

ANNUAL REPORT

2022-23

GA-94, GA Colony, Bharatpur,
Bhubaneswar-751003

ABOUT ADI

Association for Development Initiative (ADI) is a non-profit professional institution strives for appropriate tools and technologies for effective utilization and management of resources for sustainable development. ADI registered under the Societies Registration Act (XXI) of 1860, Regd. No 47075. The Association is managed by an Executive Council (Governing Body) consisting of professionals and specialists from multidisciplinary background.

1. Objectives:

ADI aims to conserve, foster and develop resources for sustainability productivity, equity, empowerment effective utilization and management, capacity building, human capability formation and enrichment of information resource base for enterprise and community development.

- Natural Resource Management through Participatory Approach- Watershed Management, Land & Water Management, Irrigated Agriculture, Livelihood Development and Enterprises for food security, nutrition, Rural Drinking Water and reduction of poverty.
- Addressing climate change in the field of agriculture through promoting organic farming and climate resilient crops.
- To sustain development process with transparency & accountability
- Research, survey, Evaluation, education and training in the areas of resource development and management
- Undertake projects of socio-economic, educational and health, technological and environmental importance

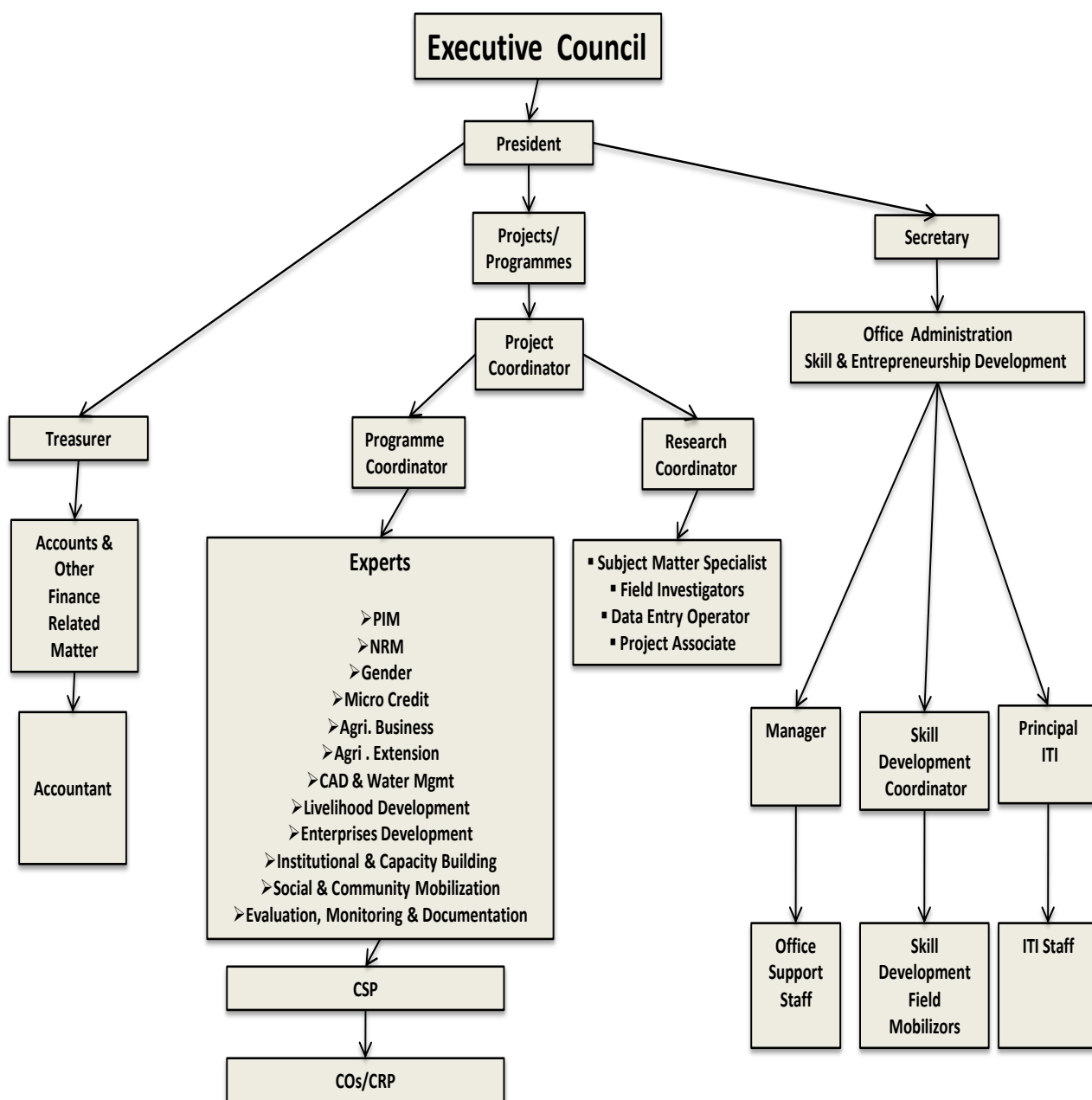
II. Resources:

The Association possesses the requisite human resources base with a multidisciplinary professional and technical expertise to undertake its activities and programmes in the delineated areas. The panel of resources persons belongs to diverse specialized streams from engineering & technology, health & medicine and economics & management. The basic infrastructures include, computers, projectors, VCD, books & journals, meeting rooms & field offices.

<i>Head Office</i>	:	1820/2, 1 st Floor, Gurudwara Road, Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi – 110003
<i>Regional Office</i>	:	Plot No. GA-94, GA Colony, Bharatpur, Bhubaneswar-751003
<i>Branch Office-1</i>	:	At – Neuliposhi (Baitarani ITC Campus), Po Turmunga, Patna Distt. Keonjhar, Odisha, Pin – 758046
<i>Branch Office-2</i>	:	At: Dhobadiha: PO: K-Jashipur, Near Block Chhak, District-Mayurbhanj, Odisha, Pin-757091
<i>Branch Office-3</i>	:	ADI (DAY-NULM Project Office), At- Gabasahi, Po-Bhadrak, District-Bhadrak (Odisha) PIN-756000
<i>Branch Office-4</i>	:	FADP At/Po- Nilgiri Via- Nilgiri, District-Balasore
<i>Branch Office-5</i>	:	OIIPCRA SOPMT Office: At/Po – Ghatagaon, Near Maa Tarini Temple, Harichandanpur Road, Dist – Keonjhar, Pin -758027

III. Executive Council:

S.No.	Name & Address	Gender	Occupation	Position/Designation
1	Mr. Bibhuti Bhusan Tripathy At/Po: Rupakhanda, Via: Avana Dist. Balasore, Odishia	Male	Consultant	President
2	Mr. Harihar Mohanta Shymasundarpur, Chakundapal, Rajnagar Keonjhar Distt., Odisha	Male	Computer Profession	Secretary
3	Mr. Bhagirathi Tarai 79/1, Adhchini, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-17	Male	Social Service	Treasurer
4	Mr. Subhasis Samantray 49, GF, Gourisam Building, Old Thippasanda Marg, 80 ft Road, Indira Nagar Bangaluru – 560008	Male	Service	Executive Member
5	Mr. Rabindra Kumar Jena 286, 1 st Floor Sector – 33A Chandigarh – 160020	Male	Service	Executive Member
6	Prasanti Behera At/Po: Rupakhanda, Via: Avana Dist. Balasore	Female	Social Worker	Executive Member
7	Umesh Kumar Kashyap RZ-2553/27, Tugalkabad Extn. New Delhi-110019	Male	Service	Executive Member



IV. Educational Programme:

Baitarani Industrial Training Centre (BITC), affiliated to NCVT, Govt of India, an educational unit of Association for Development Initiative. BITC was initially set-up in the year of 2006 at Neulipasi, Patna block of Keonjhar district, Odisha. The institute/centre has covered 1.62 acre land including administrative, teaching and workshop blocks and is engaged in imparting training in the scheme of NCVT, GoI and SCVT with a vision to contribute to global well being and missions are:

- To impart quality technical education of international standard and imbibe skill for solving real life problems
- To establish and promote close interaction with industry and other utility sectors and keep abreast with state-of-the-art technology
- To generate of employment in large scale industrial/commercial activities
- To stimulating and strengthening local entrepreneurial base/talent and the rural economy through provide industrial training
- To emphasize on development or backward areas/regions of the state through industrial/mining ventures
- To create leadership qualities with futuristic vision

Trade Information:

Sl. No.	Trade/units for which affiliation sought				Year of their first Affiliation	Intake capacity each year
	Trades	Units		Total Units		
		1 st shift	2 nd shift			
1	Electrician	4	4	8	August 2007	76
2	Fitter	4	4	8	August 2006	76

Infrastructure:

Sl. No.	Purpose		Total covered (in sq.m./acre)
1	Fitter workshop	352 Sq.m.	834 sq.m.
2	Fitter classroom (Nos. 2)	64 Sq.m.	
3	Electrician workshop	194 Sq.m.	

4	Electrician classroom (No. 1)	32 Sq.m.	
5	Office, library, common room, computer room, principal room, & store, etc	190 Sq.m.	
6	Hostel building having 50 students capacity		400 sq.m
7	Total land area available at the institute/centre		1.62 acre

As per guideline circulated by NCVT, GoI, following actions are taken to maintain best environment: Including PLET students our Institute accommodated 320 students in the present academic year.

- Office layout has been arranged to make best use of available space.
- Sitting arrangement for visitors is done.
- Signboards are placed.
- Filing of record is regularly maintained.
- Painting of walls as per requirement is done.
- Cleaning of basement is regularly maintained.
- Parking place has been availed.
- Regular cleaning of overhead tanks and water cooler is maintained.
- Arrangement for solid waste disposal is made.
- Organized awareness seminar on addictive agents and habits for Smoking, tobacco and gutkha, etc.

Other Facilitates:

- A playground adjacent to the Institute
- One water tank for drinking water
- A library having 785 nos. of technical books
- Each year, industrial visit and summer training in big industries
- Special training on entrepreneur and personal skill development
- Financial support/linkage for self employment
- 100% placement assistance

Skill Development:

Under PLET (Placement linked Employment and Training) we have got 104 students for skill development in the trades like plumber, electrician, motor binding, mechanic, Hospitality and Tourism and Retail Banking, etc . also 90% of the students successfully employed.

Placement & Career Counseling:

The organization has career counseling and placement cell in both the campuses well equipped with consultants and established linkage with different placement agencies and industrial houses for hands on training and regular employment. This year the organization has successfully given placement to 15 Fitter and 26 electricians pass out students.

For development of entrepreneurial culture our organization providing counseling service to the desire's students with the association of financial institutions. This year 5 students have been tied up with Bank of India for loan assistance. Apart from that our organization is also providing technical and advisory services to the SHGs for income generation activities.

Professional Coerces Under PPP Mode.

The organisation introduced 4 no's of professional courses during this Academic Session 2022-2023, in PPP Mode (Public Private Partnership) in association with Fakir Mohan Autonomous College, Balasore, District Balasore with due approval from Govt of , Odisha Higher Education Department & affiliated to Fakir Mohan University . The Professional Courses are Msc Computer Science (Msc -cs)-64 seats, Master in Business Administration (MBA)- 96 seats Master in Commerce Finance & Control (Mcom F&C) – 96 seats are the post graduate courses and Bachelor in Science, Information Technology Management (Bsc ITM) is under graduate course- 64 seats. This year department of Business Administration Organized several Extra Moral talks , Seminar & industrial visit for the students . The Department also organized inter college day night cricket match at Balasore.

Evaluation / SIA/Research Study

1. Social Impact Assessment Study for Acquisition of 5.30 Acres of Private Land from 03 villages i.e. Purunadihi, Dubuna and Naibaga villages under Barbil and Jhumpura Tahasil of Keonjhar District for “Widening and strengthening of Dubuna-Kalimati Road from 56/0 Km to 63/160 Km under District Mineral Fund”

A total of 5.30 acres of private land is to be acquired from 3 villages i.e. Purunadihi, Dubuna and Naibaga villages under Barbil and Jhumpura Tahasil of Keonjhar District for widening and strengthening of Dubuna-Kalimati Road from 56/0 Km to 63/160 Km under District Mineral Funds. The number of families that are likely to be affected due to land acquisition as per the land schedules of aforementioned three villages shall be around 111. Among those families, the proportion of loss of land holding will vary such as some families may lose substantially more than others, whatever the case may be for fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition and to find out the likely social impact of such land acquisition in said three villages. The Nabakrushna Chowdhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), the nodal agency for conducting the SIA in the state as engaged by the Government of Odisha assigned the task to ADI. The major objectives of this social impact study were- To assess whether the proposed land acquisition in the affected villages serves public purpose; To estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of loss land assets based on the actual holdings of the families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or occupationally due to acquisition of land ; Extent of lands- public and private, houses settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition; To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for the commissioning of the proposed project; To find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project; To study the social impacts of the project by covering both direct land loser households as well as the indirectly affected households due to loss of common property resources (CPR), socio-economic infrastructure, etc and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project; and To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through designing of social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

2. Evaluation of Maternity Waiting Home (Maa Gruha), Duarsuni, Kalahandi District, Project under NHM Programme being implemented by NGO (BSA), Sponsored by Mission directorate National Health Mission, Odisha, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of Odisha



To assess the effectiveness and impact of services provided by the Maternity Waiting Home (MWH) after being taken over by the NGO- To analyze the baseline and current status in terms of key health indicators/performance; To assess the extent of utilization of MWH service by the people, their perception of service delivery at MWH and their expectations from MWH; To analyze the status of institutional delivery in the tagged

service areas; To do a detailed cost benefit analysis of the project done through PPP mode; To undertake a comparative analysis of institutional delivery in that areas/ block before and after operationalization of Maa-Gruha; To identify and document any innovations/best practices done by the NGO for value addition to the project; and To come out with specific recommendations towards improving the functioning of Maa Gruhas.

The recommendations for the Duarsuni Maa-Gruha project are worked out based on the interactions made with different stakeholders such as district, block & project level health functionaries, frontline health workers, Maa-Gruha staff, chief functionary of the implementing agency, beneficiaries of the Maa-Gruha and community members. In addition to this, the observations of the evaluation team also clutch significant role while making the recommendations

- It is reported that after the delivery, lactating mothers are facing lot of difficulties to return home. So, provision of a vehicle to the Maa-Gruha may be helpful to meet the issues of bringing pregnant women to Maa-Gruha & sending them back to home after the delivery.
- It is reported that no such post natal care is being provided by the Maa-Gruha to the lactating mothers. So, steps may be taken to make the Maa-Gruha staff responsible to meet the issues relating to post natal care of the lactating mothers in the program area.
- It is beyond the doubt that idea of Maa-Gruha serves a noble cause and also its relevance is quite essential in the context of rural Odisha especially in the tribal districts of the state. But, the level of community awareness on maternal health and care in the program areas of the Maa-Gruha is not so impressive. Awareness building among the pregnant women only may not be enough to fulfill the mandates of the Maa-Gruha, rather the entire community needs to be mobilized on this

issue. While mobilizing the community, focus should also be given to include the members like village head, priests, family heads etc. Besides, more reflection is needed on the aspects of program convergence. In addition to the government, focus needs to be extended to the initiatives of other agencies including the civil society and the private sector as well. Towards ensuring transparency in Maa-Gruha program, digital monitoring of activities should be given priority. With the present framework of the program implementation, it may not be very successful to realize all objectives of the Maa-Gruha, rather a change is required in the existing strategy to improve the effectiveness and impact of the program.

- Lastly, we recommend that the existing contract with Duarsuni for implementation of Duarsuni Maa-Gruha project may be further extended as the organization meets most of the commitments and compliances as per the NHM guidelines.

3. External Evaluation of PHC (N), Artal, Kalahandi District, Project NHM Programme being implemented by NGO (CARADA) under PPP Mode, Sponsored by Mission directorate National Health Mission, Odisha, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of Odisha



To assess the effectiveness & impact of the services provided by the PHC (N) after taken over by the NGO- To analyse the baseline and end line status in terms of key health

indicators/performance; To assess the institution and outreach base service provided by the Medical Officer, AYUSH MO, ANM, Lab. Technician in the selected

PHC(N); To assess the extent of utilization of PHC(N) service by the people, their perception of service delivery at PHC(N) and their expectations from PHC(N); To analyse the improvement of key health indicators of RMNCH+A and communicable Diseases in the service area ; To do a detailed cost benefit analysis of the project done through PPP mode; To find out any innovation/ best practices done by the NGO for value addition to the project; and To come out with specific recommendations on improving the functioning of PHCs and effective partnership.

Based on the findings of evaluation it is evident that, there is an effect of PHC (N) among the community people in terms of making this facility accessible

by 24x7. Establishment of PHC (N) has increased the participation of community people in the management of PHC (N) by direct participation in RKS. In many aspects it has helped in service uptake particularly in inaccessible areas inhabited by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). However, there are few vital points, which need attention of NHM to act upon which includes the following: -

1. As per the guideline the mid-term evaluation is to be undertaken after one year of PHC handover. In this case, project has already been completed its three years of implementation and thus conducting mid-term evaluation and using its findings for the mid-course correction to be seen carefully.
2. The residential facility for all staff needs to be created in order to ensure effective 24 x 7 services. Since they are living at the centre by 24x7 thus there is need to make proper arrangement for their stay to ensure the quality delivery of services.
3. Family planning and welfare services especially promotion of contraceptives was found lacking under this project. NGO may take up IUCD insertion. Necessary training in this regard may be given to the existing staff at PHC (N).
4. Baseline/ need assessment was found lacking under this project. Provision should be made to make baseline/ need assessment mandatory before the commencement of the project.
5. There is no provision of AYUSH medicines at the PHC (N) in spite of the demand from the community. On the contrary it was seen that AYUSH medicine is available govt. PHC in the nearby area. NGO may explore the reason and co-ordinate with the district central drug store for making it available at the PHC.
6. Fund provision of betterment of PHC Infrastructure should be increased. Since incidence of referral at the PHC (N) was found high, there is a need to keep a referral transport round the clock. The NGO has the advantage of using the Arogya+ facility round the night for referral. However, a dedicated Ambulance service is necessary as the health facility is located at the extreme end of the state and district border and suffers from bad mobile network coverage.
7. Since there is space available in PHC and AYUSH (Ayurvedic) doctor is available at PHC it may take up herbal garden/medicinal plantation so that it can be useful in long run.
8. The present operational PHC (N) project only providing services under RMNCH+A and selective services under NDCP. However, efforts should be made for providing of comprehensive primary health care services for the community residing in the underserved and remote areas. Hence Sub-centres under the PHC (N) need to be attached to the PHC

4. External Evaluation of Sunabeda PHC (N), in Nuapada District, Project NHM Programme being implemented by NGO (Karuna Trust) under PPP Mode, Sponsored by Mission directorate National Health Mission, Odisha, Department of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of Odisha

To assess the effectiveness & impact of the services provided by the PHC (N) after taken over by the NGO- To analyse the baseline and end line status in terms of key health indicators/performance; To assess the institution and outreach base service provided by the Medical Officer, AYUSH MO, ANM, Lab. Technician in the selected PHC(N); To assess the extent of utilization of PHC(N) service by the people, their perception of service delivery at PHC(N) and their expectations from PHC(N); To analyse the improvement of key health indicators of RMNCH+A and communicable Diseases in the service area ; To do a detailed cost benefit analysis of the project done through PPP mode; To find out any innovation/ best practices done by the NGO for value addition to the project; and To come out with specific recommendations on improving the functioning of PHCs and effective partnership.



Based on the findings of evaluation it is evident that, there is an effect of PHC (N) among the community people in terms of making this facility accessible by 24x7. Establishment of PHC (N) has increased the participation of community people in the management of PHC (N) by direct participation in RKS. In many aspects it has helped in service uptake particularly in inaccessible are inhabited by Particularly Vulnerable tribal Groups (PVTGs). However, there are few vital points, which need attention of NHM to act upon which includes the following: -

- As per the guideline the mid-term evaluation is to be undertaken after one year of PHC handover. In this case, project has already been completed its three years of implementation and thus conducting mid-term evaluation and using its findings for the mid-course correction to be seen carefully.
- The residential facility for all staff needs to be created in order to ensure effective 24 x 7 services. Since they are living at the centre by 24x7 thus there is need to make proper arrangement for their stay to ensure the quality delivery of services.
- Family planning and welfare services especially promotion of contraceptives was found lacking under this project. NGO may take up IUCD insertion. Necessary training in this regard may be given to the existing staff at PHC (N).

- Baseline/ need assessment was found lacking under this project. Provision should be made to make baseline/ need assessment mandatory before the commencement of the project.
 - There is no provision of AYUSH medicines at the PHC (N) in spite of the demand from the community. On the contrary it was seen that AYUSH medicine is available govt. PHC in the nearby area. NGO may explore the reason and co-ordinate with the district central drug store for making it available at the PHC.
 - Fund provision of betterment of PHC Infrastructure should be increased.
 - Since incidence of referral at the PHC (N) was found high, there is a need to keep a referral transport round the clock. The NGO has the advantage of using the Arogya+ facility in the night for referral. However, a dedicated Ambulance service is necessary as the health facility is located at the extreme end of the state and district border and suffers from bad mobile network coverage.
 - Since there is space available in PHC and AYUSH (Ayurvedic) doctor is available at PHC it may take up herbal garden/medicinal plantation so that it can be useful in long run.
 - The present operational PHC (N) project only providing services under RMNCH+A and selective services under NDCP. However, efforts should be made for providing of comprehensive primary health care services for the community residing in the undeserved and remote areas. Hence Sub-centres under the PHC (N) need to be attached to the PHC
5. Social Impact Assessment Study for Acquisition of 17.882 Acres of Private Land from 04 villages i.e. Kuchupar, Bari, Goudaguda Kendra and Matiagumandi under Laxmipur Tahasil of Koraput District for "Construction of Koraput-Singapur Road Doubling Railway Project, (ToR 2- 00004)

A total of 17.882 acres of private land is to be acquired from 04 villages i.e. Kuchupar, Bari, Goudaguda Kendra and Matiagumandi under Laxmipur Tahasil of Koraput District for "Construction of Koraput-Singapur Road Doubling Railway Project. The number of families that are likely to be affected due to land acquisition as per the land schedules of aforementioned three villages shall be around 91. Among those families, the proportion of loss of land holding will vary such as some families may lose substantially more than others, whatever the case may be for fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition and to find out the likely social impact of such land acquisition in said four villages. The Nabakrushna Chowdhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), the nodal agency for conducting the SIA in the state as engaged by the Government of Odisha assigned the task to ADI. The major objectives of this social impact study were- To assess whether the proposed land acquisition in the affected villages serves public purpose; To estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of loss land assets based on the actual holdings of the families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or occupationally due

to acquisition of land ; Extent of lands- public and private, houses settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition; To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for the commissioning of the proposed project; To find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project; To study the social impacts of the project by covering both direct land loser households as well as the indirectly affected households due to loss of common property resources (CPR), socio-economic infrastructure, etc and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project; and To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through designing of social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

6. Social Impact Assessment Study for Acquisition of 6.301 Acres of Private Land from three villages i.e., Antamoda, Regadaguda and Tandipur under Kolnara Tahasil of Rayagada District for “Construction of Koraput-Singapur Road Doubling Railway Project, (ToR 2-00010)”

A total of 6.301 acres of private land is to be acquired from 03 i.e., Antamoda, Regadaguda and Tandipur under Kolnara Tahasil of Rayagada District for “Construction of Koraput-Singapur Road Doubling Railway Project. The number of families that are likely to be affected due to land acquisition as per the land schedules of aforementioned three villages shall be around 39. Among those families, the proportion of loss of land holding will vary such as some families may lose substantially more than others, whatever the case may be for fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition and to find out the likely social impact of such land acquisition in said three villages. The Nabakrushna Chowdhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), the nodal agency for conducting the SIA in the state as engaged by the Government of Odisha assigned the task to ADI. The major objectives of this social impact study were- To assess whether the proposed land acquisition in the affected villages serves public purpose; To estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of loss land assets based on the actual holdings of the families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or occupationally due to acquisition of land ; Extent of lands- public and private, houses settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition; To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for the commissioning of the proposed project; To find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project; To study the social impacts of the project by covering both direct land loser households as well as the indirectly affected households due to loss of common property resources (CPR), socio-economic infrastructure, etc and

the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project; and To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through designing of social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

7. Social Impact Assessment Study for Acquisition of Acquisition of 8.870 Acres of Private Land from Goibhanga Village under Lathikata Tahasil of Sundargarh District for “Construction of ROB in lieu of LC. No.214 (at Km425/01-03) between Panposh (PPO) Kalunga (KLG) Station on TATA-JSG Main Line in Chakradharpur Division (ToR 4-00001)”

A total of 3.870 acres of private land is to be acquired from Goibhanga Village under Lathikata Tahasil of Sundargarh District for “Construction of ROB in lieu of LC. No.214 (at Km425/01-03) between Panposh (PPO) Kalunga (KLG) Station on TATA-JSG Main Line in Chakradharpur Division. The number of families that are likely to be affected due to land acquisition as per the land schedules of aforementioned three villages shall be around 16. Among those families, the proportion of loss of land holding will vary such as some families may lose substantially more than others, whatever the case may be for fair compensation and transparency in land acquisition and to find out the likely social impact of such land acquisition in Goibhanga village. The Nabakrushna Chowdhury Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), the nodal agency for conducting the SIA in the state as engaged by the Government of Odisha assigned the task to ADI. The major objectives of this social impact study were- To assess whether the proposed land acquisition in the affected villages serves public purpose; To estimate the number of affected families, magnitude of loss land assets based on the actual holdings of the families and the number of families among them likely to be displaced physically or occupationally due to acquisition of land ; Extent of lands- public and private, houses settlements and other common properties likely to be affected by the proposed acquisition; To examine whether the extent of land proposed for acquisition is the bare minimum necessity for the commissioning of the proposed project; To find out whether an alternative site has been considered for the purpose where there is least displacement problem, but the site itself is not suitable for the project; To study the social impacts of the project by covering both direct land loser households as well as the indirectly affected households due to loss of common property resources (CPR), socio-economic infrastructure, etc and the impact of these costs on the overall costs of the project vis-à-vis the benefits of the project; and To suggest remedial intervention measures by designing appropriate policies and programmes through designing of social impact management plan or mitigation plan.

Agriculture /Livelihood

1. Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA), sponsored by Department of Water Resources (DoWR), Odisha Community Tank Development & Management Society (OCTDMS), Govt. of Odisha with financial support by the World Bank. The OIIPCRA project is to support: (i) improved crop productivity for food security and income growth; (ii) farmer adoption of resilient agricultural practices and technologies (both adaptation and mitigation); (iii) diversification, especially during the Rabi (winter) season and for some areas under upland rice in Kharif (monsoon), for income growth, improved nutrition and adaptation to climate change; (iv) more efficient water use and, better quality and reliability of irrigation service delivery; (v) a better framework for more efficient and sustainable management of surface - and groundwater resources; and (vi) improved produce marketing in 15 districts in Odisha. The districts are selected mainly because of high poverty levels, vulnerability to droughts and limited access to reliable irrigation services.

The OIIPCRA project aims to increase farmer's yield by diversifying and improving agricultural production, fostering climate-resilient agriculture practices and improving water productivity and access to reliable irrigation. The project would contribute to the GoO master plan to irrigate 35 percent of the cultivable area in 198 deficit blocks through a portfolio of measures available to increase crop water availability by maximizing soil infiltration, minimizing soil evaporation, collecting surface runoff for supplemental irrigation, and improving irrigation systems. The project will be implemented in rural areas where a significant proportion of the poor live, and whose livelihood is largely dependent upon rainfed agriculture. Project activities, while strengthening resilience against adverse climate events, will directly contribute to an increase in the income of smallholder farmers.

The climate-resilient technologies promoted by the project will directly contribute to a more efficient use of scarce water resources (e.g. through scaling up micro irrigation systems, expanding surface water storage, facilitating managed aquifer recharge). Through the dissemination of agronomic practices (e.g. climate-resilient seed varieties, protective cultivation, contour cultivation, bunding and mulching), the project will help achieve improved soil quality, higher and more stable yields, and higher farmland productivity.

The Zone - 7 under OIIPCRA has 68 minor irrigation tanks which will be taken up for intervention, covering a total geographical area of 13,827 ha. spread over 23 blocks of 3 districts namely Keonjhar, Bhadrak and Balasore.

SNo	Deliverable	Sub-Activities	Progress
1	Project concept seedling awareness building	Awareness Meeting with PP Office Bearers, Executive Committee & Chak Committee & First-Rate Farmers & Village Service Providers & PRI Members	It is continuous process, SO staffs conducted meeting with PP members, Progressive farmers, WSHG members, PRI members & Executive committee & Chaka Committee etc. Total 281nos of project concept seedling & awareness meeting conducted in 68 MIPs. Where Total 8477 participants attended these meeting
	Use of ICT or community mobilization	Distribution of Odiya Printed Leaf late	SO staffs collected IEC materials from different line dept- Agriculture, horticulture, Fishery and distributed during PP meeting & farmers training. 8000nos of Odia leaf late on Pani Panchayat have been distributed.
	Baseline survey	Collection & Compilation of Baseline Information	Total 18858 HHs covering 88 PPs in 68 MIPS, Baseline Data have already shared to SPMU for further action.
2	Preparation of Participatory IIAP	Formation of PP Planning Sub-Committee on climate resilient Agriculture	Completed in 88 PPs in 68 MIPs
		Organise Training of PP Planning Sub-Committee on development of Tools for Participatory Method	Completed in 88 PPs in 68 MIPs
		Compilation & Tabulation of Baseline Data	Completed, 18858 HHs covering 88 PPs in 68 MIPS, information has been shared with SPMU
		Assessment of PP Functioning	Completed in 68 MIPs
		Organize Focussed Group Discussions	Regularly FGD has been organized for Rabi and Kharif planning & formation of Sub – committees and preparation of annul action plan in 68 MIPs
		Ensure participation of women in Planning activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total 281 nos of planning meeting conducted in 68 MIPs. Where Total 8477 participants attended these meeting in which 5656 nos of Male & 2821 nos of Female participants covered. Women participation is 33%. 85 nos of WSHG planning meeting conducted involving 305 WSHGs for high value agriculture and horticulture crop commercial farming and where 1739 nos

			of participants were participated
		Carry out PWT	Completed in 68 MIPs
		Developing Technical Planning of IIAP and Sharing the Draft IIAP with Project Director, ATMA and other official staff for suggestion	Completed 88 PPs covering 68 MIPs
		Approval of IIAP in PPGB	Approved 88 PPs covering 68 MIPs
3	Capacity Building - Organizational Development of PPs	Upgrading Member List	Member list upgraded in 205 villages (143 villages in Keonjhar, 47 villages in Bhadrak and 15 villages in Balasore districts) covering 88 PPs in 68 MIPs.
		Conducting PP Election, if necessary	73 PP election completed/valid out of 88 PPs in 68 MIPs in Keonjhar, Bhadrak and Balasore districts. The details as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41 nos. of PP election completed/valid out of 55 PPs in 37 MIPs under MI division - Anandapur 14 nos. of PP election completed/valid out of 14 PPs in 12 MIPs under MI division - Keonjhar 18 nos. of PP election completed/valid out of 19 PPs in 19 MIPs under MI division - Balasore
		Reconstitute PP Sub-Committees	219 Subcommittees like Finance and Resource Sub-Committee, Works Subcommittee and Water Management Sub-Committee have been formed in 73 PPs.
		Conduct Participatory Training Need Assessment Implementing Training Schedule of TNA	Primary training need assessment done in all 88 PPs and report has been submitted to SPMU
		Conducting All Statutory Meetings- General Body, Executive Body, Sub-committees, Chak Committees etc	Regularly monthly and GB meeting conducted in 73 PPs those election is completed or valid of PP election
		Support to Resource Mobilization	Support has been provided to PPs in mobilisation of resources like- OLM& Mission Shakti.
	Capacity	Preparation and	Both the Kharif plan & Rabi plan prepared at

	Building for Enhancement of Production and Productivity and Crop Diversification	approval of Kharif and Rabi Plan	MIP Level & block level and district level.
		Facilitate procurement of Agri-Horti Input through PP managed collective action	Input procurement is done by concerned dept. No Mechanism has been developed so far for PP managed collective action.
		Soil Fertility enrichment	Collected 487 nos of soil sample covering 38 MIPs and green Mannuring of 353 hac.
		Selection of Demo Package with ATMA and KVK	Demonstration of crops with ATMA and KVK taken i.e. Sunflower, Green gram, Black Gram & Ground nut.
		Promotion of Climate Resilience improved seed verities and awareness for seed replacements	240 nos of farmers capacity building programme conducted at PP level on to adopt on climate resilience improved seed veritiesto enhancement of production and productivity and crop diversification and 5075 participants were participated.
		Strengthening Agri Extension Support Services PoP	Agri extension service provided to 1675 farmers on both agriculture and horticulture at their farm site
		Demon on INM & IPM and IWM through FFS	55 nos of FFS conducted
		Motivate Farmers for Crop Diversification at least 10% in upland Kharif (High Value Crops) (Mar April)	240 nos of farmers capacity building programme conducted at PP level on to adopt on climate resilience improved seed veritiesto enhancement of production and productivity and crop diversification and 5075 participants were participated
		Motivate Farmers for Crop Diversification 100% in Rabi (Paddy to Non-Paddy High value crops)	240 nos of farmers capacity building programme conducted at PP level on to adopt on climate resilience improved seed veritiesto enhancement of production and productivity and crop diversification and 5075 participants were participated
		Promotion and Facilitated production of community-based bio-fertilizer and bio-pesticide	Total 57 nos. of beneficiaries selected for establishment of vermicompost pit in FY 2022-23 (40 in Keonjhar, 13 in Bhadrak and 4 in Balasore districts)
		Promotion of Farm Mechanization	Facilitated the farmers to procure at govt. Subsidy cost.
		Promotion and facilitation of SRI and LT	LT – 96 ha, 30 ha & 10 ha in Keonjhar, Bhadrak&Balasore districts

		for Paddy	
		Line sowing for other horticultural crops	Hy. Vegetable 555 Ha. (450 ha, in Keonjhar, 80 ha. in Bhadrak and 25 ha in Balasore districts)
		Conducting Exposure Visits Rabi and Kharif	31 agriculture exposure visits conducted involving 620 farmers and 255 horticulture farmers visited to exposure
		Crop Cutting and Crop Analysis	12 no's crop cutting and crop analysis programme conducted
		Dissemination of crop cutting and crop analysis to the farmers	Crop cutting and crop analysis disseminated to 334 progressive farmers
		Documentation of best practices, Technology used and economics	10 nos Best practices documented as success story and submitted through MPR and QPR report
	Capacity Building of Fishery Sector	Selection of Tank	Total 37 tank selected for fish farming (4 nos namely Garh, Suanol, Baghira and Haridagotha MIPs for scientific fish farming and 33 nos of private tanks for polyculture)
		Organize demonstration on intensive and semi-intensive fish farming	Total 24.69 ha selected for intensive and semi-intensive fish farming (13.3 ha for scientific fish farming and 11.39 ha for polyculture in private tank)
		Conducting awareness for development of women entrepreneurship through aquaculture – for captive nursery, fingerlings and fish farming	99 nos of awareness meeting for development of women entrepreneurship through captive nursery, fingerlings and fish farming conducted at WSHG and PFCS level and 2247 nos of participants were participated
	Facilitate the Process of Farmers Producer Company (FPC) by integrating Farmers, SHG & FIG	Facilitate the CBOs and organize them for establishment of Farmers Producer Company (FPC) and link them into supply chain and value chain	As per intimation of SPMU another agency is recruited for formation/capacity building of FPC. SO will provide necessary support to carry out the programme.
	Promotion and Capacity Building of CBOs - FIG, CIG, SHG, Cooperative,	Identification of Potential CBO for commercial farming	61 WSHGs identified for commercial farming
		Motivate them for high	85 nos of capacity building meeting conducted

	JLG, prospective women entrepreneurs and Agro Entrepreneurs etc.	value horticulture and agriculture crop commercial farming	at WSHG level for high value agriculture and horticulture crop commercial farming and 1739 nos of participants were participated
		Provide Training and hand holding support on site	Handholding support provided to 48 nos of WSHGs on Hy. Vegetable, mushroom cultivation and preservation unit, etc.
4	Promotion of agro based entrepreneurs	Promotion of agro based entrepreneurs	163 nos of agri-entrepreneurs eligible and 3 rejected as per guidelines due to age eligibility criteria not matched of APICOL out of 166 nos.
5	Observation and follow up functions of the different stakeholder and extending support if required		World Bank and SPMU team visited to project area and they had given their inputs on project for better execution. Th SO team is working on these suggestions.
6	MLE		<p>Monitoring Learning and Evaluation is a continues process. We are trying to coordinate with district and block levels staffs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Level Project Monitoring Team (DLPMT) committee meeting of OIIPCRA, was held on 18.05.2022 at the Conference Hall of the Collector, Balasore under the Chairmanship of Collector-Cum-District Magistrate District Level Project Monitoring Team (DLPMT) committee meeting of OIIPCRA, was held on 18.05.2022 at the Conference Hall of the Collector Residence, Bhadrak under the Chairmanship of Collector-Cum-District Magistrate District Level Project Monitoring Team (DLPMT) committee meeting of OIIPCRA, was held on 20.09.2022 at the Conference Hall of DRDA, Keonjhar under the Chairmanship of CDO cum EO, Zilla Parishad, Keonjhar 331nos of coordination meeting with line department for smooth functioning of project 238 nos of meeting like BTT and Biweekly organized by line department attended by SO team

The Zone – 3 under OIIPCRA has 19 minor irrigation tanks which will be taken up for intervention, covering a total certified ayacut area of 1558 ha spread over 6 blocks of 3 districts namely Boudh, Gajapati and Kandhamal.

Household survey data Boudh, Kandhamal & Gajapati

Boudh		Kandhamal		Gajapati	
Name of the MIP	HHs	Name of the MIP	HHs	Name of the MIPs	HHs
Gudvelipadar	87	Gunjibadi	83	Badabandha	35
Jogendrapur	123	Cradigapa	69	Dahaninala	70
Kultajhore	44	Adamahanala	172	Gothakeli	49
Luisinga	56	Madhurimunda	165		
Para	62	Japimaska	15		
Semilijhore	47	Changudibali	42		
Sirimal	49				
Tabada	0				
Udayapur	58				
Uma	56				
Total	582		546		154

PP election Boudh, chak committee, Sub committee

Name of the MIP	Name of PP	No of office bearers	No of chaka	Total PP members	Financial Management committee	Water management committee	Repair & maintenance committee
Boudh							
Gudvelipadar	Siddheswar PP	3	4	15	1	1	1
Jogendrapur	Bhagabati PP	3	4	15	1	1	1
Kultajhore	Kajurguren PP	3	3	12	1	1	1
Luisinga	Jay Maa Laxmi Narayani PP	3	3	12	1	1	1
Para	Bhagabat Goswami PP	3	5	18	1	1	1
Semilijhore	Krushak Mangal PP	3	4	15	1	1	1
Sirimal	Jay Sriram PP	3	3	12	1	1	1
Udayapur	Maa Kanden Budhi PP	3	3	12	1	1	1
Uma	Uma PP	3	5	18	1	1	1
Kandhamal							
Gunjibadi	Gunjibadi PP	3	3	12	1	1	1
Cradigapa	Cradigapa pp	3	3	12	1	1	1
Adamahanala	Adamahanal PP	3	3	12	1	1	1
Madhurimunda	Madhurimunda PP	3	3	12	1	1	1
Japimaska	Japimaska PP	3	3	12	1	1	1
Changudibali	Changudibali PP	3	3	12	1	1	1
Gajapati							
Dahaninal	Dahaninal PP	3	4	15	1	1	1
Gothakeli	Gothakeli PP	3	3	12	1	1	1

Agriculture Intervention in Boudh, Kandhamal and Gajapati Districts

Activities	Boudh		Kandhamal		Gajapati		Remarks
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
Groundnut demonstration	50ha	50 ha (142)	0	0	30 ha	30 (65)	Produced 6 – 8 quintal of groundnut and gained benefit on an average of Rs. 10 – 12 thousand
Sesame demonstration	45ha	45 ha (74)	0	0	0	0	Seed were not germinated thus the yield was so to say very poor
Millet demonstration	0	0	50 ha	50 ha (99)	0	0	Produced per ha 8 – 10 quintal and mostly procured for consumption and seeds for cultivation
Millet multiplication	0	0	8 ha	8ha (22)	0	0	
Dhanicha cultivation	0	0	130 ha	130 ha (274)	0	0	100% helped promoting green manure
Mung	0	0	0	0	20 ha	20 (65)	Produced per ha 2 – 4 quintal and mostly used for consumption
Sunflower	0	0	0	0	20 ha	20 (30)	Produced per ha 2 – 4 quintal and mostly used for consumption
Farmers Field School	2	2	5	5	3	3	
Farmers training	10	10	10	10	6	6	Developed with required skills on diversifying crops and climate resilient agriculture
Integrated Farming System	5	5	4	4	1	1	Earning benefit from dairy, gaotery, fish and agricultural crops
Farmers exposure	1	1	1	1	1	1	Learnt on new innovation and replicated in their own field

Horticulture Intervention in Boudh, Kandhamal and Gajapati Districts

Activities	Boudh		Kandhamal		Gajapati		Remarks
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
Pack house	5	5	5	5	5	5	Used for procuring vegetable, seeds and grain
Mushroom unit	3	3	5	5	5	5	8 units are regularly producing mushroom. Per season produced 80 – 100 kg and sold @ Rs. 200 per kg
Onion Storage	15	15	0	0	0	0	A big quantity of onion being stored in the storage house
Vermin compost pits	10	10	5	5	3	3	6 pits are used for producing bio fertilizer through vermin
Farmers training	1	1	1	1	1	1	Developed required skills on diversifying & climate resilient vegetable
Farmers exposures	1	1	2	2	1	1	Farmers learnt on the new and innovative crops cultivation
Hybrid vegetable	47 ha	47 (86)	35	35 (92)	40	40 (92)	Farmers produced on an average 10 quintal of vegetable and gained benefit of Rs. 20k on average
Solar dryer			4	4	3	3	Drying papad and bodi

Fishery Intervention in Boudh, Kandhamal and Gajapati Districts

Activities	Boudh		Kandhamal		Gajapati		Remarks
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
Promotion of scientific pisciculture	3	3	0	0	2	2	On an average Per tank 8 – 10 quintal IMC harvested & sold @ Rs. 150 per kg Prone on average 1 quintal harvested and sold @ Rs. 250 per kg
Promotion of poly culture	2	2	6	6	0	0	On an average per tank 1 quintal harvested and sold @ Rs. 130 per kg



2. Facilitate Projects on “Strengthening of Livestock & Animal Husbandry Programme Delivery at Block Level of Balasore District & Bhadrak District sponsored by Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Odisha

Objectives:

Enhance the capacity towards implementation of various beneficiary-oriented Animal Husbandry and Veterinary schemes and services through institutional strengthening

- Listing the various beneficiary-oriented schemes.
- Analyzing the Mechanism of different existing institutional service delivery system & associated institutions & organisation
- SWOT analysis of the Institutions/ Organizations delivering beneficiaries-oriented schemes
- Capacity Building of Institutions/Organizations based on SWOT analysis.
- Regular handholding, follow-up and monitoring of community-based service delivery institutions and organizations for enhancing their capacity.

Follow up Animal Husbandry (AH) and livelihood programmes and facilitate converge with other livelihood schemes to derive maximize benefit to farmers

- Mapping of different livelihood programme, implementing organisation, pattern of Assistance, Target groups, Tenure of the programme etc.
- Gap Analysis and find out scope of convergence of all livelihood programme with AH department to give maximum benefit to farmers
- Follow up through provide handholding support to delivery institutions & organisation & beneficiary level.
- Develop common monitoring and follow up mechanism through all the livelihood programme stakeholders to maximizing benefit to farmer's

To capture and maintain database on beneficiaries under various AH schemes, maintaining data on livestock population, Artificial insemination, vaccination, and other data relating to ARD Sector with the use of information technology.

- Develop scheme wise Database with Aadhar link on various beneficiaries' schemes in Google sheet

- Capacity building of Community based service providing institutions & organizations on mobile application-based data feeding

To utilize the generated information and analytic reports in further improving the monitoring and service delivery

- Periodical analysis of the Mobile based application information & data and use it for further capacity building of Service delivery community-based organizations & institutions
- Conducting participatory consultation with all stake holder for further improvement of service delivery & strengthening Monitoring Mechanism.

3. “Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas” This programme is implementing in Karanjia Block of Mayurbhanj District Sponsored by ATMA under the Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production under Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment, Government of Odisha with Major Objectives of the Programme:

- Increasing Household Consumption of millets by about 25% to enhance household nutrition security and to create demand for millets.
- Promoting Millet Processing enterprises at panchayat and Block level to ease processing at households and for value added markets
- Improving Productivity of millets crop systems and make them profitable.
- Developing Millets Enterprises and establishing Market Linkages to rural/urban markets with focus on women entrepreneurs.
- Inclusion of millets in State Nutrition Programmes and Public Distribution System

4. “Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming in Tribal Areas” : This programme is implementing in Jashipur Block of Mayurbhanj District Sponsored by ATMA under the Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production under Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment, Government of Odisha with Major Objectives of the Programme:

- Securing crops through protective irrigation for mitigating dry spells.
- Promotion of crop diversification through intercropping, poly-cropping, crop rotation, and Adarsha Bagicha initiative.
- Establishing the community managed seed systems to meet the diverse seed needs of farmers.
- Taking up soil health management activities for rejuvenation of soils.
- Documentation and evaluation of local landraces through Participatory varietal trials.
- Promotion of vegetable cultivation at the household level for nutritional security and intensive clusters for income security.
- Establishment of preventive health care systems for livestock to reduce mortality.
- Promotion of desi poultry through breed farms and appropriate support systems.
- Promotion of Goatery through shed construction and appropriate support systems.
- Documentation and registration of indigenous livestock breeds.
- Realizing fisheries potential in water bodies (seasonal and perennial) in numerous water bodies with seasonal and perennial water storage
- Promotion of aggregation, processing, value addition and marketing of products of different production systems through farmer producer organisation.
- Convergence with MGNREGA for NRM activities.

Tribal Development

1. Livelihood Development for ST people in Nilgiri ITDA under Focused Areas Development Programme (Ongoing) sponsored by SC, ST & OBC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha. The programme is covered Nilagiri Block of Nilagiri ITDA of Balasore District.

Since 2014, Association For Development Initiative is facilitating Focus Area Development Program (FADP) in Nilgiri Blocks of Balasore district under Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Nilagiri with an objective to improve the livelihoods of tribal people. Horticultural plantation, promoting income generation program for SHG members and farm mechanization for optimization of agriculture are the components of the project.

Project is implemented through conducting village meeting, identifying the beneficiaries, waste land for plantation, converging MGNREGA for pit digging & land development, plantation, applying fertilizers, fencing and provisioning the water facilities are the key activities taken up in the project. Inter crops taken up as interim profit and nutrition supplementation of tribal families Apart from this farm mechanization and vegetable demonstrations taken up in the project with tribal beneficiaries.



So far plantation (Cashew) taken up in 350 Acres of land covering 400 families across 11 GPs i.e Siddimal, Sajangarh, Garadihi, Telipal, K.C.Pur, Pithahata, Arbandh, Tentulia, Matiali, Bhaunriabad, and Naranpur villages. Open wells with manual hand pump were installed in the WADI field to provide irrigation facilities to the Horticulture plants and help to promote vegetable cultivation in the field. There are 56 families have been regularly involved with the vegetable cultivation activities and improved their earnings. As part of the project

Inputs have been distributed to the beneficiaries for intercropping and standing plant watering.

Lac Cultivation: Forestry based livelihood project has been continuing since 2014 with the support of ITDA, Nilagiri. Though the field interventions are limited to 11 GPs of Nilagiri block of Balasore district, but the advocacy efforts covered wider geography during this year. The advocacy efforts of ADI have been spread throughout the state through initiating policy discourse around the issues of forest rights and tribal livelihood. In this project period, significant achievements were marked on advocacy on expediting community forest right on FRA and convergence livelihood



support to IFR land holders from different government schemes. Along with training and capacity building of community and stakeholders, advocacy efforts were also taken place in different forums like block, district and state level. Livelihood and income generation are the two biggest challenges that rural communities face year after year. It's the reason why many migrate to cities, looking for a means to sustain their families.

Initiative was taken to improve the livelihood of the tribal population by the ITDA, Nilagiri through introduction of Lac cultivation. The ITDA, Nilagiri has introduced lac cultivation in K.C.Pur GP of Nilgiri block. These are remote villages surrounded by forest. The project has been executed by the ITDA with ADI. 85 beneficiaries have been covered under Lac cultivation, One Lac Processing Unit have been established in K.C.Pur and various training regarding Lac design and Development have been imparted during the period.



Agriculture & Horticulture: Arhar, Sweetcorn, Ginger, Elephant-foot Yam, Banana cultivation with the financial assistance of ITDA, motivation and guidance of ADI, the NGO and convergence with Horticulture department has gained popularity in Nilgiri ITDA area. During interaction with 175 beneficiaries in 6 GPs as indicated in the above Table, it was revealed that the ITDA has supplied inputs to each beneficiary. Also ITDA has distributed bio-pesticides free to the farmers. Horticulture department has provided technical

knowhow and the FNGO has made frequent visits before and during the execution of the intervention for motivation, selection of land and beneficiaries and extend technology and guidance. As the farmers interacted, the FNGO experts have conducted several meetings before the execution and visit to the villages almost every fortnight to make the programme a success.

Mushroom Cultivation: In place of vegetable production, ITDA, Nilagiri has facilitated for popularization of mushroom production with technical assistance from the Horticulture Department, in convergence with NHM programme. The production continues for 8 months i.e. during March to October. During winter, there is no production and the farmers maintain and repair the bamboo net house during this lean season. For the first time, mushroom is cultivated in the area and the farmers are taking a lot of interest as they earn good return from mushroom. Officers from Horticulture regularly visit the project (almost every fortnight) and provide guidance. and encouraged the beneficiaries. Since it is a profitable enterprise in agriculture sector and has positive impact on enhancing



the livelihood of the farmers, it may be considered to replicate the project in other areas also.



Livestock: Goat Rearing Units have also been established through WSHGs in Nilgiri ITDA under Income Generating Scheme - Assistance to SHGs. The ITDA, Nilgiri has extended assistance to 14 WSHG in K.C.Pur, Dharampur, Tentulia, Sajangarh and Dhobasila GPs of Nilgiri block for goat rearing. With financial support of the ITDA and technical support of Veterinary Department. The Veterinary Experts regularly visit the goats.

2. Skill Upgradation Training Programme of ST Unemployed Youths under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (Ongoing), Sponsored by ITDA, Champua. Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the State Government as an additive to the State TSP in Keonjhar district of Odisha with the aims (i) Knowledge and skill development of the ST youths through vocational training based on Electrician (House Wiring), Fitter, Welder, Fabrication Trade (ii) Generated alternative income generation from the application of knowledge and skills through Vocational Training; and (iii) Developed self-reliance among the tribal youths to find his/her own occupation and vocation. Out of 60 students, 28 students are getting jobs in industries and 26 students are self-employed at their nearest market and now another 60 students are continued their training in Baitarani Industrial Centre.
3. Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP): (OPELIP) has been designed to follow the successful bottom-up planning approach of OTELP with funded by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Odisha Government. The overall goal of OPELIP is to achieve, enhanced living conditions and reduced poverties of the target households. In MPA - HK&MDA, it is sought to be achieved through realizing the development objective of enabling improved livelihood and nutrition security primarily for 15,040 households of PVTG, ST, SC and generals covering 147 villages in 12 GPs under Jashipur (7 GPs under Jashipur Block namely Astakuanr, Gudgudia, Dhalabani, Podagarh, Durdura, Matiagarh and Ektali) and Karanjia blocks (5 GPs under Karanjia Block namely Tato, Dudhiani, Patbil, Batpalasa and Badagaon) of Mayurbhanj district. The local community institutions like SHGs and VDAs at the heart of the project, the new design focuses on scaling-up activities that have already been tested and proven to be successful in Odisha.

The programme adopts an integrated approach, involving support for improved access to land, natural resources, agricultural technologies for enhanced production, financial services for income generating micro-enterprises for alternative livelihoods, markets, and community infrastructure, and essential

social services like health, education, communication etc. Given the extremely severe malnutrition situation in PVTG villages, the design has also piloted an approach of mainstreaming “nutrition sensitive agriculture” activities across all the proposed project components.

Further, to implement this programme at MPA - HKMDA, one Community Institution and Nutrition Officer, one Livelihood and Rural Finance Officer, one NRM cum Agriculture Officer, one Junior Engineer, one Project Assistant cum Accountant, 6 CSPs (3 nos. each of VAWs and LIs), and 30 nos. of CRPs have been engaged at FNGO - ADI level through OPELIP to extend support, expertise, monitor and supervise the implementation of programmes. Again a team consisting Project Manager, Social Mobilizer, Junior Agriculture Officer, Accountant, and MIS has been provided to assist the Special Officer, HKMDA at MPA level on monitoring and supervising to FNGO - ADI and programme activities as well as reporting the progress of ongoing programmes to the PMU, OPELIP.

Major focus of the Assignment.

- Baseline Study on – Social information, Economic Information , beneficiary assessment, stakeholder analysis, identifying impact assessment, analysis key social risk, tribal people and gender planning and Suggest appropriate alternative institutional arrangement
- Development of Village Development Plan (VDP) using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools
- Environment studies & analysis of Restoration of natural habitats, siltation, pest management, water logging, bio-diversity, fishing, aquatic weeds and impact assessment of natural hazard risk regarding climate change & suggested remedies.
- Community Mobilization.
- Capacity building of Community Based Organization
- Food & Nutrition Security
- Conservation Tribal Culture & Farming
- Soil Water Conservation & Regeneration Degraded Forest.
- Agro based Livelihood development
- Commercial farming, Value addition & Market linkage
- Creation tangible Community Assets & community-based approach to Management of Assets.
- Drudgery reduction & safe drinking water.
- Establish Baseline – beneficiary assessment, stakeholder analysis, identifying impact assessment, analysis key social risk, tribal people and gender planning

Major Achievement-2022-23

SNo	Component / Sub-Component / Activity	Unit	Achieved
1	Various Thematic training including AWPB, VDP etc.	person	544
2	VDA General body Meetings /Social Audit	VDC	134
3	Thematic Training including AWPB, Leadership, VDP, Book Keeping, Audit etc	Person days	408
4	Awareness Programme at Village level /f	village	267
5	Confidence Building Measures PVTG Villages	village	3
6	Confidence Building Measures difficult areas	village	20
7	Promotion/Revival of SHG (incentives to CRP)	SHG	24
8	2. SHG equipment: A/c books, Safe & calculators	SHG	1070
9	Percentage of household covered under Social Inclusion in SHG Fold	Percentage	87
10	GPLF level Training to SHG Leaders on different themes /c	Person _days	200
11	GPLF level Training to SHG Book-keepers /d	Person _days	85
12	GPLF level Training to Leaders on Financial management /h	Person _days	200
13	Utilise of Revolving Fund (PEF) Amount	Rs. in Lakh	7.20
14	GPLF level Training to Leaders on various themes /k	person_days	180
15	Exposure visit of GPLF leaders to the best performing GPLF /n	person_days	180
16	CLF level Training to Leaders on various themes etc /o	person_days	180
17	Late marriage incentives to girls	person	5
18	Agriculture Training Cereal crops SRI for rice, millet	person	80
19	Agriculture Training Pulses, oilseeds, tuber crops	person	350
20	Horticulture Training	person	250
21	Land Levelling/development	ha.	10
22	Formation/organisation of FFS	FSS	10

SNo	Component / Sub-Component / Activity	Unit	Achieved
23	Household crop development	farmers	259
24	Maize	ha	2
25	Paddy (Line Sowing, Critical Intervention)	ha	3
26	Ragi /smaller millets	ha	12.5
27	Niger	ha	6
28	Mustard	ha	10
29	Ground Nut	ha	1
30	Arhar	ha	2
31	Sweet Potato	ha	8
32	Ginger	ha	5
33	Sweet Corn	ha	1
34	Brinjal	ha	5
35	Tomato	ha	5
36	cow pea/gourd	ha	2
37	Pointed Guard	ha	3
38	Okra	ha	1
39	Cabbage	ha	2
40	cauli flower	ha	2
41	Pumpkin	ha	1
42	Chilly	ha	2
43	Behavioural Change in Health, sanitation & hygiene	GP	12
44	IGA units roll out and functional for poorest of poor households	HHs	326
45	Farmers share for PVTG/STs for various items	village	16
46	Seed storage bins	each	300
47	Household drinking Water (Only material cost)	each	9
48	Support to cultural festivals	LS	5
49	Information-cum-Culture Centre IFAD	GP	3
50	VDC wise expenditure of all Activities booking in eSamrudhi	Rs. in Lakh	134

SNo	Component / Sub-Component / Activity	Unit	Achieved
51	PVTG Household wise Income and other activities update in eSamrudhi	No. of Household	626
52	Timely Submission of Monthly Work plan by Team Leader in eSamrudhi	No. of Month	12
53	Field bunding	ha.	36
54	LBCD/LBS	No	12
55	Farm Pond	No	20
56	Check Dam	No	4
57	Renovation of Irrigation canal	No	12
58	Mango Plantation	ha	2
59	Cashew New plus Maintenance	ha	41.5
60	K Lime	ha	4
61	Exposure visits on different themes including VDC members to other programme (inter district)	Person days	450
62	1 day Training to VDC Members on various Govt. Schemes / Programmes at MPA level	VDC	544
63	Operating cost to VDC	VDC	134
64	VDC Members training at MPA level Quarterly	MPA	4
65	Exposure visits of VDC members on different themes to other MPA	Person days	544
66	Awareness Programme at Village level /f	village	267
67	NTPF / SAP Drying Yard IFAD	each	6
68	Drying Mat	No	50
69	Establishment of processing unit/ Khajuri/ Rice flour mills/ Honey Processing Unit	LS	24
70	Functional of processing unit	No	21
71	Functional of user group	No	53
72	Case studies	No	10
	Agricultural activities		
1	Maize	Ha.	37.2
2	Arhar	Ha.	16.8
3	Pumpkin	Ha.	9.0

SNo	Component / Sub-Component / Activity	Unit	Achieved
4	Brinjal	Ha.	13.0
5	Tomato	Ha.	15.0
6	Sweet Corn	Ha.	1.0
7	Sweet Potato	Ha.	8.0
8	Ground Nut	Ha.	5.4
9	Ginger	Ha.	5.0
10	Ragi	Ha.	12.0
11	Cabbage	Ha.	2.8
12	Cauliflower	Ha.	15.2
13	Niger	Ha.	6.0
14	Mustard	Ha.	24.0
15	Pointed gourd	Ha.	3.0
16	Chilly	Ha.	2.0
17	Chickpea	Ha.	38.0
18	Potato	Ha.	26.4
19	Wheat	Ha.	8.0
20	Beans	Ha.	4.0
21	Green pea	Ha.	10.0
22	Okra	Ha.	13.8
23	Bitter gourd	Ha.	2.0
24	Cowpea	Ha.	6.6
25	Water melon	Ha.	2.8
26	Paddy	Ha.	3.4
27	HH Crop Development (mini)	Ha.	209.0
28	HH Crop Development (Regular)	Ha.	50.0