



Reaping Success



Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
ST & SC Development Department
Government of Odisha



Reaping Success



Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
(OTELP)

Published by:

Programme Support Unit
Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP)
ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha
2nd Floor, TDCCOL Building, Bhubaneswar-751022
www.otelp.org

Content:

Sri Dhruba Charan Pal
Livelihoods Expert
Sri Pradipta Kumar Mohanty
Livelihoods Expert
Sri Dipti Ranjan Gantayat
Programme Officer (CB)
Sri Goutam Kumar Mohanty
Additional Programme Officer (PM & E)

Guidance & Edited by:

Sri Srikanta Prusty, IAS
Programme Director, OTELP

Photography:

OTELP

Designed & Printed by:

Jyoti Graphics
Bhubaneswar-751007
Tel: 0674-2544209
Email : jyotigraphics@gmail.com



From The Editor's Desk

Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is being implemented since 2004-05 in 30 backward blocks of Koraput, Kalahandi, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur and Rayagada district in a phased manner. The programme is currently continuing its Phase - III operation covering 1042 villages spread over 358 micro watersheds with 56180 households. The selection of micro watersheds have been made by reviewing critical parameters like concentration of tribal population, predominance of poverty, extensive degradation of natural resources like land and forest etc. The programme adopts treatment of micro watershed through various soil, water and forest conservation methods and improving the productivity from these natural resources in a 7 years of programme cycle. This programme purely managed, owned and controlled by the people forming community institutions at different level.

The programme focuses on empowering the tribals through more efficient natural resource management based on the principles of *integrated watershed management* and more productive environmentally sound agricultural practices and through off-farm/non-farm enterprise development. A strong emphasis is placed on promoting participatory processes, building community institutions, fostering self-reliance, and respecting the indigenous knowledge and values of tribals.

It gives me immense pleasure to present this publication "Reaping Success" reflecting various developmental activities in the remotest programme areas. It comprises of sharing knowledge, highlighting success stories and acts as a path finder. A snap shot of few stories captured from the programme areas taken up during the last year has been reflected in this publication.

Programme Director
OTELP

From Electricity to Enlightenment

About Village Balimasti

Ballimusti is a scattered tribal village under Rutungia GP of Balliguda Block situated 27 Km. away from Balliguda headquarter. The scenic beauty of this village is very attractive for tourist as it comprises mountain, stream, fountain, birds, trees, peace and nature but supply of electricity to the village was a dream due to remoteness of the area & non availability of electricity in and around 8 to 10 Km. To use the natural recourse in a best manner one joint effort have been made from Practical Action (one International NGO), PRADAN and OTELP to generate the electricity from the village.



Backdrop of the Project

In the year 2011 a collaboration was made between a resource institution “Practical Action” who basically works with poor communities to develop appropriate technologies in renewable energy, food production, agro-processing, sustainable transport, water, sanitation, small enterprise development, building and shelter, climate change adoption and disaster risk reduction. There was a consensus, after visit and as per suitability if possible there is an opportunity to install small scale pico or Micro hydro projects and other energy saving or generating activities from renewable sources under TEA (Total Energy Access) program.



One fine day engineers from Srilanka and Bhubaneswar came to Balliguda for discussion about the opportunity and basing on their deliberation we thought maybe it is an possibility to Ballimusti terrain. The terms and conditions are like; we may choose such a village where

- There must be a perennial source of water flow with a velocity of 100 litre per second
- There must be a head drop Vertical interval of 100 mtr within a horizontal distance of 1000 mtrs
- There must be no electricity provision before implementation of TEA and not even an opportunity for electricity supply from govt. agencies in recent future
- Community must be agree to contribute their labour and locally available materials as of their stake in the program
- Community must be needy and best if they comes under poverty line

Reaping Success

- Community agreed to implement and take care of the project for sustainability.

It was complex to assimilate all such pre conditions in one village but it became a boon for village Ballimusti which situated all most 27 km interior south west to Balliguda. There is no permanent road connection to that village even in fare weathers, so it is meaningless if we talk during the rain. Someone have to walk almost 3 km (minimum) to reach the valley if they plan by a four wheeler otherwise a bike can show the path to the village in between chin of mountains. It seems an opportunity knocks to Ballimusti in terms of installing hydro power generating program.

Survey and Calculations

When we reach Ballimusti community eager to know about the program and excited to show us the “Luddu” (mountain stream / a small water fall). We jointly visited the place with engineers and our GPS to make a survey of the site and accessing suitability. As per the technical basic requirements the water flow was over top our expectation but the vertical drop (Head) vis a vis horizontal distance was not satisfactory. The stream is not a sharp drop. It is on a flat rocky bed with gentle drop in between. To meet the required head drop we need a horizontal distance of more than 500 meters which technically an over budget. We disappointed, but at the same time community; especially women were anxious to know the result, whether, it is feasible? Really can electricity be generated from their fountain? There was a mixed feeling.



But finally social demand and social feasibility became superior over technology. The decision was made “YES”.

Calculation made as we will find

- A head drop of 30 meters
- Water availability 50 lps (least minimum data)
- Horizontal penstock of 580 meters

According to this data if we consider a calculation for power generation;

Then Power = Head x Flow x Gravity

$$= 30 \times 50 \times 9.81$$

$$= 14715 \text{ watt or } 14.7 \text{ Kilowatt}$$

Again considering the turbine efficiency (say 0.54) the available power may be

$$\text{Power} = 14.7 \times 0.54 = 7.94 \text{ KW}$$

After deducting dissipation loss of 10%, net available power per hour has been calculated. We are approximately getting more than 6 kilowatts.

Work initiation and completion of the project:

After the survey and feasibility report, a span of time was taken by both Practical action and OTELP to finalize the operational guideline of implementation. Engagement of FNGO was also important to play the role of mobilization and facilitation to complete the work within the time frame. MoU was made. The fund has been directly placed to VDC by ITDA. The program was totally managed by the community and its members. For a clear understanding we organize an exposure to Karnibel village of Kalahandi where Practical action in association with Gram Vikas has already implemented such a kind of project with support of OTELP funds. The exposure was significant in terms of confidence building to carry out the task of implementation in Ballimusti. After that the discussions and meetings conducted in the village on regular basis for quick and smooth implementation of the micro hydro project.



Those are the tough time when all the village members together agreed to crack the rock to flow water in a maintained slope from fore bay tank to power house through the penstock. Collection of sand from the dry river bed was only possible in the scorch sunny days, breaking the stones into chips and metal and gathering them was a routine for all the women in the side of that fountain 'Luddu'.

Gradually constructions started and completed one by one. Diversion check dam, fore bay tank, penstock line, laying of PVC pipes, construction of power house etc. It was a typical work to design and manufacture a pelton turbine. The design of turbine was carried out at Bhawanipatna by a local designer under guidance of Practical action professionals.

Apart from that along with turbine all other electrical fittings purchased and installed by experts. There was a discussion for the dissipation line and what kind of poles to be used for drawing electric line to the households. Considering the cost and assessing the situation the decision was made by the villagers as they ready to prepare wooden poles from their community managed forest which supposed to be used as poles for transmission path.

It was unbelievable when the community members managed to design and construct a totally new road to the power house inside the forest by their own effort to reduce distance of the dissipation line. Under tremendous pressure they are able to do that by their own. It was the first hand achievement by their group which was unique in nature and outstanding.

They never then looked back until completion of the total work. The stimulating force was 'hope' only human can do. Every day it was a mixed feeling and a lot of expectations from the project.

The most memorable day was the day when the dead turbine started to rotate around the shaft by the force and pressure of water rushed by the nozzle and the motor started to run by its own efficiency to show signal strength by a red, orange and green colored beeps. The

Reaping Success

ampere meter pointer started to disturbed and alive as well with the volt meter. The crowd breaks open with “hooooooooooooooooo” and drums started “dinnggggdinggg”. It was a time for celebration. Wao.. it was really unbelievable.

Earlier the household wiring and village street lights wiring were completed with a expert and two trainer form the village. So it takes few seconds as charged electrons to run into the cable to illuminate the village, villagers and their dreams. It was their reward. Rewards are of their wish, their aspiration and their internal desire.



Sustainability Strategy

A separate committee was formed by the villagers namely “Alokpath Jala vidyut committee” to look after the operation and maintainace of the project. The villagers presently collecting ₹ 30.00 per month from each household and depositing in the users group account for future requirement. 15 Nos. of village volunteers trained for day today repair maintenance and for providing technical support to the villagers.

Accomplishment details:

The village has 27 households. There is a nearby hamlet Kadamaha also have 25 households. All together now 52 household & one school are electrified for 24 x 7 x 365 form that micro hydro project. For even distribution there is an individual and central control system which automatically cut off if any one household consume more than the desired load. Load per household has been calculated as per the net power availability at village after deduction of all such dissipation losses.

Level of power consumption	Particulars	Approximate load required	Utility
Household level	2 Lights x 14 watt 1 Light x 9 watt 1 Charging point	45 watt per HH x 52 hh = 2340 watt = 2.3 KW	Lighting the houses including kitchen and varanda in the evening. Charging of mobile phones, small charge torch lights.
Village level	7 street lights x 23 watt	161 watt per village	Lighting the village street and whole village / hamlets.
community level (well being and Livelihood prospectus)	2 Leaf plate pressing machines x 1500 watt 1 Rice haller x 1500 watt	4500 watt or 4.5 KW total	Production of value added buffet plates form siali leafs. No need to use traditional way of preparing rice from paddy or no need to carry paddy on head to a distance of 10 Km
Community level (Well being only)	1 Television with DTH	200 Watt	For entertainment and information.

Plans ahead

Installing micro hydro power project is not only a single dimensional program but it has multiple manifestations. It is now sketch a hope in strengthening livelihood prospectus (opportunity for leaf plate pressing, rice huller, small scale food processing units like drying of mango pulp, pickle makings etc) of the village which directly related to economic benefit along with social well being. All together it is like improving quality of life of poor. Provision of electricity in the evening directly impacts the efficiency of the women and reducing vulnerability. Educational status of the school going children will definitely improve. Increase in literacy has an indirect impact upon the overall growth of the village. So it is an indication of multiplication of benefits out of one program.

Challenges they faced

Yes, road of success is not so much easy. The road travelled was full of hurdles and the experience of dealing with that unique. Every other day there must be a new challenge. Getting a mason to fitting a weir was not easy. Transporting materials from Baulimaha (a nearby hamlet upto which a lorry can run) to Ballimusti was always an additional task for the villager. All such materials like cement, rod, pipes, electric fittings, appliances etc are carried by the villagers by their shoulders to the work place which near about 3 - 4 km from the unloading point. The distance from a moderate market is always a hindrance. Dealing with difficulties for a greater cause may be a road way for success. It cannot be distinguished, whether they are fortunate or successful. In some times it assumed that they are both but reality is they are consistent and dedicated. They deal with technical difficulties and find a way for solution but dealing with social constraints never let them discouraged. One instance can make a sense here; during purchase of kerosene oil from the gram panchayat, women of other villages satire to women of Ballimusti as if they are thinking for electricity or saying as they can generate electricity but here purchasing kerosene oil for lighting. So in that situation maintaining cool and move towards goal prove it wrong. Now the hills of Ballimusti lightened and not only by electricity but also with their efforts and dedication without which it never be possible.



Enhancing livelihood through drops of water

The average annual rainfall of Kandhamal district is around 1500 mm. Though it receives high amount of rainfall, since most part of the district is hilly terrain area water flows out and a little water is available for Rabi crops. So OTELP and its facilitating NGO started working on harvesting of water through INRM activities and ensure water for every village and each household for drinking and irrigation. It was a challenge for OTELP to enhance acreage under Rabi crops for nutritional security & generation of extra income.



OTELP promoted commercial vegetable cultivation in homestead land in Rabi season of 2010 but it was not very much encouraging because of lack of water in winter and summer. *Every failure paves a way for success.* During 2012-13 OTELP, with the help of Harsha Trust came up with a plan to implement “commercial vegetable cultivation in homestead land through drip irrigation”. Drip irrigation proved to be quite helpful. Farmers claimed that this not only saved water for the crops, but also quantity of fertilizer as well as labour input.



The agriculture officer of OTELP and staffs of Hursha Trust and PRADAN jointly facilitated the farmers in the planning and selection of crops. The real success came in year 2013 when farmers sold their produce through Udyan Sathi and also directly in the Balliguda and K. Nuagaon market under the banner of “**OTELP Chashi Sangha**”. So far 539 farmers have been covered and there is a plan to cover 144 more farmers during 2014-15. Some of the successful farmers under this intervention are as follows. They became a source of inspiration for others to adopt drip:

1. Dharendra Prasad of Katrikia village got a net profit of ₹ 19,055/- by selling of Beans and Cabbage.
2. Dakeswar Pradhan of Badungiya village got a net profit of ₹ 14,850/- by selling of Tomato, Brinjal & cauliflower.
3. Pasara Pradhan of Badungiya village got a net profit of ₹ 13,950/- by selling of Brinjal, cauliflower & Potato.
4. Suran Malick of Siriguda village got a net profit of ₹ 11,750/- by selling of Cabbage & cauliflower.
5. Turangdhar Malick of Gunjigaon village got a net profit of ₹ 14,500/- by selling of cauliflower & Potato.

Splash of Happiness - A new beginning

Badruguda is a tribal dominated village of Kainjhar GP of Tikabali block in Kandhamal District comprising a total of 96 HH. There are 6 women SHGs in our village. OTELP PLUS was launched in our district in April, 2013 & with the constant support of OTELP and facilitating NGO (PRADAN), we could understand the concept of the programme and this acted as a binding, for our village into one thread. After initial concept seeding meetings and HH baseline survey, VDLP process was initiated & we all participated in making a holistic plan for our village



with the support of OTELP & FNGO friends, our aspirations were written down, discussed & with every single passing day we started feeling not only excited to see paving of a new pathway for us but at the same time unlike others it felt as if our voices were heard. Everyone had a plan to share & gradually in the process of VDLP, we came to know about Entry Point Activity (EPA) (**Prabesh Bindu Karya**), we were thrilled when the idea was shared in our village and our VDC decided to go for drinking water facility as our first priority.

In 'chuan sahi' hamlet all the women SHG members together decided to reconstruct our only dug well which was at the center of the hamlet used mainly for cooking & drinking purposes. 32 families are dependent on that well & the condition of that old dug well was in a state of disrepair and in a peril condition. Stone pieces on the well were very loose and were placed in such a way that someone while fetching water always had a fear of falling down into the well. During monsoon water in the well turned muddy, we had no other options except using this water for drinking purpose & thus we decided to repair and renovate the open well under entry point activity (EPA).



Our newly formed Women SHG, named Subhalaxmi SHG in our village was given the responsibility to implement the activity and all the members from that hamlet joined hands for smooth completion of the work. The estimated budget was ₹31,930/-, an amount of ₹15,000/- was funded by OTELP & looking into the fund constraint and need of the work, we decided to collect locally available materials like stone from the forest hills and sand from the river bed. All the women collected stones, sand and brought them near the well. Some of us then made metal and

chips out of that stone by our own as per our requirement and purchased other requisites like cement and hired a local mason from our village for the construction. The work started on 8th June 2014 and successfully completed within 6 days, now we have also managed to fix a pulley from our contribution within the allocated budget of ₹15,000/- only. Now we are not only overwhelmed to see the picture of our old dug well changed in to a much better one but also it gives us immense satisfaction using the water for our families, which is now out of danger. A concrete platform is also made around the well to prevent mud water running down into the well, a more hygienic environment is now created in the hamlet.

A great achievement for our SHG for accomplishing a developmental task which was highly required. The joy of our community is beyond measure. Our thoughts got a shape & OTELP Plus has given us as a reason to smile.

Healthy Seedlings for a Healthy Crop

Nursery raising was a problem in Kandhamal district due to a number of problems like frost, continuous rain causing damage to seedlings, due to birds and cattle damage. Only a few seedlings could be raised in thatched nurseries to cater to their small area. But poly houses solved all these problems. Seedlings are being raised in 15 nos. of poly houses & the short comings are now over. Seedlings like Brinjal, Tomato, Chilly, Cauliflower, Cabbage are being grown.

One Poly house is established to cater to the need of 25 drip beneficiaries. All the growers are able to get healthy and disease free seedlings in time. This not only helped them to get 3 crops per year but also many off season vegetables like kharif tomato, cauliflower & cabbage etc. are possible to meet the present day market demand. This helps farmers to get higher yield and incremental income.

On the other hand SHGs involved in raising seedlings also got additional income by disposal of good quality seedlings. 179395 nos. of seedling were raised during Kharif -2013 in all 15 nos of poly houses. The SHGs earned an average net profit of ₹ 2622/- per poly house. Likewise 70,966 nos. of seedlings were grown during Rabi - 2013-14 in 8 nos of poly houses by 8 nos of SHGs with an average net profit of ₹ 1200/- per SHG.



Processing unit helps villagers to Save time.....

Prior to establishment of processing unit at Adajore, the villagers of Adjore, Podapadar, Jhulkaguda, Kuliapadar & some of other non-OTELP villages are used to go to village Adatakiri around 20 to 25 km far away for processing of Ragi and paddy, which takes much more time for the villagers. Keeping mind the, Maa Mangala SHG of village Adajore requested to the P.A., ITDA, OTELP, Gunpur for establishment of processing unit. Then the proposal was approved by the M.D., TDCCOL, BBSR. Accordingly Processing unit of Adajore, Kahsipur is combination of one Rice huller and Ragi processing unit was established helping around 13 nos. of villages. The unit is managed by Maa Mangala SHG of Adajore & has undergone M.O.U. with Project Administrator, OTELP, ITDA, Gunupur for management of the unit. The total project cost of the project is ₹ 9.995 lakhs supported by TDCCOL, BBSR. Since, 1st February-2014 the unit is running successful. In the unit, the group is charging ₹ 3/- per kg for processing of ragi and in case of paddy, husk is being left by the villagers those who come to the unit for processing of paddy. Till now the unit has earned profit of ₹ 30,500/- by selling the husk @3.50/-per kg in the local market as there is huge demand of paddy husk & ₹ 7500/- has been got by the group by charging processing fees for Ragi @3/- per kg. This adds additional income to the group and helping them for better living.



Vegetable cultivation gave us hope for the best.

Barangpas village was situated at the hill pocket of Adajore panchayat under kasipur Block. 60 no of tribal and dalit families resided in the village. Villagers are depending mainly on agriculture and seasonal business. Most of tribal families depend upon agriculture only though they have a meager area of agriculture land. Paddy is the basic crop for them. Around the year they are went with ideal situation whereas the nutrition status and economic status was not up to the mark. After intervention of



O TELP the team members of SHAKTI motivated and gave frequent awareness for alternative agriculture practices to the selected farmers. Lot of training and exposure has been imparted to the beneficiaries regarding agriculture and alternative agriculture. Out of 60 families 12 farmers set up their mind to do vegetable cultivation and taken assist from our livelihood expert. All the technical and managerial support has been provided by SHAKTI.

Under RKVY the farmers provided Green Star Long verity Brinjal by O TELP and with proper motivation and technical guidance the farmers raised the nursery in cluster approach. With



proper care and responsibility they raised Green star long Brinjal. When the seedlings are ready the selected farmers transplanted the Brinjal seedlings at their own land during July. With rigorous follow up and guidance by FNGO - SHAKTI, they applied compost, De-oiled neem cake, Trichoderma viridi, Azospirillum and PSB in Brinjal plots instead of any chemical fertilizer and insecticide. After all it has been seen that the growth rate and yield rate was more than expectation. It is found that a farmer got 30 kgs of

Brinjal in a week where the selling price is around ₹ 600. During the whole rainy season the average income was ₹ 2000/- to ₹ 2500/- per farmer. Socially the tribal are very much oblige to their relatives and others also. They have no botheration for the profit. Maximum times they have offered their produce to their relatives and others as gift after their own consumption. So the profit is not measured. Still it has been calculated that each farmer gained ₹ 2000/- to ₹ 2500/- as profit. This cultivation gave them more profit and encouraged them to practice other vegetables like Tomato, Radish, Beans, Field pea and Potato etc. in this winter. By doing the vegetable cultivation above farmers can get profit up to ₹10000/- to ₹12000/- in a year. Because there is not much problem in marketing. All are depend upon weekly market of Adajore, Sunger and Kashipur. This intervention can provide the nutrition security and economic security to the farmers which was happened only due to the commitment of SHAKTI and assistance of O TELP.

High yielding improved variety Brinjal VNR 212 Cultivation

Dambu Hikaka, S/o Narsi Hikaka is a tribal farmer residing in Darukana village under Bissamcuttack block of Rayagada district. His family's livelihood is mainly depends on Agriculture and wage labour. Before intervention of OTELP, he had been to nearest village to work as a daily wager to maintain his family. After drip installed in his plot in 25 cents area by the support of OTELP, ITDA, Gunupur & RNGO- PANTFPCL (Pragati Agriculture & NTFP Cooperative Ltd.) he had cultivated Brinjal VNR 212 in his 400 M² land. He raised the seedlings in raised bed and after twenty days he lifted the seedling by the help of Khurupi. He kept the line to line space 2.5 ft and plant to plant spacing of 2 ft. During transplanting of seedling he has applied compost for bed preparation. He also made seedling root dip in a solution of Bavistin. After 10 days of transplanting, he applied chemical fertilizer DAP 20gm per plant. Within 35 to 40 days of planting the plants were came to flowering stage and fruiting has started after 50 days. He started harvesting after 65 days of transplanting. Total input costs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides cost for 10 cents was 505.00 which are cited below.



1. DAP 6 kg = 150.00
2. Seeds 10 gm = 80.00
3. Hormone (Somarasa) = 75.00
4. Insecticides & Other = 200.00

While harvesting started in field, Pragati Cooperative took responsibility for facilitating in marketing of such crop. The producers group of that village collected & sent to nearest market like Bissamcuttack. Through this process Mr. Dambu Hikaka got ₹ 8420.00 from his 10 cent plot. The brinjal crop was completed and **now he has started Bittergourd cultivation with trellis method.** He said that it is being possible only due to VNR 212 and technical support provided by Pragati Cooperative & OTELP.



Subasini the role model

Jhimiriguda village is one of the villages taken up by OTELP, ITDA, Gunupur under Bissamcuttak block during 2009-10 under FNGO AKSSUS in the second phase of OTELP expansion. There are 47 nos of HHs in the village where most of the villagers depend upon cultivation of paddy once in a year, which rarely caters the livelihoods of their family. Subasini Perisika (33yrs, ST & BPL), D/o-Sinamajhi Perisika who belongs to the village has less than one acre of cultivable land & able to get around 3 quintals of paddy in a year which is not sufficient. To provide livelihoods



for entire year to her family she was searching for daily labour hither and dither but unable to get sufficient work.

In the meantime OTELP, Gunupur in collaboration with Swarna Jyoti Women Poultry Cooperative Federation Ltd. (SWPCFL), Jeypore has come to the village with an intention to involve option of Individual poultry units under SCA to TSP during 2012-13. After village meeting her name was approved in the VLSC/VDC & she was interested to contribute brick, labour, stone, wood for the unit which is approximately ₹ 15,000/-. Accordingly under “Improved Poultry

rearing projects through Tribal HHs” under SCA to TSP she was supported with ₹ 50,000/- out of which ₹ 30,000/- is for construction of poultry unit and ₹ 20,000/- is for working capital. For the first time she started rearing of 400 broiler birds in the unit on 15.09.2012 and got profit of ₹ 3724/- within 40 days, in the second batch ₹3892/-, in the third batch ₹1456/-, in the fourth batch ₹ 2786/- and in this way she was able to complete 8 nos of cycle within a period of 20 months and got profit of ₹ 22344/-.



The above profit supports her family in enhancing their livelihoods as well as living a better life in terms of purchasing one television, one bi-cycle, increases savings practice, dealing with banks, cementing floor of her family and now she is planning for a second broiler unit of her own without any support from OTELP/SWPCFL. This creates competitiveness among other beneficiaries to get more and more profit from rearing broiler birds & to live like Subasini Perisika.

O TELP - Ray of New Hope

Degal Buduni is a tribal village of Bissamcuttack block under Rayagada district consisting of 130 households. This village is covered with forest and waste land. Villagers are mainly depending upon daily labour, migration and shifting cultivation. Before intervention of O TELP in this village people are doing shifting cultivation and traditional crops confined to only rainy season. During 2012-13 O TELP, Gunupur has started off-season vegetable cultivation through Drip irrigation with the help of Pragati Vegetable Cooperative Society. FNGO-AKSSUS has taken the burden for selection of beneficiaries and supporting the VDCs for successful implementation of Drip Irrigation project in this village.



Mr Pipa Hikaka one of the farmer of the village started vegetable cultivation through drip irrigation. He has a total Land of 2.7 acre out of which Paddy land- 1 acre which is rain fed and rest of the land are upland. He has not taken the advantages of cultivation in upland because there was lack of irrigation facilities after the 1st crop i.e. paddy which compels him to remain idle for rest of the time. O TELP, Gunupur has organized orientation programme in his village on off-season vegetable cultivation through DRIP irrigation. He has shown interest to

start the vegetable cultivation in 0.25 acre of his waste land. For installation of DRIP kit ITDA, Gunupur has supported a sum of ₹ 25730/- to Mr Pipa Hikaka out of SCA to TSP and Pragati Vegetable cooperative has provided technical support for vegetable cultivation with Trellis method. He has started vegetable cultivation using DRIP and taken the crops like: Bitter gourd in 0.04 acre in trellis, Brinjal in 0.15 acre, Tomato in 0.04 acre and Chilly in 0.02 acre. He has invested a sum of ₹ 850/- only from his own source and got a profit of ₹ 13300/- within a period of three and half months. Production of vegetables is still continuing. He has expected to earn approximately ₹ 12500/- in coming two months.



Before the intervention of O TELP, farmers of this village don't have knowledge about off-season vegetable cultivation. After intervention of O TELP they realized that they can grow vegetables round the year.

High yielding improved variety Laxmi Tomato Cultivation

Nilapoi Tuika is a tribal farmer residing in Jambguda village under Bissamcuttack block of Rayagada district. His family's livelihood mainly depends on Agriculture and wage labour. During last summer he has gone to nearest village to work as a daily labour under MGNREGA to earn livelihood for his family. After drip installation in his plot (1000 M area) by the support of OTELP, ITDA, Gunupur & RNGO PANTFPCL (Pragati Agriculture & NTFP Cooperative Ltd). He had cultivated Laxmi variety of Tomato in his 400 M land. He prepared seedling by covering mosquito net. After twenty days he lifted the seedling by the help of Khurpi. He kept the line to line distance 2 ft and plant to plant distance 1.5 ft. During transplanting of seedling he has applied only 2 kg compost. He also made seedling root dip in a solution of Bavistin. About ten days after transplanting, he applied chemical fertilizer DAP 5 gm per Plant. After 35 days of transplanting, he had done staking in all plants. Within 35 to 40 days the plant were came to flowering stage and fruiting has started after 50 days. He started harvesting after 65-75 days of transplanting. Total input costs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides for 400 sqmt was ₹ 560.00 as detailed below.

1. DAP 6 kg	= ₹ 150.00
2. Seeds 10 gm	= ₹ 290.00
3. Insectisides	= ₹ 45.00
4. Hermone (Somarasa)	= ₹ 75.00
Total	= ₹ 560.00

While harvesting started in field, PANTFPCL took responsibility for facilitating in marketing of the crop. The producers group of that village collected the crop and sent to nearest market like J.K Pur and Rayagada. The market value of this Tomato was high because of its large size. Through the entire process Nilapoi Tuika got ₹ 9750.00 from his 400 sqmt plot and now he is telling, it has been possible only due to Laxmi variety and support from OTELP.



A Ray of Hope to Suna Majhi to Live Life.....

RKVY assisted support brought a revolutionary change for Suna Majhi's life (Hadasinkula village under Gadagada VDC) in Bissamcuttack Block of Rayagada district. By this intervention not only he shows a great contribution towards his family, village or block but also for the entire OTELP area by his commitment, hard work and self confidence through his Brinjal crop (var. Green Star Long).

OTELP provided Brinjal variety - Green Star Long seed in 20 gm pack to Suna Majhi and other inputs as follows for 400 M² area.

Bio- Pesticides:	De oiled Neem Cake	10 kg
Bio Fertilizer:	Trichoderma viridi	250 gm
	Azospirillum	250 gm
	PSB	250 gm

In the 400 M² area of cultivation Suna Majhi has applied entire quantity of neem cake, Trichoderma, Azospirillum and PSB with 20 kg well decomposed cow dung manure as basal dose before transplanting of seedlings. He has transplanted the 25 days old seedlings at the distance of 2 ft for line to line and 1.5 ft for plant to plant. After one month of transplanting he has carried out the intercultural operation like hoeing & weeding and again applied 10 kgs of cow dung manure. Around the process he utilized about working capital of ₹ 1200/-. By his own contribution and hard work the yield of Brinjal from the 400 M² area of cultivation is approximately 3.5 Qt and he sold it in the local market of Chatikona @ ₹ 15/- to ₹ 20/- per kg and the total income comes around ₹6000/- after his own consumption.



Mr. Suna Majhi Says “Now I got a motto of life and aiming to live together for rest of the life.” Thanks to FNGO & OTELP.

Yam Cultivation in Tribal Farmers under RKVY Scheme

One Tribal farmer named Nanda Jena of village R. Maliguda under Ramapur MWS of Kollar GP belonging to Boipariguda Block was mobilized by FNGO staff of CYSD Boipariguda to grow off season tomato crop during Kharif, 2013-14. His field "BADA" land near by his home sted land was selected by the expert concern, basing on fertility status of land and watch and ward practices, being adapted by the farmer. He was supported for adaption of organic farming practices. He has been supplied Yam seed materials- 50 kg (variety Odisha Elite) (de-oiled Neem Cake- 10 kg, Phosphorous Solubulising bacteria 250 gm, Azospirillum 250 gm and Trichoderma viridi 250 gm under RKVY scheme for the total area 250 m².



He raised Yam seedling during 2nd week of June 2013 with basal application of 2 baskets of compost in nursery bed. He has transplanted 25 days old seedlings during July 2013, after basal application of 3 basket FYM and above mentioned agro inputs. The seedlings were treated with Trichoderma viridi solution before transplanting. Twice inter cultural operations, weeding and earthling up were conducted in the plot at an interval of 2 weeks. The farmer made staking to the crop.

He harvested 750 kg of Yam from the cultivated land of 250 m² plot. As per his statement he had got a sum of ₹ 3400/- till date. He had invested a sum of ₹ 1200/- only towards labour, hired plough and compost etc. He got net profit of ₹ 4500/- from the cultivated land.

A field day was observed in the field of Nada Jena to study the impact of tuber crop in the Ramapur MWS.

Mango Plantation through MGNREGA

Indian economy has been undergoing a dramatic change since a decades ago, various corporal entity are showing interest to invest their capitals in rural market. Rural poverty has been controlled by expanding of information, technology and communication. In other side various poverty alleviation programme and schemes are being introduced by the development planner to uplift the rural poor, But the poverty is still stand at the door steps of rural poor. They are living in a very disgraceful condition instead of huge labour they does not meet their common minimum need for their self and family. Lack of income and awareness are the central feature to survive this situation in rural area which ultimately support to increase the vulnerability and motivate them to spent their life with distress situation. One such incident was seen



Hari Karlia nourishing the mango tree

at Kollar GP of Baipariguda block under Koraput District. One Hari Karlia aged about 30 years belongs to ST community was living very regretful condition in his village.

It was too difficult for him to provide year round food security for his family members due to low level of income. Access to Health, Education, Credit, Social security etc was a day dream for him. At this critical juncture CYSD one of the leading NGO has organized a meeting in the same community. The purpose of the meeting was to provide livelihood based information and building awareness for rural community on different Govt. plan and programmes. In addition to different support services (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc) are also being provided by the organization for that particular community for reducing poverty. In course of the time the community people were motivated and established linkage with different line departments to accelerate the poverty reduction process in their areas. With objective to reduce vulnerability of rural poor MGNREGA one of the star programme which introduced by the government that had been extremely adopted by the community and Sri Hari Karlia itself was one of the burning example in that area for MGNREGA work. With invest the labour force of his family he succeeded to plant mango trees in his 2.50 acre of barren land. Moreover the family also got a sound amount as wage component under MGNREGA programme.

No doubt a new hope has been generated in the minds of Sri Hari Karlia that he has saw the smile in the face of all members of his family. This line of statement he presented before the staff of CYSD during interaction.

Introduction of Spices among Tribal Race

Mandikjharan a tribal habituated village under mandikjharan M.W.S. in Boipariaguda block of Koraput district. They are the tribes (Sub Caste-Kandha) generally grow Suan and local variety of Ragi in “Dangar land”.

During Kharif-2013 CYSD (FNGO), Boipariaguda took steps for introducing spices cultivation in the village under livelihoods plan of OTELP Plus Programme. Like other three villages, cultivation of turmeric (variety Lakadong) was supported along with other organic agro-inputs under RKVY Programme. Among other 4 cultivator Chingudu Khila, a young farmer took initiatives for cultivation of turmeric in an area of 200 m² in his “Dunger Land”. Sowing was made under rainfed farming system during July-2013. A spacing of 20 x 30 cm and with raised bed of 15 cm was maintained. Before Sowing he has applied compost @3 cart loads, de-oiled neem cake 10 kg, PSB 250 gm, Azospirillum 250 gm, and Trichoderma viridi 250 gm. Such agro inputs along with 35 kg of seed material were supported from the scheme. He has carried out mulching after sowing through dry leaves in order to check weed population. He has also carried out intercultural operation like hoeing twice at an interval of 45 days. No plant protection measures have been taken for this crop.



A crop cutting experiment was conducted during 2nd March, 2014 by livelihood expert and



CSP concerned in the field in presence of 15 other farmers. The yield came to 7.5 Kgs from an area of 5 x 5 m². The final yield comes to 3 qtls. The processed turmeric may come to one qtl. Considering the prevailing market price, the gross income comes to ₹ 7000/-. He has invested an amount of ₹ 1050/- towards cultivation, cost of compost, sowing, mulching, inter cultural operations earthing and processing. He is expected to get a net profit of ₹ 5950/- from his 200 m² area. He has planned to invest the

profit towards reclamation of his undulated terrain land. Further he proposed to grow this improved variety during Kharif 2014 in an area of half acre. Among participated farmers 10 nos. were tempted for turmeric (Lakadong) during coming Karif-2014 following organic farming practices.

Impact of improved Tuber Crop (Yam) cultivation in Tribal Community

Shree Bhima Gollori a tribal marginal farmer of Mandikjharan village under Mandikjharan MWS is a vegetable grower. He habitually grows mixed cropping of vegetables such as Pumpkin plus Bean (Semi) in his BADA Land during Kharif season. He along with seven marginal farmers taken up yam demonstration in their “BADA Land” instead of pumpkin+Bean mixed cropping. The yam variety, (Odisha Elite) was supported under RKVY as seed kit. He was provided with 50 kg of seed material, 10 kgs of de-oiled neem cake, 250 gm of *Trichogramma viride* (as STC) 250 gm of PSB and 250 gm of *Azospirillum* for an area of 250m². Technical knowhow was provided to all the beneficiaries.



He has sown the crop during 1st week of July 2013. He has applied two cart loads of FYM for an area of 250 m².

He planted sprouted seed material in the field soon after development of tendrils. All the agro inputs were applied as basal. Mulching was done to prevent weed population. He has carried out intercultural operations like hoeing, weeding and earthing up thrice in the field. He has filled the base of the plant with top soil and covered the root zone. He made support to the each pit by

putting branched twig of the Bamboo and other plants, in order to facilitate full spreading of tendrils. No plant protection measure was done for this crop.

One crop cutting experiment was conducted on 3rd march 2014 in presence of 21 famers and farmer women. The yield total from the area came to 12 qtl. He has invested a sum of rupees 2000 toward cultivation, digging of pit application of organic manure, bio fertilizer, raising of nursery, cost of compost and other labour charges towards harvesting. He sold his produce @ 2500 per qt. He got net profit of 18000. 14 nos were interested to grow yam crop (Odisha Elite variety) during Kharif-2014. Further Mr. Arjun Gollori has planned to grow yam crop in one acre of Bada land during 2014. Further he has planned to invest his profit amount towards education of his children.

Drinking water problems solved through EPA

Mankaddangar village of Kadambo MWS (Dandabadi Panchayat) comprising of 24 Households. There is no road to the village. One has to walk 5 kilometers from Kalathjodi road to go to the village. It is very difficult to get into the village during rainy days. All the households of the village fetched water from a KUNDI. It gets muddy during rainy season and the people suffer from different water borne diseases. The villagers lodged several complaints for a tube well with the BDO but not a tube well was installed there due to poor communication.

Chetna organic farmers association started its intervention with the support of OTELP plus in 2012. The water problem was discussed in the village meeting. Meanwhile the Entry Point Activities under BKBK Yojana are just started. The villagers decided to renovate and construct the KUNDI (small well).

On 21st June 2013 a meeting was held in the village and a user group was formed to renovate the Kundi. Abhi Khora was selected unanimously as user group leader. Owing to heavy rain the work could not be started. Again after the rainy season i.e during September they started to collect sand and stones for the work. The detail of the work is furnished below-

Name of the work : Construction of Kundi at Mankad Dangar (10 x 10 x 8.5 feet)

Estimating Cost		Total Expenditure		Project Support		Labour Contribution		
26000		25602		25602		0		
Cement	Transportation of Cement	Sand	Stone	Metal	Chips	Display board	Royalty	Labour
4350	1050	950	6000	200	100	300	1482	11170

All the villagers engaged in the work and completed it on 22nd September 2013. Now the villagers are getting safe drinking water from the Kundi. Really EPA work under BKBKY solved the drinking water problem of the village.



Glimpse of change through organic practice

Kadambo village of Chipakur Panchayat (Kadambo MWS) consists of 76 Households. All most all the households chiefly depend on agriculture as their main source of livelihood. 58 households out of 76 households engage themselves in vegetable farming throughout the year in the village. Lack of awareness, skill and knowledge forced them to adopt traditional method of agriculture. Chetna organic farmers association started its intervention with the support of OTELP plus in 2012.

A training was organized for the farmers on Organic cultivation at Kadambo on 16th March 2013, where 34 farmers from Kadambo village participated. The farmers were oriented on organic cultivation and preparation of pot manure with demonstration. After the training programme the farmers realized the importance organic farming.

After completion of the training 10 farmers prepared the pot manure (Handi Khata) and 15 farmers prepared bio pesticide (Jivamruta) and adopted the practice. They applied the same in their vegetable fields.

Cost benefits analysis

The result was much better than it expected. If the farmers would have bought chemical fertilizers and pesticides from market it would have cost ₹ 400/-. But in organic practice there is no need of cash expenses. In organic cultivation vegetables are good for health and still there is a demand of organic products.



Up scaling Strategy

Undoubtedly, the practice is one of the best example in the area, which has laid positive impact upon the farmers of the village as little/ no cost is involved as compared to commercial vegetable cultivation and hope that it will be practiced by other farmers of the village on the concept of learning by doing & seeing is believing.

Volunteering to Support Tribal Communities

Miss Sabita Jani joined CYSD as a community volunteer with the Maa Godrimali Village Development Committee for a period of six months. During this time she proved herself to be a dedicated volunteer serving the community with a high level of responsibility and carrying out community mobilisation programmes such as organising Self Help Groups (SHG's), Village Development Committees (VDC's) and Vana Surakhya Samitis (VSS's).

Under Sabita's guidance 5 SHG's were formed and organised, managing 3.7 lakhs rupees and engaging in various micro enterprises such as seasonal nurseries, Public Distribution Scheme (PDS), mother chick unit, fisheries, seasonal trading and business groups. Sabita involved SHG members in an anti-liquor campaign which gained her recognition with the Gram Panchayat. She has also trained 8 tribal girls from nearby village so they are able to continue all these activities after her departure.

Sabita is well versed in the local tribal language and has been able to achieve 100% child enrolment in the local school. With the help of local girls, she has also been able to literate 19 adult males and 24 females.

With her guidance 2 VSS's have been able to protect and regenerate 387.32 hectares of forest land which is in close proximity to the village. The community has also undertaken roadside plantations.

Being the eldest daughter in her family Sabita is responsible for looking after the education of her 2 brothers as well as her own education. Sabita successfully manages and divides her time between her own personal development, that of her family and that of her community. She is a good mobiliser and tribal leader, particularly for tribal women, and is a great asset to the community.

In the future Sabita may complete a Masters Degree and become a professional Social Worker at the state level. This will allow her to tackle the issues and problems faced by the tribal communities, and especially the tribal women of Koraput.



Tribal women of village- Sisaguda happy with use of Biomass Cook Stove

In a village level meeting held on 16.09.2013 at village - Sisaguda, G.P. - Pukali, Block -

Pottangi Biomas Cook Stove was distributed to the members of Hiradevi SHG. Mr. Braja Mohan Puhan, ABDO, Pottangi block distributed the same as Chief Guest in the presence of officials of ITDA, Koraput. Tribal women are far away from modern technology. They believe in their tradition and culture. Basically they depend upon forest for food, fuel & fodder. Besides their inherent task they go to collect wood and they do not know the degradation of forest which is leading to global warming. Considering the above



phenomenon an effort was made through the OTELP, LAVS project initiative to provide biomass cook stove to 25 households. Utilization of stove to prepare food is not so difficult which was properly demonstrated by the ITDA officials and Community Service Provider to provide hand holding support. At present the women are not worried about fuel. Due to close monitoring by the CSP with hand holding support the village women are comfortably preparing their day to day food. The benefit of the improved biomass smokeless Chula is less fuel wood consumption, less need to cut trees for firewood and it can reduce carbon emissions and

indoor air pollution levels. Apart from providing a better cooking environment, the stove is easy to use and maintain, It also takes less time to spent in cooking and collecting wood The slow cooking chulha fits the lifestyle and nutritional needs of this region. The indoor air quality of the improved smokeless chula is healthier than the normal cooking system generally used in the rural area. There is very less chances in injury and the cleaning option is very easy.



In a village like Sisaguda the introduction of this smokeless Chula helps a lot to the tribal's for cooking safe and easily with less fire wood. After viewing the success, this year OTELP, ITDA, Koraput has planned to provide the support of smokeless Chula to 1000 HHs. there is need of more efforts to make people aware about smokeless chulha. People must be aware about the benefits of using smokeless chulha over traditional chulha. There is need of imparting more knowledge to women about smokeless chulha and its usefulness like its non-hazardous effect on health of all family members. So in this context the FNGOs have planned.

Duck in night shelter

Ichha Pujari a 35 years tribal lady is staying with her husband & three Children in Gollel Village of Semiliguda Block. Her family is a ultra-poor family they have very limited assets, they are staying in a kachha House. The main source of income of the family was wage labour. In spite of that they were unable to fulfill their minimum needs. They were getting only 60 to 90 days wage in a year. On an average their annual income was ₹ 8500/-, from which the family able to manage 6 to 7 month food security in a year.



The Night Shelter (Duck Rearing) programme was started in Gollel village through SWPCFL (Swornajyoti Women Poultry Cooperative Federation Limited) for the economic enhancement & livelihood promotion. After beneficiary selection, (Ichha Pujari) got the support of ₹6400/- towards house construction & working capital for night shelter from OTELP.



On 13.11.13 she started her first batch of duck rearing. The production was started within 3 Months, on a daily average of 5/6 Nos. of egg per day & she started selling of eggs ₹ 7/- per egg in local Hat. Her monthly income has increased minimum one thousand within 6 month. She is now very happy as she has never earned so much money without any difficulty.

Fishery a success story

Out of many livelihood options promoted by CYSD -OTELP, fish unit is one of them. A small Pond (90 ft) provides eight thousand to ten thousands additional income to a tribal house holds per annum. A small investment resulted food security of four months to the particular household along with nutrestational value to children and women as fish in food. It leads an income generation Unit of pisciculture for K. Janiguda village of A. Malkanagiri Panchayat.



Parshu Jani, son of Sukru Jani, farmer aged about 45 years, village K. Janiguda, Gram Panchayat, A. Malkanagiri, of Dasamantapur block is being provided & supported by CYSD for a small pond in his waste land. The pond size about 810 sqft (90 ft x 90 ft) was dig during 2011 by OTELP intervention. The small pond provides irrigation of 1 acres of cultivated land along with Pisciculture, as this pond situated near by the village and road side & sufficient water is available throughout the year village people & children are bathing in that pond.

After complete of the pond, first year he make available of water in the pond and made all treatment as per the plan, second year he adds Pisciculture programme to that pond. During

2012-13 it was decided and convergence with Dhan Foundation for providing technical support and two thousand fingerlings for that pond. Some good varieties of fry breeding fish (Rohi) Chaina Carf (Bhakura) were brought from Govt. Fishery Department & it was one month of fry.



He waited for 10 months to get return from fish. Since June 2013 till April 2014 ten month journey with pisciculture was very interesting and earning in his life. As growing of fry's day by day it turns 400 grams-1kg. In the 1st year of

his pisciculture expenditure 7 packets of Lime (Chun) - ₹ 12, Cowdung compost-30 baskets-300, rice dust & fish feed-1500 Per 10 month and approximately ₹ 1800 for ten months. In the first year he profited ₹ 8000. In the second year pisciculture he taking the same variety of previous year and taking 4000 fry and got profit ₹ 12000.

The additional income of 20000/- he saved in a savings bank account and invest some amount in agriculture and nutritional food by means of fish in food of his family. He is very interested to saving some amount and purchase a long term Life insurance policy with LIC for his future.

Reaping Success

Though it was very small investment but returns a lot in his practice of livelihood engagement and financial benefit. He is thinking to make the pond size big 150 ft x 150 ft through convergence with MGNREGS. In which more Pisciculture and more income generation activity like duckery he will add in this year. After four to five years he will live better and smother in his family.

Mr Parshu Jani along with Tila Jani said it was CYSD initiative to start small livelihood interventions like pisciculture programme in our field they also able to provided from a faraway place and so the way of return from a small initiative. Many many thanks to OTELP & CYSD for making my family life easy and happy.

Piloting farm mechanisation through tribal WSHGs

O TELP being a flagship program of Govt. of Odisha on the field of Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Improvement through Community action has given enough focus on organizing women folks around SHG, providing handholding support for visioning their livelihood opportunities through off & non-farm initiatives. The regular saving & credit initiative has gathered sufficient financial sufficiency at their level to dovetail the fund from other mainstream schemes. Such a pilot has been dreamed jointly by O TELP & WSHG, Maa Nisanidevi of Jamkoliguda Village of Dasmantapur Block under ITDA-Koraput.

Power Tiller, being a useful tool for improving the quality of tilling as well as reducing the time of engagement of the land owner/tenant for taking up any agricultural initiative, thought to be useful for any custom hiring purpose. With this back drop a scheme has been framed by ITDA-O TELP Koraput in coordination with CYSD, the FNGO engaged at Dasmantapur Block. The cost sharing is calculated as follows;



Total Cost (₹) (Including fittings & transportation)	Support from SCA to TSP (₹)	Support from NHM (₹)	SHG Contribution (₹)
1,69,000	72,000	75,000	22,000

The SHG has entered with an agreement with ITDA-Koraput on 10th June'13 for using of this machine for at least 5 years without transferring the ownership & contribute the balance fund (₹ 22000 as applicable in this case) towards purchase of the required Farm Machinery. After that the designated supplier has been provided the supply order from DDH, Koraput & subsequently the supplier has supplied the machine at village point. In the mean time ITDA has organised a 3-day residential on field training program for village youths of all such units (7 in Koraput) at Jeypore under the guidance of Technical Experts from Agriculture Department, PSU & respective Company. The machine has been supplied to the group on 11th July'13 &

Reaping Success

put to use from 18th July'13. The details of income & expenditure have been stated below;

Income:

Type of Engagement	Duration (Hrs)	Rate (₹/Hr)	Total Income
Dry Ploughing	14.5	200	2900
Wet Ploughing	9.5	200	1900
Wet Ploughing	7	500	3500
Threshing (Paddy & Suan)	8.5	200	1700
Total	39.5		10000

Expenditure:

Fuel: 49 ltrs of Diesel @ ₹ 52/ltr = ₹ 2548

Driver Charge: 40 Hrs @ ₹ 50/Hr = ₹ 2000

Net Profit: ₹ 10000 - ₹ 4548 = ₹ 5452

Such initiatives have been taken with 7 SHGs under ITDA-Koraput with similar results. Encouraged by this outcome OTELP-ITDA has planned to expand such initiative to another 12 SHGs with sufficient handholding & technical support.

Enhancing livelihoods through poultry rearing

Mrs. Saita Senapati is 47 years old tribal lady staying at Gullel village of semiliguda block in Koraput. She is married and staying with her children. The main source of income of family was selling of forest products & wage labor which gave her family only 4 to 6 month food security. Approximately the annual income of the family was ₹11000/-.



In 2013 by the assistance of OTELP (₹ 30,000 for construction & ₹ 20,000 for Working Capital) & supported by Swornajyoti women Poultry Cooperatives Federation Limited Saita proceeds to build a proper shed and other infrastructure to scale up the business. She was started a very small poultry business (400 Capacity bird shed) with her husband. Within one year she has completed 5 batches



Today within one year Saita has completed 4 batches of rearing and earned ₹ 12007/-. Prior to the expansion she was a BPL (below poverty line) card holder but now their income is enough to take them above the poverty line. The family uses part of the money towards education of the children.

MGNREGA works checks migration

Kudaljodi village of Kudaliodi MWS (Chipakur Panchayat) consisting of 50 households. All the people of the village belong to Kandha tribe. The villagers depend on agriculture and migration labour as their major source of livelihood. Twenty one families of the village used to go for migration every year to Andhra Pradesh and to other states. The village is surrounded with hilly terrain, during the rainy season the water runoff is severe & top soil is eroded with the runoff water.

On 10th January a VDA meeting was organized in the village and the cause of soil erosion was discussed widely among the villagers. The SMS of FNGO and OTELP facilitated the discussion. The villagers internalized that if the ridge area is treated properly then soil erosion at the village will be checked.

The mechanical and biological measures of the ridge area was discussed by the OTELP experts. Then the villagers decided unanimously for construction of staggered contour trench in the hilly terrain to check the surface runoff of the water. The staggered trench is a model of in-situ water conservation in which pits are excavated across the slope. During the heavy rain fall the runoff water is allowed for gradual percolation into the soil mass. It is a low-cost method of soil and water conservation in compare to the conventional measures. Staggered trench comprises shorter trenches (9 ft



long) along the contour with 9ft space between them at a suitable intervals to impound the runoff rain water from above.

On 1st May a special Palli sabha was conducted in Kudaljodi village to include the work with funding from MGNREGA. The work staggered contour trench in Bila Dangar, Pakna Kupli (Plot no - 85, 50, 28, 137, 12) was endorsed in the Palli Sabha and sent to DRDA for its technical sanction and financial sanction under MGNREGA. The project was sanctioned by DRDA for execution.

On 20th August a VDA meeting was conducted and the villagers agreed to start the approved work. As per the process muster roll was generated in Block office Boipariguda and the work was commenced from 27th September 2013. As a result 364 pits were dug and 728 man days was generated. The villages by working in the MGNREGA work not only created an asset for their village but also got an amount of ₹ 1,04,104/- as wage payment.

The twenty one wage seeker of the village who used to go for migration every year to outside the state finds work in their village. Migration was checked in the village. Livelihood security the poor & checked the migration from the village. The MGNREGS support not only reduce the soil erosion but also created durable assets, improved moisture reserve and available of higher land area for crop production. If the same thing will be replicated in the other villages then migration can be checked. MGNREGA proved as rays of hope for the rural poor.

Turmeric cultivation provides alternative livelihood

Introduction:

Sri Adia Majhi aged 51 years is a Scheduled tribe marginal farmer possesses 2.5 acres of land in his native village Jodiguda (Sundarjodi MWS) under Chipakur Gram panchayat of Boipariguda Block. The main source of his livelihood is from agriculture & wage. He grows paddy, ragi, Niger in his fields and the agriculture production is not adequate to meet his family needs. He has no alternative except loaning during lean season.

Background of intervention:

The farmers have no knowledge on cultivation of turmeric either in Jodiguda village same case in other villages under Chipakur Gram Panchayat. FNGO Chetna Organic Farmers Association Boipariguda associated in OTELP studied the soil type, climatic condition and came into a conclusion that the villages of Chipakur G.P. are suitable for turmeric cultivation. Chetna proposed turmeric cultivation in Kharif plan to OTELP under RKVY. OTELP Koraput supplied improved Lacadong variety turmeric planting



materials to 150 farmers for 7.5 acres as demonstration under RKVY. Sri Adia Majhi was supported with 35 kgs of turmeric planting materials and agro input like Trichoderma, Azosprilium, PSB, KMM & De-oil Neem cake for cultivation in 05 decimal of land.

CB Support:

Sri Adia Majhi is a industrious farmer who cultivated turmeric in 05 decimal land showing keen interest. He followed proper crop management practices. He was trained on organic and improved cropping practices of Turmeric by SMSs of Chetna and OTELP.

Result:

At the end of crop season, Sri Majhi got 380 kilograms Turmeric from his demonstration plot of 0.5 decimal without using any chemical fertilizer and pesticide.

Cost Benefit Analysis:

Labour cost for ploughing/weeding/mulching/harvesting=	₹ 200/-
Cost of organic fertizer/pesticide=	₹ 200/-
Total Expenditure=	₹ 400/-

Reaping Success

Income from dry turmeric @ ₹ 50/- x 68 Kilograms = ₹ 3400/-

Net Profit= (Income - Expenditure) = (₹ 3400.00 - ₹ 400.00) = ₹ 3000.00

He has returned 35 kgs turmeric planting materials for up scaling of the turmeric by the farmers of his village & Kept 100 kg planting materials for his own cultivation this year.

Impact of turmeric cultivation:

Undoubtedly, Sri Adia Majhi is one of the best examples in the area for turmeric cultivation who has got the highest production through organic and improved cropping practices. The success of Sri Majhi in turmeric cultivation is a eye opener for other farmers. Many farmers of the village came forward for turmeric cultivation during this year. Best on success of turmeric cultivation in Boipariguda FNGO/ OTELP plan for up scaling strategy.



Conclusion:

According to Sri Adia Majhi's, "Mu gute gorib Chasi ari Chetna sanstha, OTELP lagi mui 380 kg paili auri 3000 Tanka labha paili. Mui auru 100 kg Haldi bihana rakhiichi e baras lagaibi. (I am a marginal farmer. After getting support from Chetna and OTELP, I have cultivated turmeric and harvested 380 kg, got a profit of ₹ 3000/-. I have kept 100 kg Turmeric to sow this year.)

Market linkage of Mango Planted under WADI programme in Dasmantpur Block

During first year of intervention of OTELP by FNGO CYSD in Dasamantapur Block it was decided to promote WADI model of mango orchard which was successful model in Moharastra. The programme was implemented during 2009 with the involvement of 39 Tribal house hold of Dasamantapur block in an area about 123 ac.



WADI field of Natha Sounta, Khajuriput



Mango in Fruiting

Mr. Natha Sounta, aged about 42 years of village Khajuriput GP-Gadiaguda of Dasamantapur block have taken up WADI model of fruit crop plantation in his 3.5 acre of land. During his journey of 5 years he has created water source by digging a farm pond in his WADI field. The water is used for providing irrigation to the mango plantations during the summer season. He also used the water area of the farm pond for pisci culture and duck rearing. His 3.5 WADI plantations developed in to a model unit of integrated farming unit with the technical support of FNGO & OTELP. He has add a poultry and mushroom unit to the WADI orchard. The return he got from the WADI units as indicated.

Sl no	Item/return from	Year	Amount
1	Pisciculture Programme	2011, 2012, 2013, 2014	46,500
2	Papaya,Banana etc	2010 to 2014	36,800
3	Vegetable cultivation two crops	2010 to 2014	2,45,000
4	Mixed cropping/Inter cropping	2009-2012	12,000
5	Duck units	2013-14	10,500
6	Banaraja birds	2010 to 2015	9,600
7	Mushroom cultivation	2014	1,200
TOTAL			₹ 3,61,600

He got this income before the mango comes to fruiting after 4th years of planting.

Reaping Success



WADI mango in field before harvest



Ambrapali variety



Baiganapalie Variety



Harvesting by owner themselves



Aggregation of Mango

After 4th year of planting he got about 1980 kg of mango of Malika, Ambra Palli, Baiganapalaie, Dasari and Himasagar from his orchard. He invited local traders of Koraput town & market the mangoes as per following rates.

Sl.no.	Mango variety	Rate per Kg	Total produce in Kg	Total Amount in ₹
1	Malika	9	580	5220
2	Ambra Palli	12	510	6120
3	Baiganapalaie	12	430	5160
4	Dasari	12	340	4080
5	Himasagar	12	120	1440
Total			1980	22020

He also kept about 250 kg mangoes for his own and relatives consumption. It was the first harvest of mango from his orchard he got the cash immediately before Raja paraba. His family buys some house assets as well as ornaments for their children.

Next year his harvest from his WADI orchard will be double in comparison to this year. He expect his mango orchard will give return of at least ₹50,000/-. Hope for a better tomorrow.



Dream Came True



Mahangu Gouda aged about 20 an unemployed youth of village Borigaon of Medana G.P., Dabugaon block, Nabarangpur is one of the successful example, who has been undertaken driving training & engaged as a driver near by his locality. He has one brother & two sisters who have got married except his elder brother and himself. Their livelihoods depends from agriculture & daily wages. In fact, the income from agriculture & daily wages was not sufficient for their family. In fact, Mahangu interested in driving and trying in different vehicles in initial phase. But, nobody recognized him without driving skill & license.

When OTELP started its intervention through capacity building, it prepared data base of unemployed youth where the name of Mahangu came in front. Regular meeting & awareness of ITDA & FNGO- IRDMS Consortium staffs built trust within Mahangu. He came forward to participate in counseling meeting for vocational training during November-2013. His aim was to be a driver and make it livelihood on regular basis. Like other youth, he proposed his name to take training on driving. He arranged all supporting documents with the facilitation FNGO staffs and joined in 2 months driving training at Mausumi Charitable Trust, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar. He completed successfully and came back with complete skill of driving & license.

He got employment at Dabugaon, Nabarangpur as a driver for a four wheeler (Bolero) under private Vehicle owner during February-2014. He regularly transported passengers on commercial basis and got income of ₹ 4500/- to 5400/- per month.

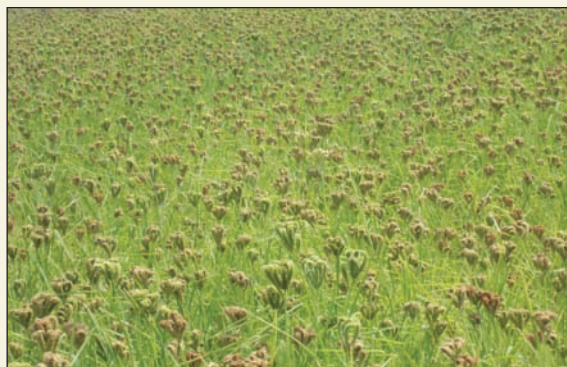
He has paid ₹ 6500/- to his father during last April-2014. He has to do more for his elder brother & old parents. His dream for driving did not go in smoke. His participation in skill building training on Driving of OTELP made his dream true. He has further aim to learn driving of heavy vehicle for better income. He has faith on himself to make his dream true again.

Informal Seed Production



Arjun Bhatra aged about 41, a marginal farmer of Sonu Majhi VDC, village Jabaguda of Patri G.P., Papadahandi block, Nabarangpur is one of the successful example of internal seed production of ragi. When OTELP started its intervention, he was cultivating maize and some little bit vegetable in his 2 AC land. Regular interaction with Experts from FNGO-IRDMS and SMSs from ITDA motivated him for new intervention in agriculture. He started vegetable cultivation through drip irrigation and got profit. He thought for new variety of nutrition creal cultivation and to up scale it in his village. In fact, the OTELP supported him a new variety of ragi BHAIRABI for informal seed production and up-scaling in coming days. He accepted the programme and cultivated 25 cents of land organically. He has sown 1.2 kg Bhairabi foundations Ragi seed and regularly followed improved crop management practices as per the advice of the Agriculture Officer.

Finally, he harvested 1.5 quintal BHAIRABI ragi and preserved it for seed purposes. Other villagers purchased this BHAIRABI variety of ragi seeds from him. The SHG members also collected it from him for up scaling of this new variety of ragi. He also sold 40 kg of ragi seeds@ ₹ 25/- per kg besides Mr. Bhatra has also planned to utilize this variety in more areas.



Pisciculture brings smile in the face of tribal poor



Few years back, Maa Kalyani SHG was formed consisting of 10 women at Chandanpalla of Papadahandi block. The SHG during the initial stage started internal lending practices through RFS support of OTELP. Further the SHG has taken the initiative of pisciculture activities in panchayat pond during March-2013. During May-13, staffs from FNGO, DHAN & OTELP sensitized them and organized an exposure visit programme to Bhairipalli, Kalahandi on fish farming.

During the exposure visit the SHG members purchased three species of fingerlings from Bhairipalli, Kalahandi in 22 packets. The OTELP provided technical support in shape of training and feeding materials to SHG. The SHG members contributed labour for watch & ward with renovation of farm bond.

The SHG harvested 214 kg fishes in two phases and sold 180 kg fishes and earned ₹ 21600/- @ ₹120/- per kg. The profit thus generated was shared among all the members equally. Further the SHG is now planning to continue fish farming in the same pond with their own contribution.



Back yard poultry a rich source of livelihood option for Tribal

Situation: The integrated farming system with animal husbandry with backyard poultry is being practice in the district. The back yard poultry is giving lucrative income and self employment to the people of the rural areas. The egg and meat from backyard poultry is much more demanded. For poverty reduction and better income generation the backyard poultry is act as engine. In the contrary in the rural and tribal area by adopting backyard poultry it will supplement the nutritious food. The back yard poultry is became



very much popular because of the male counterpart is remained outside and the female counter part is being totally taking the responsibility of poultry rearing. Day by day the land position and holding position is reduced due to land distribution and due to lack of adequate rain fall the rural and tribal farmers could not be able to get the income throughout the year. In the traditional poultry rearing the farmer could able to earn only 40 to 60 eggs on account of that there is prevailing meager profit. Now days the farmers can rear the Banaraja, Kuroiler varieties of chicks will attract more profit as well as in a year the egg laying capacity is 175 -180 numbers and such type of rearing will be more beneficial. The Mother chick unit for backyard poultry has been implemented in the OTELP area. The noble mission and purpose is to provide more return, sustainable livelihood promotion, reduction of food problems etc. The mother hick unit for backyard poultry will ensure the nutritional security in the household level.

Response: In a scientific way the mother chick unit for backyard poultry scheme under SCA-TSP has been implemented in Gajapati district for 10 nos. In R. Udayagiri Block and Mohana Block for pilot basis. 10 Women Self Help Groups have been selected and required fund has been released by OTELP. The WSHGs could be able to run on an average of two to three cycles and accrued a profit for ₹ 10000/-12000/- per cycle. By demonstration effect the near by other WSHGs were also demanded the same in non OTELP areas, say for example a women SHG member Smt. Mamata Behera Dalai, village- M sailinga, Block R. Udayagiri. She is being exposed to the nearest established MCUs and much more impressed. During last Panchayat election she was elected as sarpanch of Chellagada panchayat also. By request ITDA allowed for establishment



Reaping Success

of a MCU in the same village under SCA-TSP grant as the village is totally belongs to tribal's. Similarly the Sebika WSHG of Bariabandha village of Mohana block also demanded the same in OTELP area and timely allotted the fund to the concerned SHG and successfully implemented the Mother Chick unit for backyard poultry scheme by the women SHG members with much enthusiasm.

Result: The Mother Chick unit for back yard poultry scheme was successfully implemented in Bariabandha village. The WSHG could be able to get ₹ 14360/- as profit in two cycles of day old chick rearing. 34 nos of night shelters established for poorest of the poor and vulnerable beneficiaries. On account of this intervention not only the WSHG benefited but also the night shelter beneficiaries could also be benefitted and simultaneously the WSHG could be able to deliver the chickens to the SSD Schools of Mohana Block with genuine price. The backyard poultry intervention of OTELP is really praise worthy because of it could be augmented the life and living status and supported for sustainable livelihoods of the Tribals.



Evidence: The result of the intervention was really recognized by the WSHG members as well as the villager's. The good indicator that local zilla parishad members demanded the work in other places as the scheme act as catalyst role for better livelihood option. It is a matter of achievement that the last joint Review Mission 2012 team leader and the team appreciated with much delight.

Lines are Beautiful

Sebeni Raito, a women farmer in Sindiba village of Gumma block of Gajapati District, has achieved almost 9.4 qt of paddy harvest from her half acre paddy field by adopting Line showing rice cultivation methods. This was demonstrated by OTELP, ITDA, Gajapati, This is almost a 45% increase over the average rice yields in this area.



Sebeni, mother of one boy and two girl children (5, 8 and 4 years, respectively), used to cultivate her half acre field every season. It fulfilled the rice requirements of her family for most of the year.

“But gradually it became a problem. Increasing crop diseases and pest attacks required more and more chemical fertilizers, pesticides and weedicides. But the prices of these inputs have increased rapidly. Recently the weather patterns started to change also. Last year we had dry span in the area. With the changes in the climate, most farmers here are facing water shortages too. We had no other option than giving up our paddy field.”



Reaping Success

But the new system gives her a new hope, “For line showing method, I don’t need any chemical fertilizers or pesticides. So that saves me a lot of money. Line showing system requires less water, so I can cultivate with the water shortages too.

“Under this system, the paddy plants are growing stronger, and they are resistance for pest attacks and diseases, I can see that in my field. So I don’t need to put much of external inputs, other than some organic fertilizers. With the gradual increase of soil fertility, I will be able to reduce them too. This system also required a lesser amount of seed paddy, which also saved me money.

“Now I’m getting an increased harvest, my children will eat poison free rice, and they will be healthier. I can use the increased income for the betterment of my children.” Now the whole villagers are taking SRI with line showing cultivation.

Nutrition for All

Situation: Social mobilization is an approach and tool that enables people to organize collective action, by pooling resources and building integrity required to resolve common problems and work towards community development. Savings generated by individual members are the assets of the SHG or community and act as the first step toward their self reliance. Accumulated savings can be used for internal credit with interest, to enable individual members to engage in different remunerative or income generating



activities in the other hand at the same time accumulating the organizations or SHGs capital base. They can also be utilized for micro enterprises development at the community level. Savings can serve as the basis for access to external linkages such as Bank, Government body. The SHG members can maximize their potential not only by organizing themselves but also their existing skills by way of capacity building inputs. Socio economic development initiative are a great incentive for SHG members to organize themselves. It is important therefore that an initiative that includes social mobilization provides support in the form of matching grant or access credit, marketing and other forward and backward linkages that will lead to tangible improvements in socio economic conditions of the SHG members. Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) have introduced the establishment of business processing unit through tribal women SHGs.

Response: Under the Business processing unit firstly a Business Development plan was prepared in consultation with WSHG and FNGO. A proposal for establishing Nutritional food processing unit (CHHATUA) by Sewajanani SHG, Bapujinagar and Preeti SHG Dengli as per the requirement of the ICDS department. The SHGs visited the nearest unit established at Rayagada Block for exposure. The proposal was approved at the higher quarter and the Tribal Development Co-Operative Corporation (TDCC) has sanctioned for ₹ 5,70,000/- as fixed capital and working



capital grant loan to the concerned SHG and ₹21,000/- will be providing by the SHG from their own contribution. It was decided that the unit will be running at the Jihobajiri VDC godown of Dengli village, accordingly all preliminary works like procurement of machineries, electric supply and MoU signed with CDPO, ICDS, Mohana then raw materials like wheat, groundnut, chick peas, sugar etc procured and started its first production on 26.02.13 at Dengli village. In spite of several hurdles the venture could be made

Reaping Success

successful by both the WSHGs with a view to get some income by supplying the nutritional to the Angan wadi centers as nutritious food supplement to their child as well as their lactation mothers of their Guluba Panchayat. The leader of the SHG with proudly speaking that the WSHG will supply their products to other GPs also in a short period. They have had a vision for more production and more distribution.

Result: In the first production the WSHGs could be able to start 500 kg and supplied to the Angan wadi centers with proper and genuine raw materials and weighing with the digital weighing scale as well as ensured for standard quality packing materials for maintaining the consistent quality parameters. Not only the little intervention of OTELP and TDCC, Bhubaneswar is really impacted well to the society but also brought the sustainable livelihood opportunities to the down trodden and tribal women Self Help Group members in a large-scale.



Evidence: The result of the intervention is certainly will attract more profit to the WSHGs with minimum working conditions and they will be free from all types of drudgery of life by collecting fire woods and fruits for their livelihoods. This will lead to earn more return in the shape of honorarium to manage their small families for meeting the bread butter, simultaneously will help the mal nutritional babies and Mothers no doubt.

Collective marketing

Situation: The rural community normally depends upon four things for their better livelihood. That is Agriculture, Livestock, Non timber forest produce and nonfarm activities. Agriculture and collection of NTFP is the primary source of income generation activities for the tribal. Basically the agriculture produces are paddy, niger, mustard, cow pea, til, maize, vegetable, castor and the NTFP like Sialileaf, mahua flower, Sal seed, mahua seed, tamarind are the principal sources of income. People sell surplus of their Agriculture and NTFP produces to the local village traders. It is a fact that there is a direct relationship between rural traders and the urban traders. The small traders play a vital role in the collections of Agriculture & NTFP produces for marketing. The village traders and the urban traders are complement to each other with a motif of getting high profit. Due to lack of updated market information at community level, the large trader's have link with the village traders and exploit them. The maximum profits of the produce remain with these middle mans. In order to eliminate the middle man from the chain and maximize the profit, OTELP motivated SHGs for collective marketing. Through collective marketing the SHG collects the different products from the locality and sold to the large traders of Berhampur, Bhubaneswar and Andhra Pradesh. The profit margin is shared among the members.



Response: In Tumana village of Tumana micro watershed area of Nuagada Block of Gajapati district, OTELP with the help of FNGO motivated Women SHGs Sitadevi, Tapaswini, Janaki, Jubasakti and Bhampi User Group for collective marketing. A training programme on collective marketing and value addition on agriculture & NTFP produces was also organized. They were sensitized on consumer preference, month wise market demands, market price collection procedures and value addition of the produces that are available in their locality. The groups decided for collective marketing of maize, vegetables and turmeric available in their village/ Panchayat and fetching proper price. By collective marketing these groups could be able to aggregate 133 MT of maize and sold to the tune of ₹ 16 Lakhs. They developed their business plan of collective marketing of agriculture & NTFP produces including vegetables. They, not only experienced financial gain out of the initiative but also generated employment opportunity for their members. The farmers got fair price for their produce and the middle man is now out of chain.

Result: Out of that venture all the villagers could be able to participate in the collective marketing process. At present without facing any problem they can sell to the large traders at a fair price and with good margin. Earlier such type of intervention was not there.



Evidence: The result of the intervention of collective marketing approach is self explanatory and it was highly appreciated by District administration, AGM NABARD, Lead Bank Manager. Market linkage on Maize & NTFP have been established with TDCCOL, Bhubaneswar.

Seed Bank at the door steps of Tribal

Situation: The slogans like ‘food for all’, sustainability in agriculture etc., can be turned into reality only when effective steps are taken to ensure adequate agro extension services and timely availability of quality inputs like seeds, fertilizer, irrigation, credit to the needy small and marginal tribal farmers. The need of the hour is to enhance productivity and to ensure livelihood security in both irrigated and rain fed areas. The role of quality inputs in the development of Indian agriculture in the coming days cannot be over emphasised. Use of quality seeds is the basic input of agriculture which



accounts for 10 to 15% of increment in the crop yield. In India, 80% of the farmers depend on farm saved seed. The low seed replacement rate results in low productivity. The public sector continues to play a dominant role in production and distribution of low value high volume seeds like cereals, pulses and oilseeds whereas high value low volume seeds like vegetable and horticulture crops have witnessed private sector intervention especially in India. The national seed policy of the Government of India calls for a convergence between private and public sector. The time entails an enabling environment not only promoting quality seed production but also to promote the informal seed production at village level ensuring better livelihoods of the tribal through operationalisation of village level seed bank.

Response: Rice is not only the prime staple cereal crop but also a major export commodity of the country since last few years. The national seed policy provides a framework for ensuring the growth of the seed sectors. OTELP has introduced the informal seed production system in the most remote and tribal pockets of Gajapati district. Procurement of seed from distance place to a tribal village is a tedious work. If available from any source by the farmer may not be timely also. In view of several hindrances the Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) has initiated seed bank solution at the door step of the tribal's to mitigate these issues, during December 2011, ITDA, Parlakhemundi has started this venture and relevant capacity building input given from grass root level to district level. As a pilot basis 2 SHGs have been selected that is Jyoti SHG,



Patusahi and Bankeswari SHG of Betarsingi of R. Udayagiri block. OTELP provided financial support to a tune of ₹ 30000/- each as revolving loan fund under Rural Financial Services (RFS) component and technical support for effective preservation in HDPE bags, sealing/

stitching machines etc to the SHGs. Right now the SHG members collected informal seed of three varieties of paddy locally to tune of 3740 kgs with a hope to get some profit as well as to provide quality seeds at a genuine price to the villagers. The SHG further decided that the farmers could repay the seed cost either in terms of cash or after harvesting as seed material with a nominal rate of interest.

Result: It seems that in a little intervention the significant repercussion over the tribal's is felt in the shape of a high benefits such as it reduced transaction cost, timely procurement of seeds at the door step, Informal seed replacement, seed exchanges at genuine prices & cheaper rate. Now the president of the SHG Smt Rukuna Naika says that “She will not go to Block for seed rather she will collect it from her own SHG”

Evidence: The villagers of nearby area are now demanded for Lalata and Nabina variety of seed because these two varieties are not available in the Block office. Thus it is concluded that seed Bank initiative will play a major role in up scaling strategy for the tribal pockets for their better livelihood.

Changing lives through Community Empowerment

Situation: The district of Gajapati is one of the most backward regions of not only in the state but also in the entire country with more than half of its population belong to the Soura tribal group which is regarded as a primitive tribal group. Similarly a little over 7% of the population belongs to the SC category. Historically these marginalized communities are extremely poor and impoverished. Tribal households in the proposed programme area face the dual problems of a small land base and low agricultural productivity. Besides, ecological imbalance is now seriously undermining the livelihood patterns and increasing vulnerability of the tribal groups. Low



productivity and low incomes has led to rising indebtedness, trapping tribal into a vicious cycle of exploitation. Land alienation has deprived tribal of over half of their land, forest legislation has turned tribal into encroachers, development and irrigation projects, etc. has disproportionately affected the tribal population. These problems have led to frequent social discontent and unrest, often leading to violent clashes. Apart from acute poverty there is also a deep sense of distrust among the people, especially towards the people from the coastal regions of the state who are accused of taking away many jobs from the local population. Besides,

due to acute poverty there is rampant migration among the poor people who travel to far off places to work in brick kilns with their entire families. People go away after the monsoon and return only just before the onset of monsoon. Needless to say that these poor people, especially the women are exploited by their employers. As there is no alternative avenue to enhance their livelihood options, the people are forced to venture out of their homes to find a livelihood for themselves. So there is a need for these people to look for alternative livelihood options. And for better livelihood options they need to be trained and utilize the enhanced skill level to earn more. The Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) is working in the district since 2004 in a mission mode.



Response: The broad objectives of the programme is to ensure the livelihoods and food security of the poor tribal, to build up capacity of marginal groups and grass root institutions, to enhance the access of poor tribal people to land water & forest and thereby increase the productivity using these resources, to encourage and facilitate off farm / non farm enterprise development, to form and strengthen SHGs for the promotion of better livelihoods. Thus OTELPs main thrust is on Empowerment and Sustainable livelihoods. For the first time GO-

NGO partnership would help enhance core competence of the community based organizations. The programme is being implemented through Village development committees in co-ordination and active involvement of Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) Facilitating NGO, SHGs, UGs, and CIGs. The programme comprising of different important components i.e. Capacity Building for Empowerment & Skill Development, Land and Water Managements, Agriculture and Horticulture Development, Livestock Aquaculture, Rural Financial Services (RFS), Participatory Forest Management, Community Infrastructure Fund, Development Initiative Fund, apart from that other special interventions i.e. land right to landless households.

Result: In a nutshell the achievement like construction of farm pond, check dam, gravity low, staggered trench, gully control, stone bonding, 30 x 40 models, retaining wall, masonry gully control, plantation under L&W management component and similarly under CB component all sort of inputs such as training, exposure, cross learning's, community meet, street play, wall writing and developed different IEC materials and cultural programmes. Under agriculture component the achievements such as crop diversification, inter cropping, Sequential cropping, seed production, promotion of micro irrigation and drip irrigation, convergence with RKVY, NHM, NFSM, ICRISAT, CTCRI. Under livestock sector, supply of upgraded breeds, conducting health camps, back yard poultry, goatery, pisciculture. Under RFS different remunerative activities and micro enterprise development initiatives taken. Apart from the above, under SCA-TSP Mother Chick Units for back yard poultry and collective marketing taken up. Under PFM social fencing, raising of nursery, formation of CR and VSS. Community halls household latrines under CIF, smokeless chullha, silo bins, latrines and drying yards under DIF component carried out in the OTELP service areas.

Evidence: The results could be believed only by seeing a lot of tangible assets have been created and the tribal villagers and women SHG member independently dealing all the work. The tribal could be understand and aware of their legal rights and entitlements and responsibilities and nothing but empowered. The household incomes increased, increased the mobility and the villagers got the financial security and holistic development of tribal could be possible by this esteemed programme. It has been highly appreciated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha.



Livelihoods for vulnerable

SSituation: India completes sixty years of independence. Indian has shown tremendous progress in different sectors capita income, life expectancy, educational attainments, food security, technological development. Now the nation could be proved from have not to surplus nation. There are several programmes have been implemented. The success of any development programme is judged by the human development index. Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) one of the best programmes launched in seven districts of Odisha



aims to ensure the livelihoods and food security of poor tribal households in a sustainable manner by promoting a more efficient equitable and self managed utilization of the natural resources



through off farm and non farm enterprise development. International fund or Agriculture Development (IFAD), World Food Programme (WFP), Govt. of India, Govt. of Odisha provide financial support for implementation of the programme. There are several important components involved in the programme like capacity building for empowerment, livelihood enhancement through land and water management, participatory forest management, agriculture and horticulture development, live stock and aqua culture development, rural financial services, community infrastructure fund, development initiative fund, support for policy initiative, food handling, and programme management. All the components are being implemented for the upliftment of the tribals. In Gajapati district the OTELP is running smoothly. There are many more intervention have been carried out in the areas as a livelihood initiative for Women Self Help Groups and vulnerable groups of the tribal society in a better and systematic manner for eradication of poverty and to ensure sustainable livelihood opportunities.



Response: In the OTELP area, in the first phase three blocks that is Rayagada, Nuagada and Gumma taken in to the fold where 106 nos of villages have been covered by establishing

40 nos of micro watersheds and Village Development Committees have been formed during the year 2004 and simultaneously after successful intervention Further during the year 2008 again 57 villages involved from R. Udayagiri and Mohana Blocks followed by 20 MWSs. For the betterment of tribal a self driven and governed tool applied where all the villagers participated in the process in empowering the tribal and enabling them to enhance their food security, to increase their income and improve overall quality of their livelihood. With the help of facilitating NGO, ITDA and Programme support unit a basket of livelihood initiatives have been taken for their existence. In a nutshell we can elaborate a few interventions which have been replicated as a better livelihood initiative for SHGs and vulnerable groups of the tribal society. Several check dams constructed for better irrigation, other soil conservation measures have also been taken, Agriculture and aquaculture development, roofing materials for poorest of the poor and vulnerable groups, micro enterprises development & collective marketing under Rural Financial Services. Promotion of seed Bank, Assembling of solar lanterns & LED torches, establishing of different business processing units, vocational trainings, horticulture development under WADI programme, poly house, mother chick units, etc.



Result: By the successful intervention of different livelihood initiatives the following results have been noticed.

- Income: 21 of the House hold indicating significant increase in household income and coming out of poverty and vicious cycle.
- In respect of food security 52% of household reporting that enough food throughout the year even in the lean periods also.
- The migration rates have been reduced to 4.3% during 2010.
- Regarding quality of life more than 80% people access safe drinking water, tangible assets created, increased productivity.

Evidence: It is self explanatory that the Programme is running in an effective manner for the upliftment of the tribal; it can be only possible by ‘seeing is believing” the interventions of OTELP in respect of steps taken as livelihood initiatives proved as best practices.

Land to landless - A better initiative

Situation: Basically three important things are required by every human being for their sustenance and existence in the society that is food, shelter and clothing. By way of agricultural development food can be collected. Similarly the clothing is bare necessary that can also be collected with the help of capital resources utilization but the shelter cannot be collected it is to be established by nature as a land resources. In India about 100 million people are dependent on forests for fuel wood, fodder and non timber forest produce, of which 54 million are tribals that is, down trodden and neglected people. The livelihood of these people is linked to development of forest and their proper upkeep. The schedule tribes & other traditional Forest



Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 was passed and implemented. In some cases the tribal could not be availed their legitimate land pattas in time so that they are facing a lot of problem in every sphere of life. However recently the government aforesaid rule have been amended on 2012. To do away with the irregularities Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods programme (OTELP) has launched a programme for land to land less and homestead less people in collaboration with Rural

development Institute (RDI) and implemented effectively in Gajapati District of Odisha in a better and successful manner in five Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) blocks.

Response: In the first phase under three blocks i.e. Gumma, Rayagada, Nuagada land to land less and homestead less people the programme was implemented. These three blocks comprising of 40 Micro watersheds consisting of 106 nos of villages in OTEL P service area, for smooth implementation work 10 Community Resource Persons have been appointed and in the first instance the CRPs had undergone capacity building training by RDI and Revenue Department regarding Odisha Government Land settlement Act, Government land encroachment act and how best the illiterate tribals can be get the entitlement deed and patta from the Tahasildar etc imparted the CRPs in a systematic manner so that the concerned para extension worker independently can tackle the case and simultaneously can bring the notice of revenue inspector, that was the main aim of the programme. It is matter of consideration that the tribals before the intervention even they did not know about their entitlements and rights but after the intervention of the scheme the villagers apparently helped the para extension

workers and government officials and RDI personnel's with equal coordination in every step the work could be fruitful. Similarly in the second phase another 57 villages have been included of Mohana and R. Udayagiri block. Several steps such as beneficiary selection, triangulation and record verification, conducting camp court, patta preparation and patta distribution could be successfully implemented by the Para workers so that 163 nos of villages have been covered 668 nos of the poor and vulnerable tribals got their pattas. The all things could be possible with the Para workers utmost sprit, interest and hard work.



Result: By the interventions of the programme on land to landless and homestead less successfully implemented in Gajapati district and as of now 668 no of beneficiaries have got their respective pattas. Now the same beneficiaries recognized that the dream could be successful with the help of OTELP and RDI by getting their entitlements in a legal manner without any hurdles. It is matter of consideration that the all credits will go to the par extension workers whose service is really appreciable for the facilitation and implementation process for land to landless and homestead less.



Evidence: The concerned beneficiaries have got the pattas from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha, MP, MLA, Development commissioner, Programme Director (OTELP). Matter of astonishment that the present Collector & District Magistrate Sri. Basudev Bahinipati with much delight declared that the Scheme will implement in rest of the places where the OTELP did not intervened.

Light for poor

Situation: Electricity has become one of the basic human needs. Rural electrification is a vital programme for socio economic development of rural areas. The ministry of power, Government of India has introduced the scheme Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyut yojana (RGGVY) in March 2005. which aims at providing electricity in all villages in five year and access to electricity to all rural households. The goal of the programme is to provide electricity to over one Lakh un electrified villages. But there are several villages till now



there is no electrification because of most remotest and tribal pockets of Gajapati District of Odisha. Odisha Tribal empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP) has initiated a programme that is solar light and solar lantern by the women Self Help groups of the concerned area. On pilot basis the OTELP has launched the programme in seven Districts of Odisha and was successful the programme in a micro enterprise initiative. It was matter of astonishment that how the illiterate tribal can be able to did the venture in courage manner and was succeeded.

Response: Balisahi is a remotest tribal village under Ratnagirinala MWS of OTELP Paralakhemundi. It is 92 KM far away from District head quarter. The total House hold of the village is 21. There are two SHGs formed that is Shanti SHG and Shakti SHG. Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods programme arranged training work shop at Bhubaneswar in collaboration with Desi Technology solution. The FNGO selected Shanti SHG for imparting training at their door step. The SHG members were also very much excited to know what is solar light, what is LED torch, how it is to be assembled, how it is to be used these all things thought by the SHG. On 27, NOV 2011 a training programme was conducted at Balisahi village for Shanti SHG by Desi Technology Solution arranged by programme support unit, 3 days hand holding and practical training was organized all members of the SHG could be able to know the tit and bit parts of the Solar lantern and LED torches although the SHG were illiterate and so to say they were never seen such type of appliances but it is matter of bewilderment that all SHG members could be able understood in a comprehensive manner and got much courage to assemble more and more to get some benefit out of that venture. Fortunately the programme had provided 20 nos of solar lanterns and 50 nos of LED torches with all accessories for future assembling work. After 10days the SHG is able to sold all products and got ₹ 7000/- as profit. The sale procedure was that instantly the villagers purchased then sold at the local hat and sold the staffs and other VDCs of the R. Udayagiri block. The micro enterprises initiative really change their lives and immediately they ordered for 50 nos of solar lanterns and 50 nos of LED torches to Desi technology solution. The group itself collectively assembled the products and arranged for its marketing, they decided to sale it

to Gaon kalyan Samiti (GKS) and nearby local hat at Chellagada with anticipating some returns out of that small business.

Result: Now the SHG act as lightning candle, it can be believing by seeing only. With much delighted the SHG president Smt. Rupanti Majhi says that “This business is very easy can strengthen the financial condition of my family”. Another member of the SHG for non electrified villages “Sukanti Majhi says that the light will help him a lot like during night it will help him from predators and during study of the children it will help more rather than kerosene lantern”. In other word the WSHG could avail ₹ 250/- lantern and ₹ 10-20/-LED torch.



Evidence: The result of the intervention have effectively impacted over the nearest tribal villagers and some SHGs came forward to do the business as it required low input and yield high output.

Sunflower- a better edible oil

Situation : The geo physical, agro climatic condition of Gajapati is very much suitable for sunflower cultivation. It is a rain fed crop which grows well in sandy loam soil and in fertile, moist well drain soil. The tribal farmers of Gajapati have been persuaded to take up sun flower cultivation along with their traditional crop, i.e. paddy and Niger as a means to additional income. Hence sunflower cultivation has been introduced in some of the OTELP programme villages.

Response : Sun Flower cultivation has taken up in the tribal pockets has really caught up with the aspiration of tribal, who have been delighted with its yielding results. The tribal farmers have become better off than before and this crop has proved to be a profitable cash crop. Efforts have been made by the OTELP official to train the farmers in growing the crop in a proper manner by organising training programmes. The capacity building and hand holding support has been provided by OTELP officials who have taught them about the verity of seeds available, the spacing and fertilizer application. The crop choice has been accepted by tribal farmers for its adoptability to their land type and high yielding potential in short duration time.

Result : The tribal farmers have been specially directed to take it as a double and sequential crop. Hence they mostly take it as rabi crop showing in the first week of December to last week of January. The farmers are mostly encouraged to use organic manure and minimal use of chemical fertilizer. In the beginning the farmer has to clean and plough the land for 2-3 times then seed shown in line. Generally the farmers are used hybrid verity of seed in the district which is supplied by Agriculture office. The farmers spent ₹ 4500 /- per Ac. They yield 4.5 quintal from one ac. and get a profit of about ₹ 12,000 /- to ₹ 13,000/-.

Evidence: This intervention has had a replicable effect in Nuagada block of Gajapati where farmers are taking up this crop on their own way. Apparently it is concluded that more and more tribal farmers would prefer to cultivate this cash crop. It has proved to be a commercial crop for area like Guajarati. This cultivation is appealing to tribal farmers as this is a low risk investment crop.



Subha Mausī - the real path finder

Subha Mausī is busy now not in the field or in the hills. She is neither engaged with the household chores nor in the kitchen. She is sitting with other women of her hamlet not to discuss on the SHG related matters or collect the subscription. She is engaged in acquiring the reading and writing skills. She is having the practice not only in the slate but also in her note book.



Subha- Majhi, aged around 48 years is a resident of Salapkana hamlet of Sapchanchara Village under Trilochanpur Gram Panchayat of Lanjigarh Block. The Village is situated around 14 kms away to the north from Lanjigarh. Surrounded by dense forest & hills, the Villagers use to spend the life full of deprivation and isolation. The area being chronically & historically drought prone and situated in the hilly terrain, the Villagers often face food and human insecurity. The area further being remote and inaccessible, people are compelled to live a life away from the basic amenities.

Livelihoods of the majority of the village population depend on agriculture. But most farmers have very limited and fragmented landholding. These are mostly rain fed mono-cropped areas. There are absolutely no irrigation facilities. Insufficient rain causes major loss in agriculture production and forces these marginal farmers to live in a most vulnerable state. The unskilled workforce is mainly engaged as wage labour in and around their villages during the cropping season.



The village has a high concentration of marginal farmers who practice subsistence farming. The mostly undulating topography causes high velocity runoff of rainwater leading to topsoil erosion. Unviable landholding, poor soil conditions and lack of appropriate know-how prevents the farmers from producing adequate food. Consequently they face chronic food insecurity. Prevalence of communicable diseases signifies lack of awareness about health and hygiene and poor environment sanitation. Anemia

among women and under nourishment among children especially girl children are amongst the areas of great concern.

While literacy level in these villages is considerably low, female literacy is almost at zero level. Low literacy, ignorance and lack of awareness are all interwoven and contribute to

Reaping Success

rights deprivation. Lack of any Educational Institution in the locality and nearby pushes the future of children in to darkness.

LWSIT as the facilitating NGO lays top priority on capacity building of the Individuals for the sustainability of the Program. Illiteracy as a result was considered to be an obstacle to achieve the objective. Hence initiation of Education Program was given with top priority. But it was observed to be quite difficult to organize all for a discussion in Sapchanchara village and Salapkana hamlet since the male members and the entire families in major cases use to leave their houses in early morning to collect their daily livelihood from the forest and hills.

The matter was discussed with the available members in the village. Since the majorities especially the women have never aspired of any change in their present way of living it appeared to be a matter of fantasy. They simply laughed at the proposal to go for reading and writing in the sunset of their life. Subha was the only woman who understood the necessity. She continued as the Secretary of the Maa Dharani SHG of her hamlet. Illiteracy was the greatest offence to her to continue as the Secretary of the SHG. Hence she committed to take the lead role in this regard. She started visiting different families separately in off hours and motivate women members individually.

Her efforts did not go in-vain. Later she requested LWSIT to initiate the Program. Not only the entire 10 women members of the SHG but also other 02 women of the hamlet joined together to acquire the reading and writing skills. LWSIT rendered necessary support to them. Initially they started practicing using slates. Later they continued with Khata, pencil and later pen. It was a matter of great satisfaction and enthusiasm for one and all as all women in the hamlet acquired the skill within a period of just one month.

They are presently able to write not only their names but also their complete addresses. The efforts of Subha Maudi created a new identity for the hamlet as none of the women in the hamlet is illiterate now. However, the efforts have not been ended with this. They continue to learn more with the help of the **Madhu Barnabodh** (an Odia booklet for early odia learner)

This has created a positive impact in the Sapchanchara village, as Education Program has also been initiated for the women in the village. In the meantime the VDC has been formed in the Village and she has been elected unanimously as the President of the Joy Jagannath Village Development Committee. Since there is no school for children in the Village, Subha Maudi has motivated others to take up the issue before the District Collector and other Government Authorities shortly. Subha Maudi has turned to be the Path Finder for the entire hamlet and the village.

A dream comes to true

Safe drinking water and a better shelter with out any hurdles is a sign of maintaining secured life within the purview of the village boundary.

With the highest rainfall of 3000 mm. in Thuamul Rampur, life becomes miserable at house without a safe roofing to be covered. With heavy rainfall and blowing of wind in heavy speed the condition of the thatched house with a cover of hand made tile gets deplorable by succumbing the pressure. For repairing of the roofing and the house the poor tribal gets another engagement of four to five days work in collecting raw materials in restructuring his sweet home. Each year he losses eight to ten maydays in repairing his house.



Looking into this deplorable condition of life without secured shelter, the villagers of Ghutiguda under OTELP Phase-II, Thuamul Rampur block had a thought to re look into the matter for having alternative way of making a concrete shelter for all 27 households of the village. Except one family rest 26 houses had kutchha houses. Being requested by the villagers OTELP added fuel to the feelings of the villagers by providing infrastructural support to all households. As per the discussion it was finalized that 14 nos of asbestos with a size of 8/3ft.@ ₹ 530/- will be provided to each household by OTELP out of Development Initiatives Funds. In return villagers were ready to contribute labour, cement, mason and bricks (wherever required). During three months time all households renovated their dream houses with a total contribution of total ₹ 189000/- in the form of collecting wood logs, bricks, sand, cement, related materials and labour. OTELP contributed ₹ 208820/-.



Similarly getting safe water for drinking and bathing purpose at doorstep was a dream for the forest surrounded village. In order to materialize the things after several rounds of talks with the villagers, it was finalised that all the households will contribute in the form of labour for digging of pipe line, construction of their houses for toilet and bathroom, collection of materials etc. OTELP has supported ₹ 3300/-, Gramvikas support was to BPL family - ₹ 500/-, to APL family- 1700 & DWSSM support to only the BPL family- ₹ 2200/-

to each house holds for construction of toilet bathroom & for water supply. Each houses contributed bricks, sand & labor & the total cost of the Toilet and bathroom is ₹ 15000/- approximate.

Reaping Success

After engaging oneself in the days' hazy, hazardous and less productive work in the forest while returning to the house they get solace and a silent sleep welcomes for the night to be covered with the dawn of a new beginning and happy morning.

Now all households are enjoying a secured life through using safe drinking water and accommodating and sharing their pain and pleasure under one umbrella. Mulamati Nayak a vulnerable widow of the village is saying the dream of water at doorstep & white colored roofing to all houses became possible in Ghutumaska because of OTELP & Gramvikas.





www.otelp.org



Programme Support Unit
Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme
2nd Floor, TDCCOL Building, Bhoi Nagar, Bhubaneswar - 751 022
Ph.: 0674 - 2542709, Fax: 2541772
E-mail : support@otelp.org