071
All		46160

Source: Field Survey



CSPs in the Goatery Scheme

The average profit received by CSPs from selling goats is Rs. 21550 (Table 74). While the CSPs of KKDA received the highest average profit, the CSPs of DDA received the lowest average profit from selling goats.

Table 74, Profit received from selling of goats

MPA	District	No. of CSP	Total profit	Average profit
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	3	65000	21667
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	2	46000	23000
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	4	93806	23451
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	2	75000	37500
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	3	35000	11667
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	2	30000	15000
All		16	344806	21550

Source: Field Survey

4.6.2 Cost- Benefits of Goatery Management

The sample SHGs spent money for does, bucks, feed, vaccine, insurance, transportation and contingency. The average investment made by SHGs for goatery is Rs. 701366 (Table 75). The average investment varies from Rs. 8251/- in case of SHGs of SDA to Rs. 201056/- in case of PBDA. In all MPAs, except SDA, highest investment is for does. In the case of SDA, the highest investment is for bucks. The investment for insurance has significant share in the case of DKDA, KKDA and DDA.

Table 75, Distribution of Investment (Average in Rs.)

MPA	District	Does	Bucks	Feed	Vaccine	Insurance	Total
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	133053 (88.75)	6105 (4.07)	0 (0.0)	323 (0.22)	10437 (6.96)	149918 (100.0)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	174080 (86.58)	12320 (6.13)	248 (0.12)	428 (0.21)	13980 (6.95)	201056 (100.0)
Dongria Development Agency [DKDA]	Kondh Rayagada	97000 (82.28)	12500 (10.69)	0 (0.0)	174 (0.15)	8213 (6.97)	117887 (100.0)
Kutia Development Agency [KKDA]	Kondh Kalahandi	80773 (84.19)	8227 (8.57)	227 (0.24)	40 (0.04)	6675 (6.96)	95942 (100.0)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	110588 (86.19)	8636 (6.73)	0 (0.0)	146 (0.11)	8942 (6.97)	128312 (100.0)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	1071 (12.98)	6000 (72.72)	250 (3.03)	400 (4.85)	530 (6.43)	8251 (100.0)
ALL		596565 (85.06)	53788 (7.67)	725 (0.10)	1511 (0.22)	48776 (6.95)	701366 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey

Table 76, Distribution of Return (Average in Rs.)

MPA	District	Sale of life does	Sale of castrated male	Sale of meat	Litter	Contingency	Total Return
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	3158 (3.30)	92632 (96.70)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	95790 (100.00)
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	20480 (14.86)	106680 (77.39)	640 (0.46)	10000 (7.25)	40 (0.03)	137840 (100.00)
Dongria Development Agency [DKDA]	Kondh Rayagada	15606 (24.16)	49000 (75.84)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	64606 (100.00)
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	21977 (85.68)	2727 (10.63)	800 (3.12)	55 (0.21)	91 (0.35)	25650 (100.00)
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	4682 (31.12)	10364 (68.88)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	15046 (100.00)
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	15429 (54.41)	12928 (45.59)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	28357 (100.00)
All		81332 (22.14)	49793 (74.69)	292 (0.39)	2184 (2.74)	26 (0.04)	367289 (100.00)

Source: Field Survey

Table 77, Cost-Benefit Analysis of Goat

MPA	District	Investment (Rs.)	Return without profit (Rs.)
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	149918	95790
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	201056	137840
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	117887	64606
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	95942	25650
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	128312	15046
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	8251	28357
All		701366	367289

Source: Field Survey

4.7 Challenges and Difficulties

There are several constraints in livestock farming faced by the beneficiaries of goatery and poultry in the study area. As per focus group discussions with the beneficiaries in the study area, it is learnt that constraints faced by the goatery beneficiaries in HKMDA, PBDA, DKDA and SDA are the care of goats as they are mostly kept in community sheds (Table 80). Due to lack of care, the goats are subject to illness. The poultry beneficiaries in these MPAs faced the problem of a lack of cage and egg caskets, which are not available locally.

In KKDA, the concern of the goats and poultry beneficiaries is the irregular visit of Vets. While wild animal attack is a major problem in DDA. Cats and similar animals kill birds, which is a big problem for them.

Table 78, Constraints in goatery/poultry farming and type of intervention preferred

MPA	District	Constraints/ difficulties in goatery farming
Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency [HKMDA]	Mayurbhanj	The major constraint is the care of the goats as they are mostly kept in community sheds. They are subject to illness. Poultry cages should be provided, egg caskets should be locally available for carriage
PaudiBhuyan Development Agency [PBDA]	Deogarh	The major constraint is the care of the goats as they are mostly kept in community sheds. They are subject to illness. Poultry cages should be provided, egg caskets should be locally available for carriage
Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]	Rayagada	The major constraint is the care of the goats as they are mostly kept in community sheds. They are subject to illness. Poultry cages should be provided, egg caskets should be locally available for carriage
Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]	Kalahandi	Vets should visit the goats/ poultry at regular intervals. They visit but irregularly
Didayi Development Agency [DDA]	Malkangiri	Wild animal attack is a major problem. Cats and similar animals kill the birds which is a big problem here.
Saura Development Agency [SDA]	Gajapati	The major constraint is the care of the goats as they are mostly kept in community sheds. They are subject to illness. Poultry cages should be provided, egg caskets should be locally available for carriage
All		

4.8 Case Narratives

4.8.1 Poultry Scheme

CASE NARRATIVE - 1

Name of beneficiary: Baisab Pradhan

Name of MPA: PaudiBhuyan Development Agency
Rugudakudar, Deogarh, Odisha
Jashipur, Mayurbhanj Odisha



Intervention: Poultry Farming

Baisab Pradhan of Debatala village of Durdura Grampanchayat, aged about 35 years. His source of income was from Agriculture, wage labour work, poultry, goatery. Before the program support, he had 29 nos. indigenous breeds of birds which included chicks, pullets, hens and cocks. He was supported with 10 nos. of birds in the year 2019-20 of LIT breed from OPELIP. She has also received support from FARD of 40 nos. of birds. His family primarily indulged in agriculture. This intervention was an additional opportunity for the family's secondary activity. Many households depend on daily labour for their livelihoods. Some households were rearing poultry in their backyards, but eventually discontinued it for various and different reasons; e.g.; lack of supply of native chicken breeds, predation, high mortality, lack of scientific knowledge etc. They also had shifted to commercial broiler farming, selling meat, and several eggs. The intervention brought specific changes to their BYP [Backyard Poultry] activity. The Village Development Committee was also an integral part of the intervention, so also the Implementing Agency Society for Welfare of Weaker Sections [SWWS].

In implementing the scheme, OPELIP provided specific training to the beneficiaries, of which he was a part. He received the training and utilized the gained knowledge to grow the poultry. The market was nearby. He reared the birds for a stipulated time. He gave the poultry the feed as he was trained along with other required inputs such as vaccination, care of the birds, providing cages, drinking water plates etc.

The intervention organized a series of community-level meetings which inspired him to go farming. Initially, she thought that she would get eggs which would give nutrition for his children and also give him chicken meat.

He witnessed the growth and decided to market them more instead of consuming them. During visits made by the Village Development Committee [VDC], the members also inspired him to market the birds. He got a profit of Rs 5000/- by selling the birds in her village and he was thrilled to get the cash. He then decided to market the birds in a common marketplace. In the meantime, he had sold and also consumed several eggs and yellow yolks. Now he has 27 nos of birds and gets 460 eggs from a clutch. His family consumed 60 nos of eggs while 370 eggs were sold and 30 were hatched. He received an average income of 9000 per clutch.



CASE NARRATIVES-2

Name of beneficiary: Saraswati Sabar

Name of MPA: Saura Development Agency
Jeeranga, Gajapati, Odisha

Intervention: Poultry Farming



Saraswati Sabar, wife of Krushna Sabar of Sagada village of Jeeranga Grampanchayat, aged about 32 years. She was supported by 20 nos. of chicks. Her family primarily indulged in agriculture. This intervention was an additional opportunity for the family's secondary activity. Many households depend on daily labour for their livelihoods. Some households were rearing poultry in their backyards, but eventually discontinued it for various and different reasons; e.g.; lack of supply of native chicken breeds, predation, high mortality, lack of scientific knowledge etc. They also had shifted to commercial broiler farming, selling meat and several eggs. OPELIP intervened and brought specific changes to their BYP [Backyard Poultry] activity. The Village Development Committee was also an integral part of the intervention, so also the Implementing Agency Society for Welfare of Weaker Sections [SWWS].

In implementing the scheme, OPLIP provided specific training to the beneficiaries, of which she was a part. She received the training and utilized the gained knowledge to grow the poultry. The market was nearby. She reared the birds for a stipulated time. She gave the poultry the feed as she was trained along with other required inputs such as vaccination, care of the birds, providing cages, drinking water plates etc.

OPELIP intervention organized a series of community-level meetings which inspired her to go farming. Initially, she thought that she would get eggs which would give her nutrition for her children and also give her chicken meat. She witnessed the growth and decided to market them more instead of consuming them. During visits made by the Village Development Committee [VDC], the members also inspired her to market the birds.



After the nurturing period, she sold her first bird in her village and she was thrilled to get the cash. She then decided to market the birds in a common marketplace. In the meantime, she had sold and also consumed some eggs and yellow yolks.

CASE NARRATIVE-3

Name of beneficiary: Tula Majhi

Name of MPA: Kutia Kondh Development Agency [KKDA]
Kenduguda, Langigarh, Kalahandi, Odisha

Intervention: Poultry Farming



Tula Majhi, wife of RajanaMajhi of Kunduguda village of Lanjigarh Grampanchayat, aged about 27 years. Her source of income was from Agriculture, wage labour work, and poultry. Before the program support, she had 19 nos. indigenous breeds of birds which included chicks, pullets, hens and cocks. She was supported with 10 nos. of birds in the year 2020-21 of LIT breed from OPELIP. She has also received support from FARD of 20 nos. of birds in the year 2022-23. Her family primarily indulged in agriculture. This intervention was an additional opportunity for the family's secondary activity. Many households depend on daily labour for their livelihoods. Some households were rearing poultry in their backyards, but eventually discontinued it for various and different reasons; e.g.; lack of supply of native chicken breeds, predation, high mortality, lack of scientific knowledge etc. They also had shifted to commercial broiler farming, selling meat and several eggs. The intervention brought specific changes to their BYP [Backyard Poultry] activity. The Village Development Committee was also an integral part of the intervention, so also the Implementing Agency Society for Welfare of Weaker Sections [SWWS].

In implementing the scheme, OPELIP provided specific training to the beneficiaries, of which she was a part. She received the training and utilized the gained knowledge to grow the poultry. The market was nearby. She reared the birds for a stipulated time. She gave the poultry the feed as she was trained along with other required inputs such as vaccination, care of the birds, providing cages, drinking water plates etc.

The intervention organized a series of community-level meetings which inspired her to go for the farming. Initially, she thought that she would get eggs which would give her nutrition for her children and also give her chicken meat. She witnessed the growth and decided to market them more instead of consuming them. During visits made by the Village Development Committee [VDC], the members also inspired her to market the birds. The three main reasons for keeping poultry are for selling eggs, Socio-cultural reasons and regular flow of cash. She got a profit of Rs 5000/- by selling the birds in her village and she was thrilled to get the cash. She then decided to market the birds in a common marketplace. In the meantime, she had sold and also consumed many eggs and yellow yolks. Now she has 15 nos. of birds and gets 280 eggs from a clutch. Her family consumed 30 nos. of eggs while 370 eggs were sold and 30 were hatched. She received an average income of 9000 per clutch.



CASE NARRATIVES - 4

Name of beneficiary: Damani Kadingia

Name of MPA: Didayi Development Agency [DDA]
Damadrabeda, Nakamamudi, Malkanagiri

Intervention: Poultry Farming



Damani Kadingia, wife of **Lachhumu Kadingia** of Nilapari village of Nakamamudi Grampanchayat, aged about 45 years. Her source of income was from Agriculture, wage labour work, poultry and dairy. Prior to the program support she had 11 nos. indigenous breeds of birds which included chicks, pullets, hens and cocks. She was supported with 25 nos. of birds in the year 2019-20 of LIT breed from OPELIP. She has also received support from FARD of 25 nos. of birds in the same year. Her family was engaged in both agriculture and poultry and this intervention was an additional opportunity to increase the family's income. She has been involved in poultry rearing for the last six years. The intervention brought specific changes to their BYP [Backyard Poultry] activity. The Village Development Committee was also an integral part of the intervention, so also the Implementing Agency Society for Welfare of Weaker Sections [SWWS].

In implementing the scheme, OPELIP provided specific training to the beneficiaries, of which she was a part. She received the training and utilized the gained knowledge to grow the poultry. The market was nearby. She reared the birds for a stipulated time. She gave the poultry the feed as she was trained along with other required inputs such as vaccination, care of the birds, providing cages, drinking water plates etc.

The intervention organized a series of community-level meetings which inspired her to go for the farming. Initially, she thought that she would get eggs which would give her nutrition for her children and also give her chicken meat. She witnessed the growth and decided to market them more instead of consuming them. During visits made by the Village Development Committee [VDC], the members also inspired her to market the birds. The three main reasons for keeping goats are to high demand for live birds/ eggs, cash income for emergencies and socio-cultural reasons. She got a profit of Rs 800/- by selling the birds in her village and she was thrilled to get the cash. She then decided to market the birds in a common marketplace. In the meantime, she had sold and also consumed some eggs and yellow yolks. Now she has 10 nos. of birds and gets 90 eggs from a clutch on average. 25 eggs per clutch is kept for hatching. She received an average income of 5000 per clutch.



CASE NARRATIVES - 5

Name of beneficiary: SugiMankidia

Name of MPA: Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency
[HKMDA]Saura Development Agency
Durdura, Jashipur,Mayurbhanj Odisha

Intervention: Poultry Farming



Sugi Mankidia, wife of Badal Mankidia of Durdura village of Durdura Grampanchayat, aged about 35 years. Her source of income was from Agriculture, wage labour work, poultry and goatery. Before the program support, she had 29 nos indigenous breeds of birds which included chicks, pullets, hens and cocks. She was supported with 10 nos. of birds in the year 2019-20 of LIT breed from OPELIP. She has also received support from FARD of 40 nos. of birds. Her family primarily indulged in agriculture. This intervention was an additional opportunity for the family's secondary activity. Many households depend on daily labour for their livelihoods. Some households were rearing poultry in their backyards, but eventually discontinued it for various and different reasons; e.g.; lack of supply of native chicken breeds, predation, high mortality, lack of scientific knowledge etc. They also had shifted to commercial broiler farming, selling meat and eggs. The intervention brought specific changes to their BYP [Backyard Poultry] activity. The Village Development Committee was also an integral part of the intervention, so also the Implementing Agency Society for Welfare of Weaker Sections [SWWS].

In implementing the scheme, OPELIP provided specific training to the beneficiaries, of which she was a part. She received the training and utilized the gained knowledge to grow the poultry. The market was nearby. She reared the birds for a stipulated time. She gave the poultry the feed as she was trained along with other required inputs such as vaccination, care of the birds, providing cages, drinking water plates etc.

The intervention organized a series of community-level meetings which inspired her to go for the farming. Initially, she thought that she would get eggs which would give her nutrition for her children and also give her chicken meat. She witnessed the growth and decided to market them more instead of consuming them. During visits made by the Village Development Committee [VDC], the members also inspired her to sell the birds. She got a profit of Rs 5000/- by selling the birds in her village and she was thrilled to get the cash. She then decided to market the birds in a common marketplace. In the meantime, she had sold and consumed some eggs and yellow yolks. Now she has 27 nos. of birds and gets 460 eggs from a clutch. Her family consumed 60 nos. of eggs while 370 eggs were sold and 30 were hatched. She received an average income of 9000 per clutch.



CASE NARRATIVES - 6

Name of beneficiary: Tupuli Bidrika

Name of MPA: Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]
Sana Manjurkupa, Sibapadar, Rayagada, Odisha

Intervention: Poultry Farming



Tupuli Bidrika, wife of **Budu Bidrika** of Sana Manjurkupa village of Sibapadar Grampanchayat, aged about 45 years. Her source of income was from Agriculture, wage labour work, and poultry. Before the program support, she had 10 nos. indigenous breeds of birds which included hens and cocks. She was supported with 20 nos. of birds in the year 2019-20 of LIT breed from OPELIP. She has also received support from FARD for 20 nos of birds in the same year. Her family was indulged in both agriculture and poultry and this intervention was an additional opportunity to increase the family's income. She has been involved in poultry rearing for the last five years. The intervention brought specific changes to their BYP [Backyard Poultry] activity. The Village Development Committee was also an integral part of the intervention, so also the Implementing Agency Society for Welfare of Weaker Sections [SWWS].

In implementing the scheme, OPELIP provided specific training to the beneficiaries, of which she was a part. She received the training and utilized the gained knowledge to grow the poultry. The market was nearby. She reared the birds for a stipulated time. She gave the poultry the feed as she was trained along with other required inputs such as vaccination, care of the birds, providing cages, drinking water plates etc.



The intervention organized a series of community-level meetings which inspired her to go for the farming. Initially, she thought that she would get eggs which would give her nutrition for her children and also give her chicken meat. She witnessed the growth and decided to market them more instead of consuming them. During visits made by the Village Development Committee [VDC], the members also inspired her to sell the birds. The three main reasons for keeping poultry are for selling eggs, Socio-cultural reasons and regular flow of cash. She got a profit of Rs 5000/- by selling the birds in her village and she was thrilled to get the cash. She then decided to market the birds in a common marketplace. In the meantime, she had sold and consumed some eggs and yellow yolks. Now she has 10 nos of birds and gets 400 eggs from a clutch on an average per year. Her family consumed 100 nos of eggs while 300 eggs were sold. She received an average income of 5000 per clutch.

4.8.2 Goatery Scheme

CASE NARRATIVE - 1

Name of beneficiary: Kanchana Pradhan

Name of MPA: Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency
Rugudakudar, Deogarh, Odisha

Intervention: Goat rearing



Kanchana Pradhan, wife of Biashnab Pradhan of Baidharnagar village of Gurusang Grampanchayat, aged about 38 years, is the President of Durgabahini WSHG in her village and is engaged in goat farming from 14th September 2017. The SHG was selected by the Micro-project Agency to be supported under Goat rearing activity. The SHG was supported with 50 nos. of goats and 2 nos. of Bucks in the year 21-22. Her family primarily indulged in agriculture. This intervention was an additional opportunity.

Being a member of an SHG, She accessed the facility of goat rearing. She was trained in different aspects of Goat Rearing, e.g. disease control, vaccination, deworming etc. The training built her capacity to effectively rear goats and market them. The goats she received belonged to Black Bengal which had a good market value.

The group was supported with 50 nos. of Goats/Kids. She was bestowed with the responsibility of rearing 30 nos. of goats. Thereafter she received the training and the training not only empowered her but also was instrumental in getting her a laudable profit. As she was the only person to have received the training, it was her sole responsibility. Earlier, the family had reared goats, but it was informal. This time it was formal; the CSP was instrumental in building her capacities as well as building her hopes.

A few mortalities are witnessed, and the herd size is increased to a good number. According to Kanchana, they grazed goat in a rotation bass and it was found that they have now 33 goats which includes Goat Kid (<5 months) and adult female (breeding age), Males (castrated) and 2 goats has been sold in the nearby market and repaid their loan amount.

The market was available nearby, but she waited for a festivity. During the festivity season, she sold the goat at a price more than what she expected. She received an approx. gross profit of Rs 25000 from selling goats from support. She is a happy person being a beneficiary of the scheme.

The support goats have given birth to 14 kids while under her care. Now the kid is about 6 months old and she is taking care of the way she took care of the mother. The kid is her, the SHG shall be given a part of the sale proceeds, which is nominal. She is happy about the arrangement. She is thankful to OPELIP for the scheme for having augmented the family income. Earlier; when the family depended only on agriculture, the family income was approximately Rs. 62,000/- per year, but the goat rearing extended it up to another Rs. 12,000/-. She hopes that this continues year after year. The additional income has positively impacted the expenditure pattern of the family, the health and education aspects in particular.



CASE NARRATIVES - 2

Name of beneficiary: PramilaSabar

Name of MPA: Saura Development Agency [SDA]
Gajapati, Odisha

Intervention: Goat rearing



PramilaSabar, wife of **DukhiramSabar** of Raumba village of Badasindhiva Grampanchayat, aged about 35 years, is a member of Bijayalaxmi WSHG in her village and in engaged in goat farming from 10th May 2018. The SHG was selected by the Micro-project Agency to be supported under Goat rearing activity. The SHG was supported with 10 nos of goats and 1 nos of Bucks in the year 21-22. Her family primarily indulged in agriculture. This intervention was an additional opportunity.

Being a member of an SHG, She accessed the facility of goat rearing. She was trained on different aspects of Goat Rearing, e.g. disease control, vaccination, deworming etc. The training built her capacity to effectively rear goats and market them. The goats she received belonged to Black Bengal which had a good market value.



The group was supported with 10 nos. of Goats/Kids. She was bestowed with the responsibility of rearing 10 nos. of goats. Thereafter she received the training and the training not only empowered her but also was instrumental in getting her a laudable profit. As she was the only person to have received the training, it was her sole responsibility. Earlier, the family had reared goats, but it was informal. This time it was formal; the CSP was instrumental in building her capacities as well as building her hopes.

They have now 11 goats which include Goat Kid (<5 months), adult female (breeding age), and males (castrated).

She is happy about the arrangement. She is thankful to OPELIP for the scheme for having augmented the family income. Earlier; when the family depended only on agriculture, the family income was approximately Rs. 1,10,000/- per year, but the goat rearing extended it up to another Rs. 1,20,000/-. She hopes that this continues year after year. The additional income has positively impacted the expenditure pattern of the family, the health and education aspects in particular.

CASE NARRATIVES - 3

Name of beneficiary: Mikuni Majhi

Name of MPA: Kutia Kondh Development

Agency [KKDA]

Kalahandi, Odisha

Intervention: Goat rearing



Mikuni Majhi, wife of **BanamaliMajhi** of Kenduguda village of Langigarh Grampanchayat, aged about 32 years, is a member of Maa Hira Nila WSHG in her village and has been engaged in goat farming since 16th Feb 2021. The SHG was selected by the Micro-project Agency to be supported under Goat rearing activity. The SHG was supported with 40 nos. of goats and 4 nos. of Bucks in the year 21-22. Her family primarily indulged in agriculture. This intervention was an additional opportunity.

Being a member of an SHG, She accessed the facility of goat rearing. She was trained in different aspects of Goat Rearing, e.g. disease control, vaccination, deworming etc. The training built her capacity to effectively rear goats and market them. Before the project support, they had 39 nos of goats.

The group was supported with 44 nos. of Goats/Kids. She was bestowed with the responsibility of rearing goats. Thereafter she received the training and the training not only empowered her but also was instrumental in getting her a laudable profit. Earlier, the family had reared goats, but it was informal. This time it was formal; the CSP was instrumental in building her capacities as well as building her hopes.

They have now 44 goats which includes 30 nos. Goat Kid (<5 months). They sold 3 goats and consumed one goat but unfortunately, 20 nos. of goats died. The gross profit received from selling goats was 12000 rupees.



She is happy about the arrangement. She is thankful to OPELIP for the scheme for having augmented the family income. Earlier; when the family depended only on agriculture, the family income was approximately Rs. 62,000/- per year, but the goat rearing extended it up to another Rs. 92,000/-. She hopes that this continues year after year. The additional income has positively impacted the expenditure pattern of the family, the health and education aspects in particular.

CASE NARRATIVES - 4

Name of beneficiary: Manguli Golpeda

Name of MPA: Didayi Development Agency [DDA]
Muduliguda, Rasabeda, Malkanagiri, Odisha

Intervention: Goat rearing



Manguli Golpeda, the wife of **Sanka Golpeda** of Muduliguda village of Rasabeda Grampanchayat, aged about 49 years, has been a member of Maa Bhabani WSHG in her village and engaged in goat farming since 15th May 2018. The SHG was selected by the Micro-project Agency to be supported under Goat rearing activity. The SHG was supported with 30 nos. of goats and 2 nos. of Bucks in the year 2021-22. Her family primarily engaged in agriculture. This intervention was an additional opportunity.

Being a member of an SHG, She accessed the facility of goat rearing. She was trained on different aspects of goat rearing, e.g. disease control, vaccination, deworming etc. The training built her capacity to effectively rear goats and market them. They had 12 nos. of kids, 5 nos. of Does and one Buck before program support.

The group was supported with 32 nos. of Goats/Kids. She was entrusted with the responsibility of rearing goats. Thereafter she received the training and the training not only empowered her but also was instrumental in getting her a laudable profit. Earlier, the family had reared goats, but it was informal. This time it was formal; the CSP was instrumental in building her capacities as well as building her hopes.

They have now 40 nos. of goats.

She is happy about the arrangement. She is thankful to OPELIP for the scheme for having augmented the family income. Earlier; when the family depended only on agriculture, the family income was approximately Rs. 85,000/- per year, but the goat rearing extended it up to another Rs. 1,31,000/-. She hopes that this continues year after year. The additional income has positively impacted the expenditure pattern of the family, the health and education aspects in particular.



CASE NARRATIVE - 5

Name of beneficiary: Shanti Dehuri

Name of MPA: Hill Kharia Mankadia Development Agency

[HKMDA]

Kapand,Matiagarh, Odisha

Intervention: Goat rearing



Shanti Dehuri, wife of Shakti Dehuri of Kapond village of Matiagarh Grampanchayat, aged about 41 years, is a member of MaaGayatri WSHG in her village and is engaged in goat farming since 4th April 2022. The SHG was selected by the MPA to be supported under Goat rearing activity. The SHG was supported with 10 nos. of goats and 1 no. of Buck in the year 21-22. At the time of purchase, the goats were 10 months old. Her family primarily indulged in agriculture. This intervention was an additional opportunity.

Being a member of an SHG, She accessed the facility of goat rearing. She was trained on different aspects of Goat Rearing, e.g. disease control, vaccination, deworming etc. The training built her capacity to effectively rear goats and market them. The goats she received belonged to Black Bengal which had a good market value.



The group was supported with 11 nos. of Goats/Kids. She was bestowed with the responsibility of rearing 10 nos. of goats. Thereafter she received the training and the training not only empowered her but also was instrumental in getting her a laudable profit. As she was the only person to have received the training, it was her

sole responsibility. Earlier, the family had reared goats, but it was informal. This time it was formal; the CSP was instrumental in building her capacities as well as building her hopes.

A few mortalities are witnessed, and the herd size is increased to a good number. From the support, 13 nos. of kids were created. The goats were kept in her shed.

A young female (pre-breeding) and Males (castrated) have been sold in the nearby market for 8750 per goat and earned a profit of 50,000 of the total sale of 8 goats.

She is a happy person being a beneficiary of the scheme. The support goats have given birth to 13 kids while under her care. Now the kids are growing and she is taking care the way she took care of the mother. The kid is absolutely hers, the SHG shall be given a part of the sale proceeds, which is nominal. She is happy about the arrangement. She is thankful to OPELIP for the scheme for having augmented the family income. Earlier; when the family depended only on agriculture, the family income was approximately Rs. 29,000/- per year, but the goat rearing has doubled her income. She hopes that this continues year after year. The additional income has positively impacted the expenditure pattern of the family, the health and education aspects in particular.

CASE NARRATIVES - 6

Name of beneficiary: Wendi Pidikaka

Name of MPA: Dongria Kondh Development Agency [DKDA]
Rayagada, Odisha

Intervention: Goat rearing



Wendi Pidikaka, the wife of **Nilamani Nishika** of Patamunda village of Chancheraguda Grampanchayat, aged about 55 years, is a member of NabaDurga WSHG in her village and has been engaged in goat farming since 16th Aug 2022. The SHG was selected by the Micro-project Agency to be supported under the Goat rearing activity.

The SHG was supported with 30 nos. of goats and 2 nos. of Bucks in the year 21-22. Her family primarily indulged in agriculture. This intervention was an additional opportunity.

Being a member of an SHG, She accessed the facility of goat rearing. She was trained in different aspects of Goat Rearing, e.g. disease control, vaccination, deworming etc. The training built her capacity to effectively rear goats and market them.



The group was supported by 32 nos. of Goats/Kids and before the project support they had 67 goats. She was bestowed with the responsibility of rearing goats. Thereafter she received the training and the training not only empowered her but also was instrumental in getting her a laudable profit. Earlier, the family had reared goats, but it was informal. This time it was formal; the CSP was instrumental in building her capacities as well as building her hopes.

They have now 17 goats of project support and unfortunately, 15 nos. of goats died. The gross income received from selling of Castrated Male (Khasi) was 120000 rupees.

She is happy about the arrangement. She is thankful to OPELIP for the scheme for having augmented the family income. Earlier; when the family depended only on agriculture, the family income was approximately Rs. 42,000/- per year, but the goat rearing extended it up to another Rs. 69,000/-. She hopes that this continues year after year. The additional income has positively impacted the expenditure pattern of the family, the health and education aspects in particular.



Findings and Observations

Some of the important findings that emerged from the data analysis have been summarized here. Based on the findings, important issues have been identified that need the attention of the policymakers as well as of the project functionaries. The emerging issues and recommendations are presented below.

5.1 Major findings from the study

The overall objective of the study is to assess the impact of livestock programme interventions on the economy, livelihood and quality of life of PVTG people covered under OPELIP. The major findings are as follows:

Socio-economic characteristics

- More than 88 per cent of the sample beneficiaries under the poultry scheme are female in most of the areas. The majority of sample beneficiaries are predominantly female in different agencies like HKMDA, DKDA and DDA while the majority of males are in PBDA only. In both KKDA and SDA sample beneficiaries are female.
- The majority of the sample beneficiaries under the poultry scheme are in the age group of 25 to 45 except in HKMDA and PBDA, where a higher share comes from the age group of 46-60 years.
- Most of the sample beneficiaries under the poultry scheme are illiterate except in the PBDA agency, where a majority have completed primary schooling.
- All beneficiaries are BPL categories under the poultry scheme,
- More than 60 per cent of the sample households under the poultry scheme have an average income of up to Rs. 50000, except in PBDA, KKDA and DDA.
- All sample CSPs under the poultry scheme are male. Their average age is 27.8 years. While 40% are STs and one-third of the sample are CSPs of PVTGs. More than 93% of them have educational qualifications matric or above. About 80% of them are coming under BPL categories, while more than 70% have income above Rs. 75000.
- More than 90 per cent of sample buck beneficiaries are female. The majority of them lie between the age group 25-45. While the majority of the sample beneficiaries are illiterate mainly in two agencies i.e. DKDA and DDA, other beneficiaries are literate in MPAs. Over the years there has been significant achievement in some levels of education. The majority of sample buck beneficiaries are BPL category households, while in HKMDA and SDA, all are BPL households. More than 70% of households have an income of more than Rs. 75000.

- More than 80 per cent of CSPs under goatery scheme are male. Their average age is 28 years. While 43.75% of them are PVTGs, STs are 31.25%. The majority of the CSPs are matriculated. About 75% of them are coming under BPL categories, while more than 60% have income above Rs. 75000.

Experience and reasons for rearing livestock

- About 74% of the sample beneficiaries under the poultry scheme have up to 5 years of experience in poultry rearing. The most important reason for rearing poultry of 31.55% of beneficiaries is home consumption, followed by 20.30% having a regular cash income.
- Cash income is the most important reason for rearing goatery of about 70% of the sample SHGs under goatery scheme.

Programme support

- ✚ The sample poultry beneficiaries had an average number of 9 poultry before programme support. They received the support of an average number of 18 cage poultry from OPELIP and 28 poultry from FARD.
- ✚ The poultry beneficiary households received support of an average number of 22 birds, out of which an average of 5 birds are alive.
- ✚ Out of the average 30 birds received by poultry beneficiary households as FARD support, 6 birds died, 14 birds sold, 6 birds consumed and 4 lost.
- ✚ Out of the FARD poultry support, the average number of eggs received by beneficiary households is 72 of which 58 are sold and 10 consumed.
- ✚ Out of the programme support to CSP poultry, 37.84% of birds are alive.
- ✚ The goatery programme support received by SHGs is highest for 30 plus 2 (58.81%), followed by 50 plus 5 (14.94%), 40 plus 4 (11.52%), and 5 plus 1 (6.94%).
- ✚ The highest share of goats purchased by sample SHGs was from other villages. In 26 cases, the LI/CSP/Staff accompanied the SHG members for the purchase of goats. The average age of goats while purchased was 12.9 months.
- ✚ Out of the 3802 numbers of goatery supports to the sample SHGs, 637 goats are sold, 84 are consumed, 142 have died and 1421 kids are produced.
- ✚ Out of the 104 programme support for bucks to individual households, 82 (78.85%) are alive.

Beneficiary skill and capacity building

- About 97% of sample households received training on poultry management, out of which 62.36% received training on disease management, 34.14% on feeding management, only 1.33% on housing management and 1.90% on marketing. About 61.98 per cent of beneficiaries have practically applied those practices. About 48.47% of trained households could reduce mortality/morbidity and for 74.54% marketing became easier.

- About 92.17% of SHGs received training on goatery management. Out of this 99.06% applied it in practice. While the training helped 86.67 per cent of SHGs to reduce mortality, marketing became easier for 98.10 per cent of trained SHGs.
- About 85.56% of sample households received training on buck management. They received training on an average of 1.63 days.

Support services for livestock

- 💧 The CSPs facilitate livestock rearers. They also make treatment in the community. They provide services like vaccination, first aid, deworming and marketing. The beneficiaries do not pay charges for the services they receive.

Forward and backward linkages

- The goat droppings are used as fuel and farm manure by the beneficiaries. They also sell goat droppings in the market. This has created forward linkages.
- The backward linkage of the goatery scheme is created by the use of feeds. However, the majority of the SHGs follows the practices of grazing and stall feeding for feeding goats. Some of them provide supplementary feeding.

Ease of doing business

- ➡ More than 90 per cent of beneficiaries have separate sheds for poultry. This has helped them to expand their business. The beneficiaries who do not have any separate sheds for poultry are facing difficulties in their business.
- ➡ The poultry beneficiaries have an average of 35 egg clutches per hen. This has increased their business. However, there is much variation in the possession of egg clutches among the MPAs.
- ➡ The SHGs have 78 numbers of individual shed and 38 numbers of community shed for their goatery. Most of the SHGs do not keep their goats in the community sheds due to security reasons.

Profit from Livestock Rearing

- The household beneficiaries receive an average profit of Rs. 1107 from cage poultry of OPELIP support. They receive this profit from selling birds and eggs. However, 50.37% of households do not get any profit from the poultry scheme.
- From FARD support the household beneficiaries receive an average profit of Rs. 2636. However, more than 70% of beneficiaries do not receive any profit from eggs, while 42.99% of beneficiaries do not get any profit from birds.
- The SHGs receive an average profit of Rs. 46160 from the sale of goats, while the CSPs get an average profit of Rs. 21550.

Cost- Benefits of Goatery Management

- The sample SHGs spent an average amount of Rs. 701366 for the goatery scheme. The highest share of investment was done for the purchase of does, followed by bucks. The investment varies from Rs. 8251 in SDA to Rs. 201056 in PBDA.
- The sample SHGs received an average return of Rs. 367289 on the goatery scheme. The highest share of return was from the sale of castrated males, followed by the sale of live does. The average return varies from Rs. 15046 in DDA to Rs. 137840 in PBDA.

5.2 Learning Outcomes

The programme helped the tribal people especially the SHG members to establish livestock-based enterprises towards income generation and self-employment. The overall goal of the programme is to achieve better living conditions and to reduce poverty for the most vulnerable in heavily forested Eastern Ghats regions. The programme adopts a strategic participatory approach among all stakeholders to achieve the targets within a stipulated time.

The programme aims at the partnership mode for adding a synergetic effect to work jointly to enhance the capacity of the communities to take up sustainable livelihood activities. The food security for the tribal poor, which used to be for about 5 to 6 months per year, has improved due to direct intervention in creating wage employment opportunities and providing food in the shape of grains as part of the wage, which directly impacts the food availability at the household level. Besides, efforts have been made to improve the production system in the operational areas, try out innovations in livestock, and improve the quality of life through community infrastructure and development initiatives.

Rearing of animals was the indigenous people's primary occupation. There were also shepherds and hunter-gatherers. They frequently mixed these tasks to make the most of the natural resources available in the area where they resided. A tribal community shared management of land and pastures, which it divided among households according to its norms.

Mainly the tribal people ate forest fruits and roots, utilised various forest shrubs and herbs for medical purposes, and traded forest products like wood and honey at local marketplaces. They love to keep small ruminants like goats, sheep and poultry birds for their income and livelihoods. The gross income of farmers is more than twice every year through the rearing of goats, sheep and poultry birds. Therefore goat rearing helped the tribal farmers to enhance economic conditions and self-employment which ultimately led to food security and livelihood improvement. The organisation of different programmes such as training and animal health camps in the area increased their awareness about scientific animal husbandry practices significantly. They also traded their products in local *Hats* from time to time, receiving what they needed in exchange for their prized forest output. However, as forest produce supplies dwindled, more indigenous people abandoned their woods and traditional ways of life in quest of jobs and a better life. Besides that others are

- ➔ Organized the tribal farmers with a common goal

- Established long association with the formal institution
- Developed access to a financial institution through the opening of bank accounts of all the farmers
- Enhanced knowledge and skill of tribal farmers through capacity-building programmes
- Established linkage with private sector partners in agriprenneur
- Developed leadership quality among the tribal farmers
- Introduction of goatery and poultry schemes among weaker sections of the society have led to their economic empowerment.
- Improvements in the nutrition and food security of households were achieved directly from increased consumption of meat and eggs, and indirectly through additional cash availability to acquire other food stuffs.
- Women which have a limited access to productive resources and employment opportunities, goatery and poultry provide them with employment and additional income.
- Households, who cannot afford to purchase fertilizers, use goat droppings as manure. It improves the soil fertility by providing valuable nutrients and ensures sustainable production of food.
- Beneficiaries learnt disease management, feeding management, housing management and marketing through training provided by OPELIP.

5.3 Suggestions and Recommendations

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

Goats

- The locally adapted goat should be selected for goat farming because the animals are adapted to the local climatic conditions and will perform best with the limited available resources in that region.
- Goats should be provided housing with adequate space, ventilation, clean and separate housing at least for sick animals and growing kids.
- Climate-smart loose housing system for housing goats should be used, where maximum comfort can be provided to the goats for higher production and they can be easily managed with less labour.
- The health of goats should be monitored regularly by veterinary officials.
- The goats should be provided fresh water and balance diet with hay, grains and minerals.

- Supply of balanced and adequate quantity of feed during pregnancy is necessary to reduce doe and kid mortality.
- A drastic change in the feeding schedule should be avoided.
- Efforts must be undertaken simultaneously with provision of necessary inputs: seeds, improved breeding stock, processing and marketing facilities.

Poultry

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

Others

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

5.4 Concluding remarks

The study results revealed that livestock practices in the study area are still traditional; that is, local tribal farmers' perceptions of small ruminants. Their strategies to mitigate its impacts were based on indigenous technical knowledge and their own experiences. Adaptive strategies including breed improvement, rearing of new breeds, health care measures and availability of doorstep services

during animal diseases can improve the income and livelihood of farmers.

- ✦ Proper planning through preparing a vision document called “Village Livestock Plan” is prepared by the community itself facilitated by a team of professional
- ✦ Involvement of the community at large in terms of planning, execution and monitoring
- ✦ Unemployed local young youths are trained to extend their support for programme implementation
- ✦ Facilitations of NGOs having their presence within the community
- ✦ The programme emphasizes the holistic development of the tribal poor through various developmental approaches
- ✦ A team of dedicated professionals are to be placed at the district level for facilitation and to take this programme forward
- ✦ Special emphasis has also been given to different categories of vulnerable families so that nobody should be excluded from the programme
- ✦ A social audit system is also developed where community members can audit all the expenditure
- ✦ Different monitoring mechanism criteria are also in place to provide necessary support for the best way of implementing the programme

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

The study finds that programme intervention has positive influence on the livelihoods of the sample beneficiaries in the study area. It has not only supplemented their income but also contributed to improve their nutrition with the availability of meat and eggs. The beneficiaries have got support from the programme officials along with the CSPs and other persons involved in the programme. However, significant increase in productivity can be achieved with better management of goats and poultry and availability of regular veterinary services. It is found from the study that not all trained beneficiaries have practiced what they learnt during trainings. Therefore OPELIP should ensure full adaptation of the trainings by the beneficiaries. Livestock owners used natural pasture to feed their

goats; however availability of natural pasture is becoming limited. As a result natural pastures might not be an option in the near future. Therefore in order to solve the feed problem goat beneficiaries should start growing different types of fodder shrubs with micro-irrigation. This can be done by making convergence with the agriculture department. Although, there are some obstacles that hinder the productivity, such kind of programme still has the potential of improving food security and reduction of poverty. As a result further promotion of such kind of programme is recommended.

Annexure-I

Glimpses of the Programme

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION



FGD at Laktiguda Village(DDA Kudumuluguma MPA), Malkanagiri



FGD at Manikpur Village(SDA Chandragiri MPA), Gajapati



FGD at Gurusang Village(PBDA Rugudakudara MPA), Deogarh



FGD at Bhataguda Village(KKDA Lanjigarh MPA), Kalahandi



FGD at Kadraguma Village(DKDA Chatikona-B MPA), Rayagada



FGD at Kapond Village(HKMDA Jashipur MPA), Mayurbhanj

POULTRY BENEFICIARIES INTERVIEWS



Poultry Beneficiary Interview (DKDA Chatikona-B MPA), Rayagada



Poultry Beneficiary Interview (PBDA Rugudakudara MPA), Deogarh



Poultry Beneficiary Interview (HKMDA Jashipur MPA), Mayurbhanj



Poultry Beneficiary Interview (SDA Chandragiri MPA), Gajapati



Poultry Beneficiary Interview (DDA Kudumulguma MPA), Malkanagiri



Poultry Beneficiary Interview (KKDA Lanjigarh MPA), Kalahandi

SHG GOATERY BENEFICIARIES INTERVIEWS



SHG (Goatery) Interview (DKDA Chatikona-B MPA), Rayagada



SHG(Goatery) Interview (KKDA Lanjigarh MPA), Kalahandi



SHG(Goatery) Interview (DDA Kudumuluguma MPA), Malkanagiri



SHG(Goatery) Interview (HKMDA Jashipur MPA), Mayurbhanj



SHG(Goatery) Interview (SDA Chandragiri MPA), Gajapati



SHG(Goatery) Interview (PBDA Rugudakudara MPA), Deogarh

BUCK BENEFICIARIES





For more information contact

State Programme Management Unit,
Odisha PVTG Empowerment & Livelihoods
Improvement Programme(OPELIP),
2nd Floor, TDCCOL Building, Rupali Square,
Bhubaneswar-751002, Odisha.
website:. www.opelip.org, email-id:. support@opelip.org