

**2024**

# BRIEF PROFILE



## ASSOCIATION FOR DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE

Head Office : 1820/2, First Floor, Gurudwara Road, Kotla Mubarakpur, New Delhi-110003  
Regional Office: GA-94, GA Colony, Bharatpur, Bhubaneswar-751029

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## 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.

### **I. 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.

- 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
- Organizes conferences, seminars, workshops, expositions, exhibitions, business meet, buyer- sellers meet, etc.
- Strengthens resource development mechanisms by promoting co-operation and net working among the stake holders, viz. customers, intergovernmental and governmental organizations, non governmental organizations, financial institutions, trade and industry associations, local and community level associations, etc.
- Sources, acquires, process, documents & disseminates value added information for gainful utilization by appropriate stakeholders
- Creation of enabling environment for promotion of small scale, rural, khadi & village & agro based industries in rural areas and for rural entrepreneurs
- Infrastructure development and management
- To sustain development process with transparency & accountability

### **II. Legal Status:**

- a. Registered under the Society Registration Act. (XXI) of 1860  
Registration No.: S/47075, Date: 26<sup>th</sup> September 2003
- b. PAN No. – AAAAA4441Q
- c. Income tax exemption certificate under 80G and 12(A)
- d. GST No. 21AAAAA4441QZW

### **III. Contact Details:**

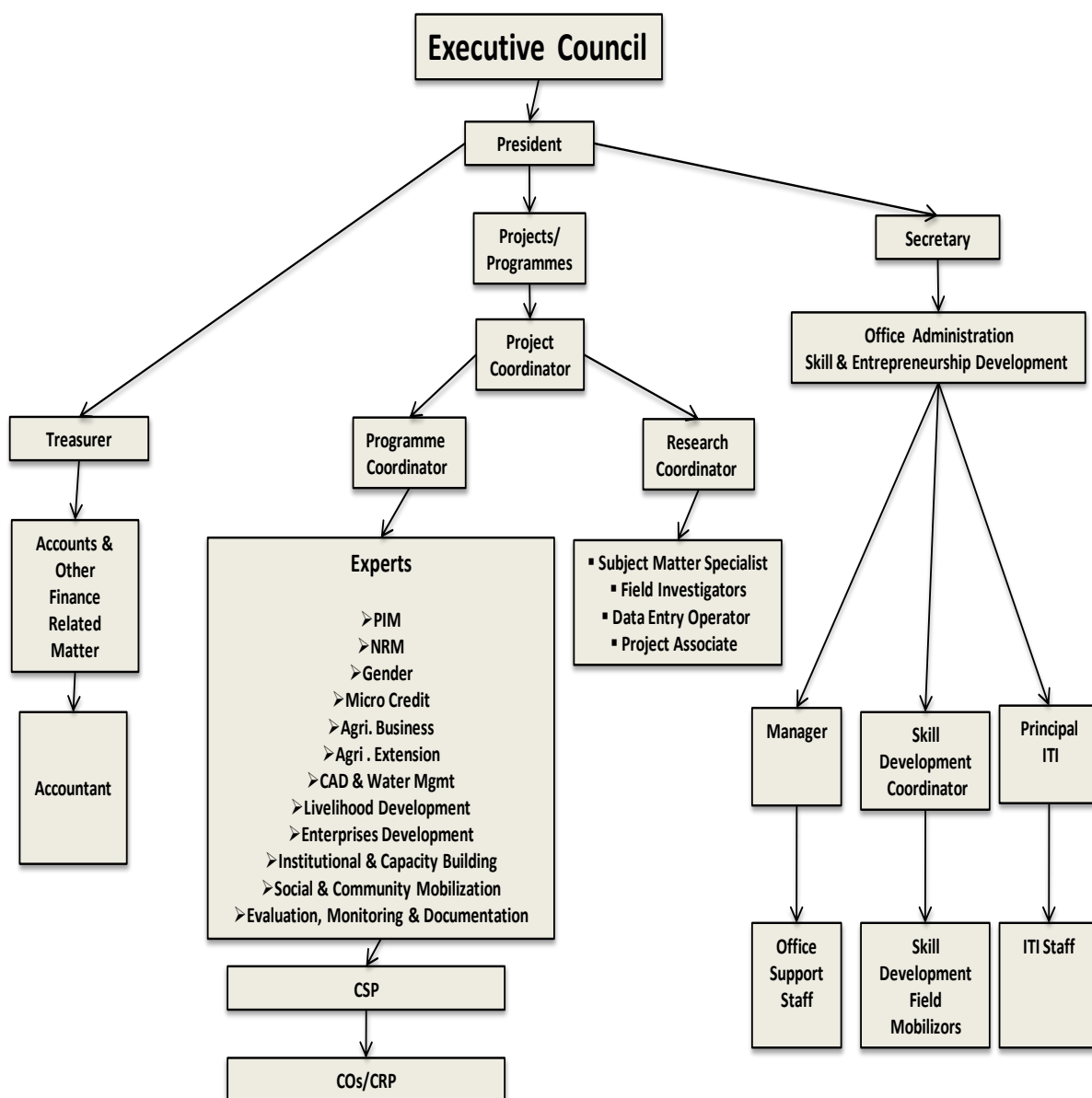
Contact Person (1)	: Bibhuti Bhusan Tripathy, President
Contact Person (2)	: Harihar Mohanta, Secretary
Phone No	: 9124923088, 9810676179
E-mail	: adi.delhi@rediffmail.com



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

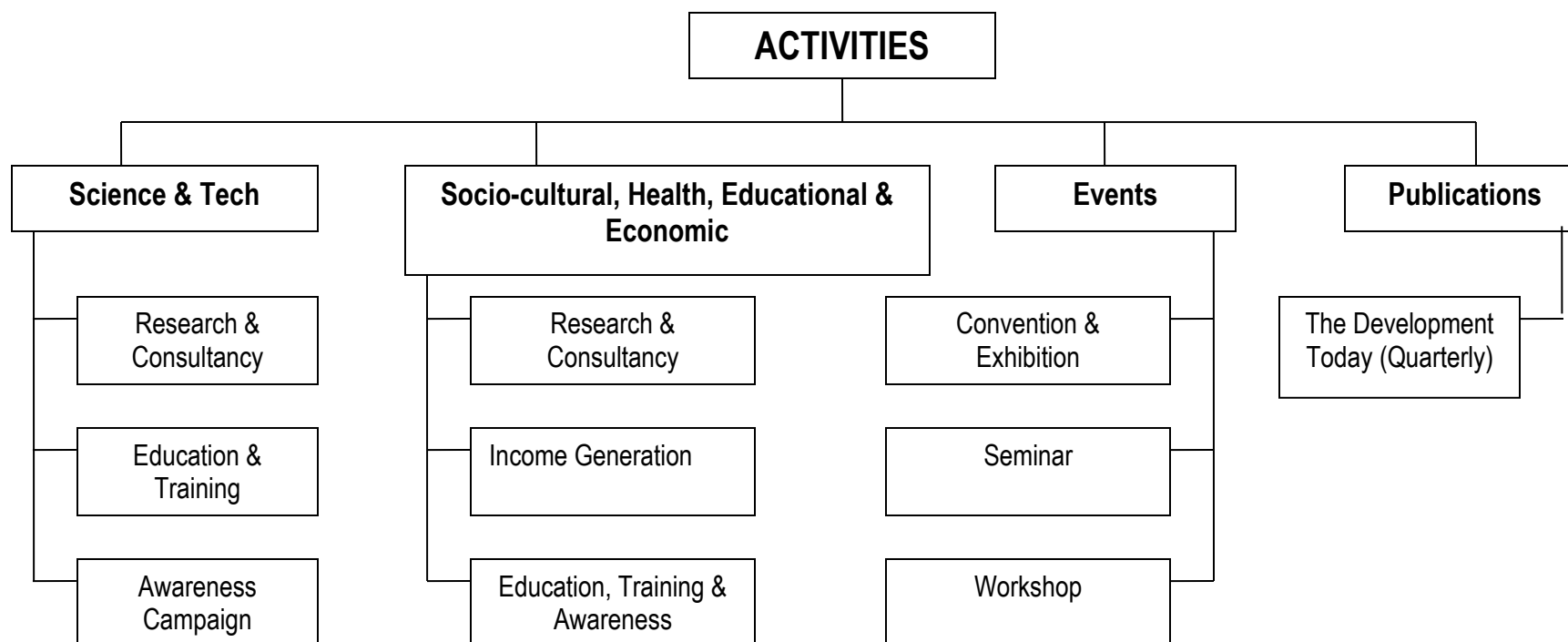
#### **IV. Executive Committee:**

S.No.	Name & Address	Gender	Occupation	Position/Designation
1	Mr. Bibhuti Bhusan Tripathy 48A, Adhchini, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-17	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 <sup>st</sup> 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



### V. Financial Status:

Financial Year	Turnover in INR
2021-22	2,55,35,408/-
2022-23	4,34,47,386/-
2023-24	6,89,85,994/-

**VI. Activities:**

## **VII. Educational Infrastructure:**

**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, Gol 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 of 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 <sup>st</sup> shift	2 <sup>nd</sup> 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.
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



### **Our Campus:**

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 480 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.





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.

### **VIII. 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.

#### **1. Personnel/ Staff (Current Status)**

a. Total number of Staff	Total=95; Male=72; Female=23
b. No. of Permanent Staff	Total=07; Male=05; Female=02
c. No. of Temporary Staff	Total=53; Male=38; Female=15
d. No. of technical/professional staffs	Total=35; Male=29; Female=06



## EXPERIENCE

### Conference / Seminar / Workshop / Exhibition

1. We have organized two biannual national convention in the year 2005 and 2007 on **“Exploring Investment Opportunities in Odisha: Agriculture & Agro Processing, Bio-technology, Information Technology & ITES, Tourism, Handicrafts, Infrastructure, Energy & Power, Mineral & Mineral Based Industries”** with a view to transform Odisha into a vibrant industrialized state and to identify the scope and potential available in Odisha for investment and development. Our aim is to carry out the message, share the ideas and engage in meaningful constructive debate to present Odisha as an investment friendly state in the national scenario, as to facilitate, sustainable development, effective management & utilization of resources and generating employment.
 
2. A one day seminar on **“Protecting Forest: Better Conservation and Management Imperative”**, sponsored by Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India, there are more than 180 participants from mines owner, mining companies, government officials mines & environment department of state government and central governmental, environmentalists, NGOs working in the field of environment, legal communities etc. were participated in the event and 12 experts delivered their views on (i) management of natural resources and role of different stakeholders and principle of better management with special reference to natural resources; and (ii) present status of bio-diversity and it's management.
 
3. A one day seminar on **“Promotion of Rural Women Entrepreneurship through Public Private Partnerships”**, sponsored by Planning Commission, Govt. of India, there are more than 150 participants from the academia, policy makers, industrialists, women empowerment forum, NGO'S, women activists, university women study cell, government officials, private sector pioneer in this area, ICDS officials, women in political fields etc. were participated in the event and 18 experts delivered their views on (i) discussion on emerging issues and challenges for promoting women entrepreneurs & employment through PPP (ii) inclusive financial sectors, enabling government policy and regulatory frameworks and corporate social responsibility for

promoting women entrepreneurships, (iii) present in depth expositions of three key topics for promoting rural women entrepreneurships followed by discussions, and (iv) present various PPP models for promoting women entrepreneurships.

4. The exhibition on **“Indian**

**Handicrafts”** for the period from

27<sup>th</sup> February to 4<sup>th</sup> March 2008

at Agakhan Hall, Bhagwan Dass

Road, New Delhi sponsored by

Development Commissioner

(Handicrafts), Ministry of Textile,

Govt. of India. The publicity of

the exhibition was made through

advertisements on

newspaper/Banner/Poster etc.

During the exhibition 11 artisans

from various crafts like bobai

craft, dokra craft, tribal jewelry,

appliqué work, mithla paintings,

madhubani/paper mache

painting, handwork embroidery, chicken work, puppetry, clay craft, etc. from Odisha, Bihar, Uttar

Pradesh, Delhi, and Rajasthan were participated for sales of handicrafts items and for live

demonstration. The visitors were general public, experts and students from collage of arts, artists

from national school of drama, painters and designers, and export houses and business

establishment.

5. A one day seminar on

**“Emerging Role of Tribal**

**Women on Sustainable**

**Management of Non-timber**

**Forest Produce for Lively**

**Hood Security”**, sponsored by

National Commission for

Women, Government of India,

there are more than 165

participants from the academia,

policy makers, industrialists,

women empowerment forum,

NGOs, women activists,

university women study cell, government officials, private sector pioneer in this area, ICDS

officials, women in political fields, forest department officials both state and national level, tribal

products marketing cooperatives, different tribal development corporations etc. were participated

in the event and 12 experts delivered their views on (i) importance of NTFP in tribal economic

system with reference to role of tribal women (ii) livelihood alternatives of Tribal in forest sector,

provision of panchayats (extension to the schedule areas) Act 1996.



6. A three days Seminar on **“Tribal Youth Entrepreneurship & Employment: Need for a new out look and awareness campaign”**, sponsored by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt of India, there are 220 participants from unemployed tribal youth groups, ITDA officials, welfare department officials, NSTDFC officials, tribal women SHGs, forest officials, industry and business leaders, investors, managers, policymakers & planners from government and Industry, experts and analysts were participated in the event and 25 experts delivered their views on (i) Available schemes of Central Govt and State Govt, and procedure to avail the credit (ii) Implementation and monitoring of schemes for scheduled Tribes, (iii) Identification of entrepreneur, (iv) Skill training and rural tribal entrepreneurship development, (v) Over all views of tribal employment in Odisha, (vi) Impact of liberalization on tribal education & skill development, (vii) Role of NGOs in promoting skill development.
 
7. A one day seminar on **“Renewable Energy Technology: A path to Rural Women’s Energy Security and Empowerment”**, sponsored by Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd. (IREDA), Govt. of India, there are 250 participants from rural women entrepreneurs, SHGs especially women groups, industry and business leaders, investors, managers, policymakers & planners from government and Industry, experts and analysts were participated in the even and 12 experts delivered views on (i) Renewable Energy Technology: A path to rural Women’s energy security & empowerment, (ii) General Prospective on Renewable Technology in India.
 
8. A one day seminar on **“Environmental & Social Challenges of Mineral Intensive Growth in Odisha”**, sponsored by Planning Commission, Govt. of India and Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India. There are 200 participants from academia, policy makers, industrialists, mineral based industries, mines officials environmentalists, NGOs, environmental social activists, university students, government officials, private sector pioneer in this area environmental institutions etc were participated in the event and 16 experts delivered their views on (i) Overview of Odisha’s mineral & mining industries, environmental & social challenges of mineral intensive growth of Odisha (ii) Managing the environmental and social impacts in the mineral sector in Odisha and building capacity for improved environmental and social management, and (iii) Broad based partnership between stakeholders for improved environmental and social management and compliance: with special reference to CSR.
 



9. A one day seminar on **“Promotion of Rural Women Entrepreneurship on Food & Agro Processing Sector in Odisha through Public Private Partnerships”**, sponsored by Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India, and Planning Commission, Govt. of India there are 200 participants from rural women entrepreneurs, prospective rural women entrepreneurs, women SHG's entrepreneurs, industry and business leaders, investors, managers, policymakers & planners from government and Industry, experts and analysts were participated in the event and 17 experts delivered their views on (i) Discussion on emerging issues and challenges for promoting women entrepreneurship through PPP in food & agro processing sector in Odisha, (ii) Inclusive financial sectors, enabling government policy and regulatory frameworks and corporate social responsibility for promoting women entrepreneurship in Food Processing Industries in Odisha, (iii) Present in depth expositions of three key topics for promoting rural women entrepreneurship followed by discussions, (iv) Present various PPP models for promoting women entrepreneurship.



10. A one day seminar on **“Opportunities and Challenges in Starting and Sustaining Organic Food Processing Enterprise in Odisha”**, sponsored by Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India, and NABARD, there are 150 participants from entrepreneurs and prospective entrepreneurs, industry & business leaders from general and food processing sector, planners & policy makers from government and industry, policy analysts, finance and development professionals, potential agri entrepreneurs, and farmers were participated in the event and 10 experts delivered their views on (i) Overview of organic food produce in Odisha and its opportunities, and (ii) Challenges for starting organic food processing industries and methodology for sustenance.



11. A one day seminar on **“Management of Natural Resource Based Enterprises for Alleviation of Poverty and Sustainable Livelihood for Rural India”** sponsored by CAPART. There are 180 participants from Members of Panchayat Raj Institution; Academicians/Professionals; NGOs/VOs/CBOs; and Officials of Rural Development, Social/Farm Forestry, Soil Conservation, Watershed Mission. And Agriculture/Horticulture at State and District level and 16 experts from different background were participated in the event. Basically, the seminar focused at micro enterprise development, economic diversification and innovation of the rural economy, increasing its market orientation,



and fostering value addition to rural products. Thus, a major objective of Seminar was to stimulate and enhance sectoral linkages between agriculture, agri-business and non-farm activities including service provision through natural resource management.

12. A one day seminar on **“Renewable Energy for Poverty Alleviation & Sustainable Rural Development”** sponsored by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Gov of India. There are 150 participants from Academia, Policy Makers, Corporate, Rural Development Professionals, Environmentalists, NGOs, Natural Resources Management Professionals, Social Activists, MSW Students, Government Officials, and Private Sector Pioneer in Environment, Climate Change, and Renewable Energy etc and 14 experts from different background were participated in the event.



Basically, the seminar highlighted the impact of current renewable energy, current rural household and community energy practices and rural energy policies in India. Apart that reviewing rural income generating activities and to identified barriers in the dissemination of renewable energy technologies in India. Thus, a major objective of Seminar were: (i) analyzing the impact of current renewable and rural energy policies in India; (ii) assessing current rural household and community energy practices and technologies; (iii) reviewing rural income generating activities and energy technologies used; (iv) to identified barriers in the dissemination of renewable energy technologies (e.g. absence of rural entrepreneurs, funding mechanisms, capacity building and policy); and (v) assessing the gender dimension of renewable and rural energy in India.

13. A one day seminar on **“Developing Entrepreneurial Skill of Rural Women SHGs in Odisha on Agro & Food Processing Sector through Public Private Partnership (PPP)”**, sponsored by Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India. There are 300 participants were participated from different categories from Rural Women SHGs, Entrepreneurs and Prospective Entrepreneurs, Industry & Business Leaders from General and Food Processing Sector, Planners & Policy Makers from Government and Industry, Policy Analysts, Finance and Development Professionals,



Potential Agro-entrepreneurs & Farmers and 13 experts from different background were participated in the event. The basic goal of the workshop was to bring together an extensive amount of information on various developing entrepreneurial skill of rural women SHGs and women's development programmes introduced in rural Odisha. There was an assessment of the

current position of entrepreneurial skill of rural women SHGs, as well as of the existing support programmes such as credit, training and marketing support, for women SHGs to establish their own enterprises in food processing and agro processing sector in rural Odisha.

14. A one day seminar on **“Integrating Renewable Energy Technology Issues in Rural Development Planning in India: *Issues and Concerns*”**,

sponsored by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt of India. There are 250 participants were participated from Academia, Policy Makers, Corporatist, Industrialists, Mineral Based Industries, Mines Officials Environmentalists, NGOs, Environmental Social



Activists, University Students, Government Officials, and Private Sector Pioneer in Environment and Renewable Energy and 12 experts from different background were participated to provide an opportunity to raise issues, exchange information, share experiences and best practices by bringing together experts, investors and other stakeholders, for advancement and large scale deployment of renewable energy in our rural areas. The principal purpose is to strengthen renewable energy programme in an effective manner in India and to make a new framework for the future.

15. A one day workshop on **“An Effort to Revitalize the Traditional Family Based Food and Agro Processing Cottage Industries in Berhampur, Odisha through Modern Technology Intervention”** sponsored by

Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India. There are 300 participants were participated from entrepreneurs, industry and business leaders, investors, managers, policymakers & planners from government and



industry, students and farmers, etc. and 12 13 experts from different background were participated in the event. Basically, the seminar was to exchange of ideas to evolve viable plan & strategies for sustainable development, management and utilization of resources for reinventing modern entrepreneurial skill and technology for regeneration of traditional agro/food processing cottage industries of Berhampur of undivided Ganjam district.



16. Two day workshop on **“Developing Cashew Processing Cluster in Odisha: Enhance Access to International Market”** sponsored by Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Govt. of India



was inaugurated by Mr. Bikram Keshari Burma, Chairman, Odisha State Cashew Development Corporation Ltd., and Ex-MLA of Mahanga, Odisha with august presence of Mr. Om Kar, Managing Director, APICOL, Bhubaneswar by ceremonial lighting of lamp on 6<sup>th</sup> June 2011 at Hotel Swosti Plaza, Bhubaneswar. There are 275 participants from the cashew processor; cashew producer;

cashew traders, importers and exporters; planners, policy makers & technologists from cashew processing sector; food/agro (cashew) processing consultant and development professionals; and potential agri-entrepreneurs, etc. were participated in the event and 18 experts delivered their views. The main objectives were:

- To discuss the present status of cashew nuts processing sector i.e. there processing capacity, technology used and major buyers;
- To discuss problems associated with present processing industries and the risks associated with non compliance of international standards;
- To discuss the need for technology transfer in cashew processing sector to compete them in international markets;
- To discuss the need for cluster development approach to minimize cost of production of international market standard;
- To discuss the commercial aspects export of processed cashew cornel; and
- To discuss the present schemes and incentives and institutional support for technology transfer, modernization and to setup cashew processing unit in Odisha

17. One day workshop on **“Poverty Alleviation in Horticulture Sector in India”**, sponsored by National Horticulture Board (NHB), Govt. of India was inaugurated by Mr. Chandra Sekhar Sahu, Former Minister of State for Rural Development, Govt. of India with august presence of Sh. D.P. Singh, Deputy Director, NHB by ceremonial lighting of lamp on 30<sup>th</sup> August 2011 at Conference Hall, Pantha Niwas, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. There are 250 participants from the Academia, Policy Makers, Corporatist, Policy Makers, Agriculturist, NGOs, Environmental Social Activists, University Students, Farmers, Government Officials, and Private Sector etc. were participated in the event and 9 experts delivered their views. The principal purpose is to strengthen the relation between marketing channels and poverty alleviation in an effective manner in Horticulture sector and to make a new framework for the future with the following issues:

- Given the current revival of agriculture as an important engine for growth, and the identified potential for horticulture, should emphasis be placed on small farmers (family agriculture) or on larger more commercial agriculture enterprises from the viewpoint of poverty alleviation
- What are the constraints to be overcome, or opportunities to be created, by means of institutional development in order to achieve the potential for poverty alleviation and economic growth in rural areas?



## Awareness Campaign / Social Mobilization

### 1. Road Safety Awareness & Training for Blue line, School Bus & Auto Rickshaw Drivers,

supported by Transport Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. The programme covered a total of 320 beneficiaries (approx) spread over Blue Line Bus Drivers & School Bus Drivers and Auto Rickshaw Drivers of South Delhi. The drivers training programme was conducted fully interactive and QA (question and answer) session by the experts from Delhi Traffic Police, and Red Cross Society. Relevant films, poster exhibition, animations and distribution of leaflets were projected



to make the drivers relate to actual driving conditions which they face regularly while on the roads. The programme focused on various essential topics including traffic safety devices - road signs and markings, understanding laws of the road, vehicle care and management, handling of difficult and dangerous situations, hazard perception and management, handling driving emergencies, art of defensive driving, impact of alcohol, drugs and medicines, driver passenger relationships and finally the essentials on accident related first aid. Further, the Motor Vehicle Act was discussed in some detail for aware of the exact penalisation procedure and fines for offences because this information will help the drivers not only to avoid offences, but also to avoid over-paying the police to escape penalisation. As a part of the exercise we conducted pre and post training tests to assess skill and awareness level of the drivers prior to and after the training.

### 1. Road Safety Programme for School Children in Delhi, supported by Ministry of Road

Transport, Highways and Shipping, Govt. of India; National Highways Authority of India; and Transport Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. This programme continuously organized for 3 years since 2006 to 2008, covered a total of 20,537 beneficiaries (approx) spread over 50 schools of Delhi. The experts from Delhi Traffic Police, and Red Cross Society highlighted on good road safety behavior by the road users, including children, pedestrians, motorist, cyclists, etc.; rules and regulations; norms and symbols. The campaign stressed the urgent need for adherence to road safety rules and regulations for maintaining safety on the road. There was poster exhibition, audio-visual display,



distribution of literature and banners on road safety in the school premises for children, teachers and other staff members of the school. The programme also included road safety prize distribution among the school children.

3. **Consumer Awareness Programme in Lal Kuan, South district of Delhi**, supported by

Department of Food Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Govt of NCT of Delhi. In the programme, the experts from Department of Consumer Affairs, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Kendriya Bhandar, NAFED, AGMARK, PFA, FRAC and the technical team of Association for Development Initiative focused on the dual effect first on consumers and later on market. Whereas, it focuses and promotes the basic rights of consumers that their rights are respected and protected, at the same time it protects the market from abuses and social injustices. The programme covered a total of 15000 beneficiaries (aprx.) of residential households, housewives, communities, members of VOs, and producers in Lal Kuan area of south district of Delhi



4. **Round the Year Health Mela, at Lal Kuan in Delhi**, self sponsored. Addressing the health

problem in the Lal Kuan area particularly women and adolescent health problem. In the health melas were organized in association with Gram Vikash Samiti Lalkuan and Matrisudha a Charitable Trust who is working in this area. The following activities carried out under Round the Year Health Mela:

- Immunization cum Child Check Up Camp
- ANC/PNC Camp
- RTI/STI Camp
- RCH Camp
- Life Skill Education
- Health Check Up Camps & Distribution of free Medicine
- Adolescent Reproductive Health
- T.B. & Leprosy Awareness Programme



5. **Legal Awareness cum Training in Lal Kuan, South district of Delhi**, self sponsored. The legal awareness training programme was conducted fully interactive and QA (question and answer) session by the experts from by various Govt. officials like District Labour Officers, District Legal Officers, Lawyers, Police, Social Workers, etc. with the women and constitution; women

and family law; women in custody; criminal law and women; procedure in action; and right under different laws with special reference to local problem. The programme covered a total of 5,000 beneficiaries (aprx.) of residential households, housewives, communities, members of VOs, and producers in Lal Kuan area of south district of Delhi

6. **Marketing Linkage to SHGs Product for Lal Kuan Area (Meeting of Shopkeepers)**, self sponsored. The concept of the project to develop marketing linkage to SHG's product produced at Lal Kuan. Lal Kuan is having more than 1 lakh population and 30,000 families and more than 500 grocery shops in the vicinity of Lal Kuan. So that we have started a networking among the grocery shop owners to sell the SHG product in that area. So that the primary marketing of the SHG would not be their. Our SHGs normally trained and produce the items like paper bags (Dona), Agarbati, Doop Bati, Candles and different masala powder. There are three nos. of meeting held, in each meeting more than 60 shopkeepers were joined and agreed to sell the SHG products in their outlets. We are also making the effort to bring more shop owner to join our marketing network.
7. **Consumer Awareness on Petroleum and LPG in Delhi**, supported by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL). The present programme covered a total of 1,350 beneficiaries (aprx) spread over the five identified residential colonies and three J.J Clusters of Municipal Corporation of Delhi viz. Residential colonies: Sarvodaya, Azad Apartment, R.K. Puram, South Extn., Qutabview Apartment, and J.J.Clusters: Kidwai Nagar, Munirka, Seva Nagar. The programme focused on the consumer regarding the right information, quality & quantity, and price of petroleum products & services including improving the habits of checking the quality & quantity. The experts from Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) and Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Govt. of India highlighted on the properties of LPG products that necessitate strict adherence to established safety procedures, knowledge on sealing, testing equipment and metering system used for commercial measurement and delivery of LPG liquid. The campaign stressed the urgent need for adherence to basic safety procedures & equipment, emergency procedures including firefighting on LPG. There was poster exhibition, audio-visual display, distribution of literature, and banners on consumer awareness on LPG in colony premises for the members and households including vehicle owners of the colony.
8. **Programme on Bio Diversity Conservation in Banspal block of Keonjhar district, Odisha**, Self sponsored. In this programme, 100 species are identified by the community and planted the forest and private land as they are marginalized due to massive industrialization. About 3,000 plants have been distributed among the community to plant in their private and public land. The objective of the project was (i) To make aware the people about the protection and promotion of forest; (ii) to learn them what is bio diversity; (iii) to train them about the bio-diversity practices; and (iv) to make them learn about the endangered species and its use our day to day life.





9. **Awareness Campaign on Energy Conservation for Domestic & Youth in Delhi**, sponsored by PCRA (Petroleum Conservation Research Association), Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Govt of India.

**a) Domestic Programme**

The domestic programme covered a total of 5,500 beneficiaries (aprx) spread over the 20 residential colonies in Delhi. The programme focused on energy conservation & sustainable management, and safe cooking habits more particularly with regard to side effects of sub standard cooking devices, cooking medium, and cooking ingredients. The campaign also stressed the urgent need for adherence to basic safety procedures & equipment, emergency procedures including firefighting on LPG. There was poster exhibition, audio-visual display, distribution of literature, and banners on energy conservation in colony premises for the members and households of the colony.



**b) Youth Programme**

The youth programme covered a total of 7,500 beneficiaries (aprx) spread over the 30 schools in Delhi. The experts from Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (HPCL) and Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA), Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Govt. of India highlighted on: What is energy why should we conserve it; and what is energy crisis how we would be prepare to face it. The programme basically focused to students to act as a pressure group for their parents and to train them as ambassador for the effective energy management. There was poster exhibition, audio-visual display, distribution of literature, and banners on energy conservation in school premises.



#### 10. Health Awareness Camps for Women & Children belonging to Slum Clusters,

sponsored by State Bank of India. Two health checkup camps on anemia, general health of women and children, hypertension, blood sugar, ENT, immunization to the children from 0-5 years of age, and information relating to hygienic surroundings, cleanliness, safe drinking water and nutrition diet and other health related issues, were organized for under privileged women and children in particular at Kidwai Nagar and Sewa Nagar Jhuggi-jhopri clusters



of South Delhi where 500 families were checked their health and provided necessary advice for health care management and medicine also distributed to poor people with the voluntary association of Doctors and staff of reputed Hospitals/Nursing Homes.

11. The programme “**Tree Plantation at Schools Level in NCR Region**”, sponsored by Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Govt. of India, the trees were planted in the School yards. Representatives of the Forestry department have guided the children the right way to plant trees and made speeches the importance of the trees and forests as well as measures to protect them. A huge number of Eco-Schools in NCR region have done tree planting, but most schools have planted around 15-20 trees. We have managed to plant around 2 thousand tree with the help of near about 100 schools. After the complete of planting activity we organized 10 programmes on visit to nearest forest to take some pedagogical activity like took tree pictures, drawings about the forest, recorded sounds of the forest, registered flora and fauna of the forest etc. It was a very interesting experience for the pupils because they got in touch with pupils from other schools.

#### 12. Financial Inclusion Programme in Keonjhar District supported by NABARD. Total 4 nos.

of awareness programme organized in 4 blocks i.e. Saharapada, Banspal, Patna, Telkoi at block headquarter. All local Bank Manager from situated Bank in block, Regional Manager from Odisha Gramya Bank and IDM, Keonjhar were participated and Shri Abhimanyu Dash, AGM, NABARD attended in all programmes. There were more than 60 wall paintings in 10 blocks and quiz competition programme in 5 schools with prize distribution among the school children also included.



## Livelihood/Tribal Development/Agriculture

1. **Empowering Youth through Computer Vocational Education, South District of Delhi** sponsored by Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India. The present programme covered a total of 30 unemployed educated youth beneficiaries belonging to the SC, ST and minority in Lalkuan area of South district, Delhi. The programme methodology was based on hands on training and lecture-cum-demonstration on computer operations. The programme objectives were:

- Knowledge and skill development of the SC, ST and minority youths through vocational training based on computer operation so as to enable them to appropriate the benefits of computerization.
- Generated alternative income generation from the application of knowledge and skills in computer.
- Developed self-reliance among the youth to find his/her own occupation and vocation.
- Developed entrepreneurial skills for enterprise development.

2. **“Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) on Agro and Food Processing Industries in Patna Block of Keonjhar District”**, sponsored by Ministry of Food Processing

Industries, Govt. of India. The EDP was inaugurated by Managing Director of APICOL with the presence of Manager DIC, Keonjhar as a guest. The duration of the programme was 6 weeks i.e. 3<sup>rd</sup> January to 13<sup>th</sup> February 2011. The EDP was organized at the campus of Baitarani Industrial Training Centre at Patna Block of Keonjhar District. The



present programme covered a total number of 30 youths in the age group of 18 - 40 having minimum educational qualification of matriculation who have an innate interest in starting a business, and youngsters who would like to develop or strengthen their passion for entrepreneurship. The methodology of the EDP generally based on lecture cum demonstration method, project work, group work followed by field visit. Apart from our 4 in house faculties, 15 outside faculties having expertise in their respective fields were imparted entrepreneurship development training. As per the instruction of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, the training course of EDI, Ahmedabad was followed with local language. The major objectives of the EDP were:

- To create awareness and familiarize the participants about the concepts of entrepreneurship.
- To familiarize about the techniques of business opportunities and identification of products on available resources in processed food sector.
- To guide the entrepreneurs in selection of products and formulation of business plans in processed food sector.

3. **Community Based Training Programme on Organic Farming and Vermin Composting for Small & Marginal Farmers of Keonjhar district in Odisha**, self sponsored. ADI identified 200 youth beneficiaries belong to SC/ST category as direct involvement in this project and another 200 members as indirect beneficiaries which are solely depends on agriculture, livestock rearing, minor forest produces and daily wage activities for their livelihood as well as to earn subsidiary income in the villages of Belapasi, Budhikapudi, Neulipasi, Purandarpur, Putugaon, Tentulikhunti and Tentala villages of Patna block of Keonjhar district, Odisha. The project envisaged to the resource poor SC/ST villages by building skills and capacity in them about the modern approach of vermicomposting in organic farming and awareness of the eco-friendly environment. The training module consisted of participatory recycling of organic waste through vermicomposting technology viz. preparation of compost, feeding, caring, and harvesting of earthworm and compost. Such training made 20 trainees per batch. So, altogether 10 numbers of training has organized at the branch office of ADI.

4. **Income Generating Activities Training to SHG's in Patna block, Keonjhar**, self sponsored. The programme focused on (i) to organize women into Self Help Groups (SHG's)/Cooperatives with a view to enabling them to take up economic activity for sustainable development through a participatory mode; (ii) ensure effective participation of all members involved in production and marketing process for optimal growth in human resource, production, business and income; (iii) facilitate enabling measures for participatory training, exposure and demonstration; (iv) provide adequate infrastructure & banking support for the commercial production and to empower the targeted beneficiaries by making them entrepreneur cum primary stake holders in the process of development; and (v) develop marketing networks to get better price for supply of the marketable products.



5. **Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) on Agro, Food Processing and Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)**, Jindal Steel and Power. The project focused to Unemployed youth of Keonjhar district of Odisha on (i) to promote among the youth an understanding of the process of entrepreneurship development, (ii) to equip youth with skill in designing and planning projects for enterprise development, (iii) to enable youth to set up and successfully run micro enterprises of their own in conformity with local skills and demands for goods and services, (iv) to help the unemployed youth with management skills, (v) to prevent migration of rural youth to cities by enabling them to realize that agriculture and other rural occupations are as rewarding as those in urban areas, (vi) to create new skills among the rural youths through villages can become self reliant, (vii) to inspire youth to set up their own enterprises in their own areas , and (viii) to inspire prospective young entrepreneurs learn modern techniques methods of training and entrepreneurship skills.





**5. SHGs Formation and Capacity Building at Lal Kuan of Delhi and Patna block of Keonjhar district of Odisha,**

self sponsored. About more than 35 Women SHGs, @ 25 and 10 Women SHGs from Patna block of Keonjhar district of Odisha and Lal Kuan area of Delhi respectively have been trained on the processing of minor forest produce like honey, tamarind, and neem seeds; and making of hand



made paper, agarwati, candle, toys, jute crafts, etc. for their lively hood earnings as well as to trained them about biodiversity practices and to make them learn about the endangered species and its use in our day to day life. Specially training organized to developing women entrepreneurs in rural area in the field of food and agro processing and emphasized to enhance the socio-economic condition, capacity building and empower the women groups and completion of the training programme we have arranged the institutional mechanisms between the community cooperatives and the local and national chambers of commerce & industry, industries and businesses, including national & state level governmental organizations like TRIFED, TDCC, NAFED and KVIC, for marketing their products.

**6. Capacity Building Training to SHGs in Patna block, Keonjhar,** self sponsored. For promoting sustainable SHGs capacity building is very important it would enhance women's participation in community development through a greater awareness of their rights, responsibilities and strengths. The aim is also to build self confidence and ability to counter problems through group strength. Monthly meetings of representatives of all groups are organised. In these meetings, new information is imparted, sharing of experiences between members is done and most important the programme of the coming months is decided upon. Problems that are brought out are discussed with the women and an action is decided. Active women from the same groups are given additional training to act as facilitators. This has the important advantage of sustaining knowledge in the area.

**7. Livelihood Enhancement Programmes for Vulnerable Groups in Sunei MI Subproject,** sponsored by Department of Water Resources, Govt. of Odisha assistance by JFPR. During this programme 169 Common Interest Group (CIG) has been formed on mushroom, poultry, Goatery, leaf cup plate making, sabai rope, agarbatti, small scale trading, and preparation of nutrient baby food covering 135 villages in 20 nos. of Pani Panchayat in 4 nos. of blocks namely Kaptipada, Udala and GB Nagar of Mayurbhanj and Nilagiri block of Balasore districts. The Beneficiaries constituted poorest of the poor like landless, women headed house hold, disable, marginal farmer from SC and ST community.

**8. Act as R.O. to catalyze the formation of SHGs, their federations, capacity building of all members, and their aggregators like ALFs and CLFs, and promotion of the financial inclusion of SHG members under SM & ID components of Deendayal Antodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) for Bhadrak Municipality.** Sponsored by State Urban Development Agency (SUDA-SULM), H&U.D. Deptt, Govt. of Odisha.



**Tasks and Responsibilities:**

- Identification and Assessment of existing SHGs:
- Interface with community and formation of federations.
- Revolving fund support
- Bank Linkages and Financial Literacy
- Capacity Building Training
- Coordination
- Handholding support

**9. Act as NGO-PIA under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) Batch****– V/2013-14 Projects for Balasore District**

(Ongoing) sponsored by Odisha Watershed Development Mission (OWDM), Government of Odisha. The programme is covered Soro Block of Balasore District to provide necessary technical guidance to the Watershed Committee/ Watershed Association/ CBOs/Gram Panchayat for preparation of development plans for the watershed through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise, undertake community organization and training



for the village communities, supervise watershed development activities, inspect and authenticate project accounts, encourage adoption of low cost technologies and build upon indigenous technical knowledge, monitor and review the overall project implementation and set up institutional arrangements for post-project operation and maintenance and further development of the assets created during the project period.

**10. Act as NGO-PIA under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) Batch****– V/2013-14 Projects for Keonjhar District**

(Ongoing) sponsored by Odisha Watershed Development Mission (OWDM), Government of Odisha. The programme is covered Hatadihi Block of Keonjhar District to provide necessary technical guidance to the Watershed Committee/Watershed



Association/CBOs/Gram Panchayat for preparation of development plans for the watershed through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercise, undertake community organization and training for the village communities, supervise watershed development activities, inspect and authenticate project accounts, encourage adoption of low cost technologies and build upon indigenous technical knowledge, monitor and review the overall project implementation and set up institutional arrangements for post-project operation and maintenance and further development of the assets created during the project period.

**11. Act as PIA under Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme in Jaspur district on Chhattisgarh**, sponsored by Tribal Development Society, Bilashpur. Project has been allotted for 3 year, in which it covered 2 micro watersheds in Patthalgaon block, Jashpur District of Chhattisgarh. The target groups comprises all households in the selected villages, i.e. villages with tribal, primitive tribal groups (PTGs) and scheduled caste population of not less than 50% of the total population where the majority of the households live below the poverty line. The objective of the programme is to develop and implement a replicable model that ensures household food security and improves livelihood opportunities and overall quality of life of the tribal population based on the sustainable and equitable use of natural resources. The activities under this programme include:

- mobilizing community and raising awareness on development and legal issues;
- conducting Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to systematically document the endowments, constraints preferred interventions and priorities of the communities;
- assisting the village community to address equity issues to ensure an orientation towards the poor and the women;
- ensuring participation of the marginalized groups in all programme activities;
- raising awareness of the tribal communities on resource management issues;
- preparing the communities drawing up a comprehensive Development and Livelihoods Plan for the villages;
- Providing all required assistance to the specialized committees at the village level for undertaking activities such as micro-watershed, participatory forestry management, aquaculture, micro-enterprise, etc.;
- conducting training need assessment, developing curriculum, training materials and delivering technical as well as managerial training programmes for the communities including development of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and womens' communities;
- Promoting development of SHGs beginning with formation of SHGs to development of clusters/Association; and (x) acting as a vital link between the district level offices of TDS, resource NGO and the communities.

**12. Integrated Watershed Management Programme in Talwara Gujran-Mirthal Micro Watershed of Gurdaspur district in Punjab**, sponsored DRDA, Gurdaspur The Government of Punjab is seriously concerned about the degradation of land, water and vegetation, the production base of this state, as the livelihoods of its people is strongly linked to the sustainable management of these natural resources. Project has to complete its working two years, in which it covered 9 villages viz. Mirtha, Phulara, Gheba, Lahri Brahman, Talwara Gujran, Napwal, Chak Chimna, Dhaki Saidan and Nalunga which fall in the project of Gurdaspur I. It is aimed to motivate the community enough to realize that the programme is not only for eco-restoration through watershed development but also to addresses their other pressing socio-economic needs. The activities under this project include organizing Self Help Groups and User Groups, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises, awareness camps, exposure visits & programmes on literacy, family welfare, social services, income generating activities etc. giving small contributions to SHGs or other village institutions like mahila mandals/ youth clubs/ anganwadis which are considered important

for people participation. 25 SHGs formed on social affinity and imparted skill enhancement trainings like Cutting & Tailoring, Washing Powder, Sauces and Pickles making etc. User Groups formed for implementation and sustainability of different works to be carried out under the project. Each User Group consisted of those who are likely to derive direct benefits from a particular watershed work or activity. The watershed committee with the help of the WDT facilitated resource use agreements among the user groups based on the principles of equity and sustainability. The User Groups is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all the assets created under the project in close collaboration with the Gram Sabha.

**13. Strengthening Pani Panchayats in Sunei Medium Irrigation Subproject**, sponsored by Department of Water Resources, Govt. of Odisha under ADB assistance. Sunei medium irrigation sub-projects in OIIAWMIP trenches - 1 scheme consisting of 20 Nos. of PPs covering its entire command area 9805 Ha. and there are 3 Distributaries, 11 Minor Canals and 68 Sub Minor Canals exist. The objective of the project is to enhance the productivity, water use efficiency and sustainability of the existing Medium Irrigation Systems in irrigation subprojects in Odisha, include water users association (WUA) empowerment, renovation and extension of irrigation and associated infrastructure; field channels, agriculture and related support services including livelihood enhancement of the poor and progressive transfer of the operation and maintenance to WUAs will strengthen the institutional basis for Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) with management reforms and capacity strengthening of relevant institutions. The ongoing activities are:

- Approval of PP micro plan by PP, SIO and submission to PMU
- Organize IEC campaign
- Preparation and signing of PP implementation agreement with SIO
- Facilitate PP election process, PP management and organizational development activities such as membership enhancement, regular statutory meetings, subcommittee strengthening etc. as per PP rules
- PP strengthening activities at Chak level like on the job trainings, exposure visits, collective action in agricultural and water management activities, marketing linkages
- Training to PP Finance Subcommittee and Office on proper maintenance of register, book keeping of PP, regulation of PP financial and social audit
- Establishment of linkage with Line Departments for convergence
- Follow up of both PP Kharif and Rabi agricultural activity and preparation and implementation of PP Rabi and Kharif plan
- Implementation of livelihood development activities
- Support to PP on CAD and sub minor implementation works





#### 14. Entry Point Activity in Bhairpur Branch Canal and Left Bank Canal – II of Rengali Irrigation Project

(Ongoing) sponsored by Water and Land Management Institute (WALMI), DoWR, Govt. of Odisha with financial assistance by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project is covered 579 SHGs in 165 villages in 53 Pani Panchayats covering 23,488.127 ha. of irrigation area under Rengali Irrigation Project in Kamakhyanagar, Bhuban and Kankadahada blocks of Dhenkanal district, Odisha.

Entry Point Activity is a community organization mechanism helping Pani Panchayat and SHGs to understand their problems, inefficiencies and their solutions etc. It envisages Micro-planning, Water Management, Capacity Building, Micro-Credit Mechanisms and Livelihood improvement through Pani Panchayats and SHG. The objectives of EPA are:

- To identify their deficiencies and provide inputs for creation of permanent assets for community use after conducting the socioeconomic baseline survey.
- To build up feeling of the self-help among the farmers and to develop a mechanism to meet challenges through collective action like community farming, input supply service, service for packaging and value addition after formation of Self Help Group.
- To bring out the deficiencies of canal system and constructive suggestion for restoration and rehabilitation after joint verification through PWT Survey which are required for improving management efficiency and finally sustainable irrigated agriculture
- To bring out shortcomings and constructive suggestion through PRA which are required for improving livelihood and intensive irrigated agriculture.
- To build the capacity of Pani Panchayats to make use of services from Govt. and non-Govt. agencies and to establish linkages to other line departments
- To diversify the agriculture production system to produce variety of cash and commercial crops to make agriculture profitable.
- To identify and promote market linkages for ready availability of inputs/services and quick disposal of agricultural and non-agricultural products.
- To record and report the activities suitable for replication and for training of the community in other areas.
- To develop a mechanism for sustainability of activities.





**15. 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 with the objectives:

- To strengthen socio-economic development of ST families through implementation of various livelihood enhancement projects with “Individual family/Group of families” as the target group.
- To emphasize on livelihood enhancement projects through various approaches which will be area specific;
- To integrate the Income Generating activities with the Infrastructure projects so as to augment incremental results;
- To ensure active participation of Govt. Organisations (GO), Non-Govt. Organisations (NGO) & Community Based Organisations (CBO) in project implementation; &
- To plan & support livelihood enhancement projects by converging with various National & State programmes and external donors.



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.

#### 16. 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, 34 students are getting jobs in industries and 16 students are self employed at their nearest market and now another 60 students are continued their training in Baitarani Industrial Centre.





### 17. 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 poverty's 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	<b>Agriculture Training</b> Cereal crops SRI for rice, millet	person	80
19	<b>Agriculture Training</b> Pulses, oilseeds, tuber crops	person	350
20	Horticulture Training	person	250
21	Land Levelling/development	ha.	10
22	Formation/organisation of FFS	FSS	10
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

SNo	Component / Sub-Component / Activity	Unit	Achieved
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
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	<b>450</b>
62	1 day Training to VDC Members on various Govt. Schemes / Programmes at MPA level	VDC	544

SNo	Component / Sub-Component / Activity	Unit	Achieved
63	Operating cost to VDC	VDC	134
64	VDC Members training at MPA level Quartely	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	NTFP / 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
	<b>Agricultural activities</b>		
1	Maize	Ha.	37.2
2	Arhar	Ha.	16.8
3	Pumpkin	Ha.	9.0
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



## Achievements:

- 81 VDAs has been formed and registered as a Society under the Society Registration Act 1860 covering 91 out of 147 villages in Jashipur and Karanjia blocks and registered under Societies Registration Act 1860;
- 20 VDA's saving bank accounts has been opened with Bank of India, Jashipur;
- To strengthening SHGs and rural finance, 600 SHGs has been identified covering 91 villages in 1st phase and gradation has been completed for 110 SHGs among them to know their present status;
- House Hold Survey has been completed in 91 villages;
- 12 nos. of Quality Workshop at GPs Level have been organized;
- Training on Annual Work Plan Budget: 2018-19 have been conducted in 35 villages
- Training on Book Keeping and Record Maintenance for VDC Members have been conducted in 35 villages
- Training on Village Development Plan: 2018-19 have been conducted in 35 villages
- Village Development Plan has been developed in 24 villages of Gudgudia, Ektali and Matiagarh GPs; and
- Entry Point Activity like construction of bathing ghat, drying yard, IRMS outlet, road side drain, construction of tube well plat form with drain; extension of water supply pipe line; distribution of MGNREGS Kit, water filter, sprayer, solar lamp, samiana and tarpaulin; and to create awareness among people, installed OPELIP welcome board, organized animal and human health camp, street play i.e. palla and wall painting on OPELIP concept etc. have already been completed in 35 villages of Jashipur block



**18. Baseline Survey and Capacity Building Activities in Deo, Nayarangamatia and Sanjo MIP in Baripada MI Division of Mayurbhanj District, Odisha under RR&R Scheme, sponsored by Department of Water Resources (Minor Irrigation), Govt. of Odisha under World Bank assistance. It covered 28 villages in 3 MIPs namely Deo (villages were namely Upar Taladiha, Kundabai, Balabhadrapur, Jamdiha, Nuagaon, Gobindapur, Matigudi, Hatsahi, Damsahi, Sri Damchandrapur, and Rajabasa); Nayarangamatia MIP (villages were namely Rangamatia, Angarpada, Sonpokhari, Sansingaria, Badasingaria, Kathuabeda, Dugda, Aamdiha, Sialia, Kotling and Adapal); and Sanjo MIP (villages were namely**

Mushakhai, Atapada, Chandrapur, Chadada, Brundagadi and Belapal) of Udala Block of Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha. The project facilitated the nature of services as follows:

- Conduct bench mark survey on the status of irrigation intensity, population of command area, agriculture production and productivity, systematized steps for creation of awareness on different subject and relating to irrigation, agriculture and livelihood activities and taking still & video photography showing the status of tank and its structures
- Preparation of ayacut maps, preparation of beneficiaries/voter list, formation of Pani Panchayat (PP), collection of membership fess, opening bank account, formation of apex committee where ever applicable, training on accounting procedure of WUA for ensuring the sustainability of the PP
- Formation of FIGs by involving them in livelihood activities on agricultural augmentation of productivity by technology intervention, horticulture technology intervention in growing vegetable, fruit, crops, livestock breed improvement, fisheries technology intervention and perennial pisciculture etc
- Conduct annual TNA (Training Need Assessment) of all stakeholders and conduct capacity building training programme for satisfactory fulfillment of TNA.
- Conduct demonstration programme on the subjects related to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries in the ayacut area
- Motivate the farmer groups to utilize the technology imparted through training and demonstration and supervise the projects with assistance of technical person to ensure sustainability of the FIG
- Follow-up action programme: observing sustainable impacts on agricultural activities, observing increase in yielding capacity of agriculture/horticulture crops, observing promotion of livelihood activates, observing more participation at irrigation management, repair and maintenance activities, observing smooth and amicable distribution of water in khariff and rabi season, and observing judicious management, maintenance of bank account, conduct of periodical meeting and recording of proceedings by the WUA

**19. Baseline Survey and Capacity Building Activities in Dhobaghat, Haldigadi, Indradova, Kamala, Ounala, Birharia and Sorisakhanda MIPs in Balasore MI Division of Balasore District, Odisha under RR&R Scheme**, sponsored by Department of Water Resources (Minor Irrigation), Govt. of Odisha under World Bank assistance. It covered 25 villages in 7 MIPs namely Dhobaghat MIP (villages were namely Gopalpur, Khasapadia, Machhua, San Kaliapada, Mahisapata, Patana, Singiri and Ajodhya); Haldigadi MIP (villages were namely Jadida, Kharadia and Malyani); Indradova MIP (villages were namely Bhagbandh, Krushnachandrapur, Betkata and Telipal-2); Kamala MIP (villages were namely Matiali and Tentulia.); Ounala MIP (villages were namely Sajanagarh and Jamudiha); Birharia MIP (villages were namely Badnala and Bankisul); and Sorisakhanda MIP (villages were namely Bureisahi, Kanthasimulia, Gudisul and Sorisakhanda) of Nilagiri Block of Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha. The project facilitated the nature of services as follows:

- Conduct bench mark survey on the status of irrigation intensity, population of command area, agriculture production and productivity, systematized steps for creation of awareness on different subject and relating to irrigation, agriculture and livelihood

activities and taking still & video photography showing the status of tank and its structures

- Preparation of ayacut maps, preparation of beneficiaries/voter list, formation of Pani Panchayat (PP), collection of membership fess, opening bank account, formation of apex committee where ever applicable, training on accounting procedure of WUA for ensuring the sustainability of the PP
- Formation of FIGs by involving them in livelihood activities on agricultural augmentation of productivity by technology intervention, horticulture technology intervention in growing vegetable, fruit, crops, livestock breed improvement, fisheries technology intervention and perennial pisciculture etc
- Conduct annual TNA (Training Need Assessment) of all stakeholders and conduct capacity building training programme for satisfactory fulfillment of TNA.
- Conduct demonstration programme on the subjects related to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries in the ayacut area
- Motivate the farmer groups to utilize the technology imparted through training and demonstration and supervise the projects with assistance of technical person to ensure sustainability of the FIG
- Follow-up action programme: observing sustainable impacts on agricultural activities, observing increase in yielding capacity of agriculture/horticulture crops, observing promotion of livelihood activates, observing more participation at irrigation management, repair and maintenance activities, observing smooth and amicable distribution of water in khariff and rabi season, and observing judicious management, maintenance of bank account, conduct of periodical meeting and recording of proceedings by the WUA

## **20. Integrated Natural Resources Management and Poverty Reduction in Haryana**

sponsored by Haryana Forest Department, Govt. of Haryana with financial assistance from the Japan Bank of International Cooperation. The project focused water and soil conservation, poverty reduction activities, technical assistance and institutional capacity development in 800 villages in 7 districts (Mahendragarh, Rewari, Bhiwani, Jind, Hisar, Fatehabad and Sirsa) in southern part of Haryana with aiming at afforestation of approximately 50,000 ha, Its aim to create employment, increase income through the acquisition of income-generating skills, improve the social status of poor people by supporting self-help groups, supply forest products to the poor, increase production in livestock farming, and improve nutrition by securing access to water and by improving soil.

## **21. Chhattisgarh Tribal Development Programme in Jaspur district on Chhattisgarh,**

sponsored by Tribal Development Society, Bilashpur. Project has been allotted for 3 year, in which it will cover 2 micro watersheds in Patthalgaon block, Jashpur District of Chhattisgarh. The target groups comprises all households in the selected villages, i.e. villages with tribal, primitive tribal groups (PTGs) and scheduled caste population of not less than 50% of the total population where the majority of the households live below the poverty line. The objective of the programme is to develop and implement a replicable model that ensures household food security and improves livelihood opportunities and overall quality of life of the tribal population based on the sustainable and equitable use of natural resources. The activities under this programme include:



- a. mobilizing community and raising awareness on development and legal issues;
- b. conducting Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) to systematically document the endowments, constraints preferred interventions and priorities of the communities;
- c. assisting the village community to address equity issues to ensure an orientation towards the poor and the women;
- d. ensuring participation of the marginalized groups in all programme activities;
- e. raising awareness of the tribal communities on resource management issues;
- f. preparing the communities drawing up a comprehensive Development and Livelihoods Plan for the villages;
- g. providing all required assistance to the specialized committees at the village level for undertaking activities such as micro-watershed, participatory forestry management, aqua-culture, micro-enterprise, etc.;
- h. conducting training need assessment, developing curriculum, training materials and delivering technical as well as managerial training programmes for the communities including development of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and womens' communities;
- i. Promoting development of SHGs beginning with formation of SHGs to development of clusters/Association; and (x) acting as a vital link between the district level offices of TDS, resource NGO and the communities.

**22. Integrated Watershed Management Programme in Talwara Gujran-Mirthal Micro Watershed of Gurdaspur district in Punjab**, sponsored DRDA, Gurdaspur. The Government of Punjab is seriously concerned about the degradation of land, water and vegetation, the production base of this state, as the livelihoods of its people is strongly linked to the sustainable management of these natural resources. Project has to complete its working two years, in which it covered 9 villages viz. Mirtha, Phulara, Gheba, Lahri Brahman, Talwara Gujran, Napwal, Chak Chimna, Dhaki Saidan and Nalunga which fall in the project of Gurdaspur I. It is aimed to motivate the community enough to realize that the programme is not only for eco-restoration through watershed development but also to addresses their other pressing socio-economic needs. The activities under this project include organizing Self Help Groups and User Groups, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises, awareness camps, exposure visits & programmes on literacy, family welfare, social services, income generating activities etc. giving small contributions to SHGs or other village institutions like mahila mandals/ youth clubs/ anganwadis which are considered important for people participation. 25 SHGs formed on social affinity and imparted skill enhancement trainings like Cutting & Tailoring, Washing Powder, Sauces and Pickles making etc. User Groups formed for implementation and sustainability of different works to be carried out under the project. Each User Group consisted of those who are likely to derive direct benefits from a particular watershed work or activity. The watershed committee with the help of the WDT facilitated resource use agreements among the user groups based on the principles of equity and sustainability. The User Groups is responsible for the operation and maintenance of all the assets created under the project in close collaboration with the Gram Sabha.

**23. Strengthening Livelihood Conditions of Marginalized People of Jagannath Slum Cluster through Community Based Participatory Process in Joda Municipality, Keonjhar**, sponsored by Joda Municipality, Keonjhar. The project aims for sustainable socio-economic growth and development of Jagannath slum cluster through a community-owned

and managed participatory process by enhancing the understanding of urban poverty and urban livelihood issues; by supporting efforts to improve the provision of basic urban services and livelihood opportunities, and by strengthening local capacities to manage a much more broad-based process and effort of urban development. The project was targeted specifically the poorest and most marginalized within the population of Joda Municipality of Keonjhar district. The first phases of the project implementation i.e participatory baseline survey and need assessment workshop have been completed. There are 2000 family have been surveyed and 2000 women are listed for the for the lively hood programme and micro finance activities.

**24. Institutional Framework for Providing Multi-disciplinary support to Pani Panchayats under RKVY in 3 PPDTs of Mayurbhanj District** sponsored by Department of Water Resources, Govt. of Odessa. The main objective of the project is to asses the impact of various interventions in respect of the following parameters.

- Increase in area under irrigation
- Increase in productivity of paddy, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables & spices
- Increase in cropping intensity
- Enhancement of collection of water tax
- Increase in PP membership contribution
- Crop diversification /intensification
- Decrease in dependency on Grant-in-Aid
- Increase in income of farm household
- Marketing of Agricultural produces
- Adoption of new sustainable technologies
- Changes in cropping pattern
- Increase in value addition
- Coverage of cultivated area under SRI / Line sowing / line transplanting
- Increase in B.C. ratio

**25. Sustainable Farming & Rural Entrepreneurship Development through Demonstration & Training on Cultivation & Processing with Credit linkage in Khoh Karauli & Panch Pahari Minor Irrigation Projects of Jaipur District** sponsored by Water Resources Department, Govt. of Rajasthan. It covered 30 villages (@ 15 villages from each block) from Khoh Karauli and Panch Pahari block of Jaipur district for creating sustainable employment and income opportunities in a cost effective manner for the benefit of unemployed rural youth. The activities under this project include Formation of Self Help Groups, Micro Credit, Revolving Fund, Capacity Building, Value Addition & Processing, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Exercises, Awareness Camps, Exposure Visits & Programmes on Literacy, Family Welfare, Social Services, Income Generating Activities etc. giving small contributions to SHGs or other village institutions like mahila mandals/ youth clubs/ anganwadis which are considered important for people participation. 255 SHGs formed on social affinity and imparted skill enhancement trainings like Cutting & Tailoring, Washing Powder, Sauces and Pickles making etc. User Groups formed for implementation and sustainability of different works to be carried out under the project.

- 26. Seed Treatment Campaign in Kaptipada block of Mayurbhanj district of Odisha** sponsored by BTT Convener, Kaptipada Whereas the ATMA, Mayurbhanj has been nominated as the district level implementing and funding agency for operationalization of the campaign and BTT convener Kaptipada is mandated to implement the “Campaign on Seed Treatment” under RKVY & ATMA for 2013-14 in the Kaptipada block to create awareness among farmers to go for seed treatment for crop protection. In Kaptipad block of Mayurbhanj district, awareness campaign on seed treatment organized in association with local VAW, Krushak Sathi, Anganbadi Worker, and Progressive Farmers.
- 27. Programme for SRI under State Plan 2013-14 in Udala and Kaptipada Block of Mayurbhanj District of Odisha** sponsored by Agriculture department, covering 500 ha. During this programme 500 ha of SRI paddy field has been covered in Udala and Kaptipada blocks of Mayurbhanj district with on following contents:
- Planting paddy seeds on plates in the plant nursery
  - Transport the plates from the nursery at the time when the first two leaves have appear from the first tiller (at age 8-15 days)
  - Transplanting the seedlings singly at a distance of 25 cm x 25 cm and in a square pattern rather than in rows, this stimulates many tillers from one plant. The amount of used seeds is 7 kg/ha instead of 120-160 kg/ha
  - Moistening the soil instead of flooding it (flooding for one day and then not flooding for two days) during the period from transplanting to flowering time, after which the field is kept flooded with a depth of 1-3 cm.
  - Weeding by hand or by a simple mechanical tool. The first weeding is done 10-12 days after transplanting; the second is after 2 weeks and then 2-3 times weeding.
  - Using organic fertilizer from the litter of the farm (hay, dung, leaves, etc.) and adding just 50% of the usually intended amount of chemical fertilizer, manufacturing their organic fertilizer by themselves.
- 28. Campaign on Seed Treatment during Kharif 2013 under Extension Reforms Scheme in Patna block of Keonjhar district of Odisha** sponsored by Farm Information & Advisory Centre (FIAC), Patna. Whereas the ATMA, Keonjhar has been nominated as the district level implementing and funding agency for operationalization of the campaign and Farm Information & Advisory Centre (FIAC) is mandated to implement the “Campaign on Seed Treatment” during Kharif 2013 under Extension Reforms Scheme in the Patna block to create awareness among farmers to go for seed treatment for crop protection. In Patna block of Keonjhar district, awareness campaign on seed treatment organized in association with local VAW, Krushak Sathi, Anganwadi Worker, and Progressive Farmers.
- 29. Facilitating Agency for Hybrid Maize Cultivation during Kharif - 2013 in Patna block of Keonjhar district of Odisha** sponsored by ATMA, Keonjhar., the main objectives were to motivate the farmers for crop diversification in upland during Kharif, and provide extension support, IPM etc. The programme covered 100 ha. of land in Patna block of Keonjhar district.
- 30. Development & Implementation of Kharif Programme in Sunei Irrigation Project: 11-12, 12-13 & 13-14** sponsored by Department of Water Resources, Govt of Odisha, This project has been allotted for 20 Nos. of PPs having an command area of 9825 Ha., Sunei MI Sub-project, covering three blocks namely Kaptipada, Udala and GB Nagar in

Mayurbhanj and one namely Nilagiri block in Balasore district to motivate the farmers for crop diversification in upland during Kharif, Kharif plan development, pira & bond cropping, demo programme, encourage farmer to adopt SRI and LT method in paddy cultivation, provide extension support, soil health analysis, INM, IPM, IWM, promote farm mechanism, and bio-fertilizer & bio-pesticides, etc.

**31. Development & Implementation of Rabi Paln & Programme in Sunei Irrigation Project:**

12-13 & 13-14 sponsored by Department of Water Resources, Govt of Odisha This project has been allotted for 20 Nos. of PPs having an command area of 9825 Ha., Sunei MI Sub-project, covering three blocks namely Kaptipada, Udala and GB Nagar in Mayurbhanj and one namely Nilagiri block in Balasore district to motivate the farmers for crop diversification, Rabi plan development, demo programme, encourage farmer to adopt line sowing, provide extension support, IPM etc.

**32. Facilitating and Implementation of BGREI in Rabi 2014 in Kaptipada Block of Mayurbhanj District** sponsored by Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Odisha. The programme covered 500 ha of land in Kaptipada block of Mayurbhanj district. During this programme the activities as on follow:

- Soil health analysis
- Procurement of quality seed (certified and foundation seeds)
- Seed germination & treatment
- Recommended to farmers to use fertilizers as per soil health analysis (INM)
- Integrated pest management (IPM)
- Integrated water management (IWM)
- Promotion of bio-fertilizer and bio-pesticides
- Promotion of farm mechanization
- Motivating farmers for crop diversification from paddy to non-paddy
- Establishment of Farmer Filed School (FFS) with Demo
- Crop cutting and analysis
- Exposure visit to KVKs, OUAT, CRRI, etc.

**33. Facilitating and Implementation of Oil Seeds & Pulse programme in Kaptipada Block of Mayurbhanj district,** sponsored by Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Odisha. The programme covered 500 ha of land (ground nut 300 ha, and 100 ha each from green gram & black gram) in Kaptipada block of Mayurbhanj district covering 22 villages in 4 PPs. During this programme the activities as on follow:

- Soil health analysis
- Procurement of quality seed (certified and foundation seeds)
- Seed germination & treatment
- Recommended to farmers to use fertilizers as per soil health analysis (INM)
- Integrated pest management (IPM)
- Integrated water management (IWM)
- Promotion of bio-fertilizer and bio-pesticides



**34. Facilitating & implementation of NFSM for 3 Crop Patches in Udala block of Mayurbhanj District**, sponsored by Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Odisha. The programme covered 100 ha. of land for paddy, mustard or potato and green gram in 3 villages of Pani Panchayat No. 8 of Sunei MI. Farmers were motivated by ADI, Udala and accordingly field level trainings were conducted for Paddy, Mustard, Potato and Green Gram and technical support were given for the standing crops as per needs of farmers.

**35. Pani Panchayat strengthening in Sub-Projects of OIIAWMIP (Pr-2) [Preparation of 135 No's of Micro Plans in 6 Sub-Projects]** The present assignment is to prepare 135 no's of Micro plan in 6 Irrigation projects of OIIAWMIP-2. Micro-planning as a development strategy got some importance out of a realization that general planning done at the national level does not automatically ensure its applicability at local levels, for each area has its own personality, potentiality and needs. A successful plan, therefore, must be sensitive to these micro-level variations, while taking into account the limitations posed by national priorities, resources and investment of funds. In the present context Micro planning is a community based empowering process for preparing a road map for development and management of irrigation infrastructure, agriculture activities of the of the WUAs with properly defined roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders , clearly set targets and well discussed deadlines. For major and medium-sized schemes, the planning process has two tiers: scheme planning (already completed) and WUA micro planning. The former will provide an overall framework for the scheme, including the main infrastructure, whereas the latter will detail WUA implementation plans for Water Users Association strengthening, agriculture, livelihood, and O&M. The objective of the assignment "Preparation of Micro plan" is to take up various tasks for strengthening the institutions, called as Pani Panchayats formed in the command areas of sub-project. The tasks are as follows;

- Planning, implementing and monitoring the ERM works and O&M of sub-minors included in the PPs after post ERM
- Planning, implementing and monitoring the construction and O & M of CAD works and on farm water management post completion stage.
- Planning, implementing and monitoring of agricultural enhancement with post harvest operations such as marketing and processing as well as livelihood development
- Put sustainable Water Management and Water Distribution Plan and grievance Addressal Mechanism and Sensitize the beneficiaries for optimum use of water.
- Participatory planning & irrigation management.
- Crop Diversification.



**36. 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 Odiya 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"> <li>Total 281 nos of planning meeting conducted in 68 MIPS. Where Total 8477 participants attended these meeting in which 5656 nos of Male &amp; 2821 nos of Female participants covered. Women participation is 33%.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
		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"> <li>• 41 nos. of PP election completed/valid out of 55 PPs in 37 MIPs under MI division – Anandapur</li> <li>• 14 nos. of PP election completed/valid out of 14 PPs in 12 MIPs under MI division – Keonjhar</li> <li>• 18 nos. of PP election completed/valid out of 19 PPs in 19 MIPs under MI division – Balasore</li> </ul>
		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 Building for Enhancement of Production and Productivity and Crop Diversification	Preparation and approval of Kharif and Rabi Plan	Both the Kharif plan & Rabi plan prepared at 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 Mannuering 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 varieties to 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 varieties to 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 for Paddy	LT – 96 ha, 30 ha & 10 ha in Keonjhar, Bhadrak & Balasore districts
		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, JLG, prospective women entrepreneurs and Agro Entrepreneurs etc.	Identification of Potential CBO for commercial farming	61 WSHGs identified for commercial farming
		Motivate them for high value horticulture and agriculture crop commercial farming	85 nos of capacity building meeting conducted 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"> <li>District Level Project Monitoring Team (DLPMT) committee meeting of OIIPCRA,</li> </ul>

			<p>was held on 18.05.2022 at the Conference Hall of the Collector, Balasore under the Chairmanship of Collector-Cum-District Magistrate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> <li>331nos of coordination meeting with line department for smooth functioning of project</li> <li>238 nos of meeting like BTT and Biweekly organized by line department attended by SO team</li> </ul>
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**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
Lusinga	56	Madhurimunda	165		
Para	62	Japimaska	15		
Semilijhore	47	Changudibali	42		
Sirimal	49				
Tabada	0				
Udayapur	58				
Uma	56				
<b>Total</b>	<b>582</b>		<b>546</b>		<b>154</b>

#### 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



<b>Boudh</b>							
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
<b>Kandhamal</b>							
Gunjibadi	Gunjibadi PP	3	3	12	1	1	1
Cradigapa	Cradigapa pp	3	3	12	1	1	1
Adamahanala	Adamahanala 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
<b>Gajapati</b>							
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, goatery, 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



**37. 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.

**38. “Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas”** This programme is implementing in Karanjia Block of Mayurbhanj District and Bonth Block of Bhadrak 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**

**39. “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.

40. **“A Pilot Project on Community Based Approach to fight: *Nutrient Deficiencies among Tribal Community in Keonjhar District, Odisha*” sponsored by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. The objectives** Improve the quality of life of tribal children, women, pregnant and latching mothers living in Ghatagaon block of Keonjhar district through addressing nutrition deficiency; Increase Consumption nutritious Fruits & Vegetables at house hold level.

#### **Activities**

- Create awareness and impart knowledge amongst the tribal communities suffering from Nutrition Deficiency Disease-
- Selection of village level volunteer
- Collection baseline Data
- Pictorial Designed posters
- Folk dance through local cultural Troops in local tribal languages.
- Organize Food Festival –
- Group counselling – through discussion in SHG meetings.
- Engaging faith leaders and tribal healers
- Establishment of house hold level Nutri-Gardens

41. **Rejuvenating Watersheds for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development [REWARD]** is designed to push the boundaries of watershed management as practiced today. First, REWARD aims to bring in more science-based approaches for planning watershed projects. DSC&WD signed MoUs with several scientific institutions to collect site-specific data on Land Resources Inventory (LRI), hydrology, remote sensing imagery and use the same for planning with the help of tailor-made algorithms and decision support systems. Besides planning, the project aims to develop LRI cards and other advisory support for the target farmers and disseminate the same to them to adopt improved agriculture practices. While the scientific partners will develop plans and train the DSC&WD staff, there is a need to demystify science

and take it to the target communities so that they understand it and adopt the new knowledge. Second, REWARD also recognizes the need to strengthen the local institutions so that they actively own all the new knowledge and processes and effectively implement and maintain the micro-watersheds. In the state of Odisha, the implementation of the watershed projects rests with the Watershed Association (WA) at the community level, which has a mandate to evolve/improve the watershed development plan, monitor and review implementation progress, approve the statement of accounts, resolve differences or disputes (if any) that the project stakeholders might have. The WA will constitute the Watershed Committee (WC), which plays a lead role in the execution of the plans and maintenance of the treated watersheds. Hence their active participation is sought from the planning phase till the operation and maintenance phase. Guidelines for watershed development also emphasize this aspect. The Committee shall be registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Watershed Association will function as a decision-making body / governing body and WC as its executive body.

Association For Development Initiative (ADI) was selected to be a DLSA for Nayagarh District vide letter No. DSCWD-SCHII-MISC-088-2023/7581/SC&WD, Dated 12/09/2023 from Joint Director (L-1), Directorate of Soil Conservation and Watershed Development, Odisha, Bhubaneswar. For implementation of World Bank Assisted Programme on Rejuvenating Watersheds for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development (REWARD) an agreement was signed on 30/10/2023 between Deputy Director Soil Conservation-cum-PD Watersheds, Nayagarh, District Nayagarh on behalf of the Directorate of Soil Conservation & Watershed Development (DSC&WD), Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment Department, Govt. of Odisha and Association For Development Initiative (ADI) for Procurement of District Level Support Agency (DLSA) under REWARD Programme.

The overall objective of this assignment is to Capacity Building Module Development of Watershed Committee, impart capacity building modules in a phased manner and also provide mentoring support to the Watershed Committee / Gram Panchayat in all the three phases (planning, execution and O&M phases) of the project implementation cycle within the REWARD operational areas of Nayagarh District.

S.No.	District	Block/Pilot Cluster	No of MWS	Geo. Area in Ha	Treatable Area in Ha	No. of GP	No. of Villages	No. of HHs
1	Nayagarh	Odagaon	12	6788.85	6365	14	42	13886
2	Nayagarh	Daspalla	15	7770.00	6456	04	63	2168

42. **CRFM “Comprehensive project on Rice Fallow Management”** is a flagship initiative of the Department of Agriculture & farmer's Empowerment, Government of Odisha. In rough estimate more than 16 lakh ha of rice fallow area is available in Odisha that can be leveraged to boost production non paddy crops. Now our state is surplus in rice production but deficit in that of pulses & oil seeds production in Rabi season in existing rice fellow areas. In order to increase cropping intensity and enhancing the income & nutritional security of farming community, up

scaling the interventions through various demonstrations programme of pulses & oil seeds in the state is highly essential. This programme will not only help in better utilization of residual moisture and boosting production of pulses & oil seeds but act as a regenerative agricultural practice especially in the fields where pulses crops are grown. The objective of the assignment is “To Engage a Competent agency who is responsible strategies for facilitating various stake holders starting from planning, execution, production, post-harvest management, value addition, marketing, coordination & monitoring and Capacity building of Farmer’s in the process of Rice Fellow Management with desired competitive ness”. Finally, among the central division districts of Odisha Bhadrakh district 2 is the second highest Rice fellow area having 105066ha spreading over 7 blocks. Depart of Agriculture & Farmer’s Empowerment, Govt of Odisha under state plan in the Mode of Demonstration set up a target of 233000 ha under the scheme Comprehensive Rice Fellow management 2023-24.

## Activities

Activities	Content
Inception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction Workshop</li> <li>• Selection and Deployment of Executive Agency at Block Level</li> <li>• Induction Training for Executive Agency</li> </ul>
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Level Planning</li> <li>• Block Level Planning</li> <li>• GP Level Planning</li> <li>• Patch identification;</li> <li>• Crop identification;</li> <li>• Seed Distribution plan &amp;</li> <li>• Timeline Comprehensive Action Plan</li> </ul>
Community Mobilization Awareness & Motivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Concept Seedling meeting with PP office bearers, Executive Committee &amp; Chak committee &amp; FIG, first rate Farmers &amp; village Service Provider &amp; PRI Members</li> <li>➤ Motivational Meeting with CBOs (FIG, SHG, JLG, FPOs)</li> <li>➤ Discussion points at every SHG/ CLF&amp; GPLF meeting.</li> <li>➤ Mobile Odiya Voice Messaging</li> <li>➤ Information Farmers by use Mobile &amp; SMS</li> <li>➤ Distribution of Leaflets developed in local language</li> <li>➤ Printing of Leaflets developed in local language</li> </ul>
Execution, Production & Documentation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identification of Beneficiaries</li> <li>2. Tagged Beneficiaries in E demonstration portal</li> <li>3. Distribution of seeds</li> <li>4. Farmer’s Training</li> <li>5. Provide intensive Extension support</li> <li>6. PoP reading Materials.</li> <li>7. Make available other inputs like PP chemicals &amp; other bio fertilizer to farmer's as per guideline</li> </ol>



Capacity Building [Farmers]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Distribution light or other pest traps on time as per guideline of the scheme</li> <li>9. Crop cutting - Yield measuring -</li> <li>10. Field day observation –</li> <li>11. Dissemination of yield result and</li> <li>12. Documentation</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Farmers:</b> Farmer's Training, Printed Odia language PoP on Crop, Participatory Monitoring, Need Based Extension Service and Youtube links on PoP of different Crops</li> <li>➤ <b>Post Harvesting Management:</b> Awareness on post-harvest management of Oil Seeds &amp; Pulses' 'Cleaning – Grading - Packing for further use as seeds.</li> </ul>
Capacity Building [PPs, FPOs, SHGs, GPLs, CLFs Agri entrepreneurs.]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Value Addition:</b> Identification of suitable enterprise / entrepreneur; Preparation of project report; Establishment of processing unit like - Dal processing unit &amp; oil expeller at micro level; Preparation of project report; Convergence with Government scheme; Arrangement of institutional finance; Extend Technology Support &amp; Handholding Support</li> <li>➤ <b>Marketing:</b> Develop Business Strategies/ plans, market linkage with private players for marketing of value-added product from Oil Seeds &amp; pulses. Acclimatize FPOs, SHGs, PPs &amp; Agri entrepreneurs on online marketing &amp; Digital Marketing; Information support; Convergence Support; Handholding Support; Support on Project Planning – Marketing Finance, Product Diversification, Packaging &amp; Branding</li> </ul>
Coordination/ Monitoring/ Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Coordination with all the stake holders mainly CDAO &amp; BAOs and FPO, PPs and other stake primary stake holders</li> <li>➤ App Based Coordination</li> <li>➤ Physical Coordination</li> <li>➤ Facilitating monthly review programme by DLCC against the indicator</li> <li>➤ App based Monitoring</li> <li>➤ Remote Sensing Monitoring</li> <li>➤ Google Earth</li> <li>➤ Physical participatory Monitoring</li> </ul>

## Evaluation / SIA/Research Study

1. **A Research Study on Craftsmen Training and Employment: An Evaluation of ITIs in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan**, sponsored by Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India. The study was conducted 32 representative ITIs, both government and private, in the targeted states of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, respectively, in the order of 13 (10 in Government and 3 in private sectors), 10 (8 in Government and 2 in private sectors), and 9 (8 in the Government and 1 in private sectors) were selected in consultation with the Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India. A total of 1192 students @ 37 from each of the 32 sample ITIs on an average, were covered in the study in consultation with the Principals of the selected ITIs; 28 Principals and 186 Instructors from the sample 32 ITIs) were targeted for in-depth interview; Directors in the targeted states of Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab dealing with the craftsmen training scheme were also interviewed at their respective locations, Jodhpur and Chandigarh; and 16 employers, @ 5 from each of the targeted states on an average, from different industrial locations engaging workforce from the trades covered under the Craftsmen Training Scheme. The objectives of the evaluation study were:
  - Evaluation of the craftsmen training activities in ITIs (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan) and the existing and futuristic scope for employment opportunities in relation to the training trades in industry/business;
  - Examination of the relevance/viability of training trades (both engineering and non-engineering) to the changing demands of industry, business and market, and suitable alteration, modification and substitution, if any;
  - Examination of the scope and relevance of industry - ITIs collaboration for reinforcing/reinventing the mutuality of interest, particularly in the context of employers demand for a motivated and competent workforce; and
  - Evaluation of the training being imparted in these institutes and the scope for entrepreneurship development and self-employment.
2. **Concurrent Evaluation of Setting-up of Permanent Marketing Centres (To be utilized by SHGs, Artisans, Swazogaries, Tiny and Small Scale Entrepreneurs)**, sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The objective of the study, secondary data was obtained from the implementing agency and primary data was collected during field survey. Benefactress mainly SHG/Swarozgaries were interviewed to know their opinion about the project, their role in it and its impact on them. Discussion with the project implementing functionaries at both the headquarter and the field level were also held to get deeper insight into the project activities. Out of 10 Haats (Established in 10 districts of Rajasthan viz. Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Kota, Mount Abu, Rajsamand, and Udaipur) only 4 Haats were selected on random sampling viz Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Jhunjhunu, and Kota. The study tools were designed to evaluate various parameters of the evaluation study: SHG schedule, Beneficiaries schedule, and Grameen Haat schedule.
3. **An Evaluation of Implementation of the Schemes of National and State Finance Development Corporation: Availability, Accessibility and Utilization of Credit Facilities to STs in the states of Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha**, sponsored by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India. The present study covered a total of 1,200 beneficiaries in 35 sample districts, 10

districts each in the states of Bihar and Odisha, and 15 districts from the state of West Bengal. The aim of the study was to evaluate implementation of the schemes of NSFDC and its state channelising agencies regarding availability, accessibility and utilisation of credit facilities to SCs in the states of Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha. As per the objective the present study attempted:

- Evaluation of the implementation of the schemes of NSFDC and its state counterparts with regard to the availability, accessibility and utilisation of credit facilities to SCs in the targeted states of Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha.
- Examination of the relevance/viability of the implementation of the schemes of such finance and development corporations with regard to the scope for self employment, enterprise creation and entrepreneurship development.
- Examination of the barriers of communication, cultural, social, physical and financial, if any, with regard to the availability, accessibility and utilisation of credit facilities from such finance and development corporations to SCs in the targeted states of Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha.

4. **A Study on Divorcee Women: Divorce Causes and Consequences**, sponsored by National Commission for Women, Govt of India. The present study covered a total of 200 women divorce in five district (Keonjhar, Mayurbhanja, Bhadrak, Cuttack, and Khurda) of Odisha of all age groups were selected confining it only Hindu religion with taking caste, occupation and education criteria through stratified random sampling method. A five district representing the entire region on the basis of geographical location and economically including the two tribal districts were selected. More than 70% were identified by District Family Court where as 30% cases were in different part of district. The study tries to find out the causes, consequences and effect of divorce on women of the state of Odisha. In some measure, towards the understanding of problems faced by divorced women and tries to focus on several other questions related to the status of women in this part of life like the present socio economic status and condition of divorced women after their separation from husbands and what is their future prospective after this unfortunate incident.
5. **Concurrent Evaluation of Mainstreaming of Rural Products in Rajasthan**, sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. With a view to revive handicrafts in four tribal districts of Rajasthan viz. Banswara, Dungarpur, Rajsamand and Udaipur, which are having high concentration of livelihood based on handicrafts and which are at the verge of losing their existence and identity, and support the existing crafts to achieve self sustenance level, the special project under SGSY on "Mainstreaming Rural Products" has been implemented since December 2003. The study was covered in 21 selected villages, including eight craft groups with the objectives of the study were:
  - To ascertain the level of sustainability so far achieved by the crafts/artisans covered under the project
  - To examine the utilization of loan amount, its recovery status and the performance of SHGs
  - How far the finished products are competing with the national and international markets
  - To find out how far the project efforts succeeded in checking the migration of artisans and trace out the improvement in socio-economic standards of the poor
  - To point out the weakness so far observed in implementation of the project and suggest measures to enable the project successful

6. **Evaluation Report on Swayamsidha (IWEF)**, sponsored by Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India, an evaluation study was commissioned which could pin point the factors responsible for slow project implementation, the bottlenecks and problems faced by PIAs, the strengths of the project and the achievements, as also the future course of action. The study was covered 62 blocks in 31 States/UTs (mostly one old IMY and one new IWEF block in each State/UT). Interviews and focused group discussion were held with leaders and members of 309 SHGs. The State Level Nodal Officer were interviewed at the State Headquarter and the Block level Project Implementation Agency (PIA) Nodal Officials, who were mostly CDPOs, were interviewed at the block level only. Only 17 PIAs were Non Governmental Organization (NGOs). Available records were checked at the state, block and SHG levels. The sample blocks selected were mostly rural and some urban, to represent low literacy, low income, higher poverty population from SC, ST, OBC and Minorities.
  
7. **Evaluation of Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC Students in the state of Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur & Uttarakhand**, sponsored by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India. The evaluation study was conducted in the 8 sample districts (3 district from Jammu & Kashmir (i.e.20% of 14 districts), 3 districts from Uttarakhand (i.e.20% of 13 districts), 2 Districts from Manipur (i.e.20% of 9 districts) from the three located in North-South and East – West parts. A total of 960 samples @120 from each district (100 from direct beneficiaries & 20 from teachers, headmasters, State Government Officials, Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions etc) that was 360 from Jammu & Kashmir, 360 from Uttarakhand and 240 from Manipur were covered in the study. The evaluation focused on:
  - To evaluate the implementation of the centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre- matric Scholarship to the students of Other Backward Class (OBC)
  - To evaluate the availability, Accessibility and utilization of the facilities under the scheme by Other Backward Class and its relevance / viability of the implementation of the scheme with regard to the scope for higher studies for finding out a socio-economically dignified life. It includes opportunities for better employment, self employment, enterprise creation and entrepreneurship development.
  - To examine the barriers of communication, cultural, social, physical and financial, if any, with regard to availability, accessibility and utilization of facilities under the scheme to the children of other backward people
  - To evaluate the utilization of available facilities under the scheme by the pre matriculate children of OBC for building their capacity and capability for pursuing higher studies as well as finding out alternative source of income, entrepreneurship and enterprise creations.
  
8. **An Evaluation of Development of Marine Fisheries Project under SGSY, MoRD in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh**, sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The evaluation study was conducted in the 3 mandals viz., Srikakulam, Gara and Kaviti mandals were selected purposively from among the 11 project mandals. From each mandals, 20% of the total SHGs were selected at random for intensive study. Thus, from Gara mandal 20 SHGs were selected out of 100 SHGs, from Kaviti mandal 11 SHGs were selected from out of 55, from Srikakulam mandal 17 were selected out of 85 SHGs that received assistance. Thus, a total sample of 48 SHGs were selected for intensive study. The purpose of the study is to undertake a comprehensive evaluation of the project. More particularly, the objectives of the study were to:



- Identify the objectives for which the SGSY special assistance has been used;
- Analyze the process of implementation of the special project
- Assess the outcomes of the project / components; and
- The impact of the project on the targeted beneficiaries and areas.

Further, the study was expected to furnish information on the process of social mobilization adopted by the project, the extent of credit mobilization and the profitability and sustainability of the activities taken up and the assets created.

9. **Impact Assessment Study of Rural Development Programmes**, sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India. The objectives of study were to assess the impact of the programme of the Ministry of RD on poverty alleviation, employment generation and overall rural development. More particularly, the study focused on:

- To examine whether the guidelines on various programmes are being followed with reference to selection of beneficiaries, utilization of funds allocated and transparency and involvement of people in programme implementation
- To examine the survival of assets created in particular whether all the assets created under the schemes have survived, are in use and cost effective
- To assess the impact of the programmes on productivity and poverty alleviation and in particular, whether the programmes have contributed in increasing/improving production, employment and living conditions of people below the poverty line, and to estimate the number of people who have crossed the poverty line after availing of the assistance under various schemes
- To examine the role and functioning of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the implementation of the programmes
- The other objectives of the study includes verification of the assets created at the village level, the quality of construction, maintenance of the common facilities created and infrastructure development in the rural areas.

a) **Impact Assessment Study of Rural Development Programmes in Balrampur district of Uttar Pradesh**

The study was conducted in 4 blocks namely Balrampur, Tulsipur, Utraula and Shriduttganj of Balrampur district of Uttar Pradesh. From each of the selected blocks, @10 villages have to be identified for the detailed study. It was proposed that from each of the selected villages, @15 beneficiaries were selected in such way that appropriate representation be given to all programmes of the MoRD being implemented in these villages.

b) **Impact Assessment Study of Rural Development Programmes in Godda district of Jharkhand**

The study was conducted in 4 blocks namely Boarijor, Godda, Porraiyahat and Sunder Pahari of Godda district of Jharkhand. From each of the selected blocks, @10 villages have to be identified for the detailed study. It was proposed that from each of the selected villages, @15 beneficiaries were selected in such way that appropriate representation be given to all programmes of the MoRD being implemented in these villages.

**c) Impact Assessment Study of Rural Development Programmes in Jhajjar district of Haryana**

The study was conducted in 4 community development blocks namely Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Beri, and Mathanhil of Jhajjar district of Haryana. From each of the selected blocks, @10 villages have to be identified for the detailed study. It was proposed that from each of the selected villages, @15 beneficiaries were selected in such way that appropriate representation be given to all programmes of the MoRD being implemented in these villages.

**d) Impact Assessment Study of Rural Development Programmes in Cooch Behar district of West Bengal**

The study was conducted in 4 blocks namely Cooch Behar, Tufanganj, Sitai and Sitalkuchi of Cooch Behar district of West Bengal. From each of the selected blocks, @10 villages have to be identified for the detailed study. It was proposed that from each of the selected villages, @15 beneficiaries were selected in such way that appropriate representation be given to all programmes of the MoRD being implemented in these villages.

**e) Impact Assessment Study on Rural Development Programmes in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra**

The study was conducted in 4 blocks namely Yaval, Muktainagar, Chopda, and Erandol of Jalgaon district of Maharashtra. From each of the selected blocks, @10 villages have to be identified for the detailed study. It was proposed that from each of the selected villages, @15 beneficiaries were selected in such way that appropriate representation be given to all programmes of the MoRD being implemented in these villages.

**10. Concurrent Evaluation of Project under SGSY “Common Facility Centre (CFCs) for Production of Vermin Compost in Rural Areas of Jaipur district of Rajasthan”, sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.** The study was conducted out of 13 development blocks where 100 CFCs were envisaged to be established, till the time of evaluation only 20 CFCs were established that too in 5 blocks. 3 blocks out of 5 i.e 60% were sampled on random basis. Out of 104 SHGs (in 20 CFCs) 12 SHGs @ 2 SHGs per sample CFC i.e about 12 % were selected for detailed study. There are 2,044 SHG members in 20 CFCs. Since 6 CFCs have been considered for study where 582 persons are SHG members, therefore 10% of the number i.e 60 beneficiaries have been considered for interaction. More particularly, the following objectives were taken into account while preparing the evaluation:

- To benefit BPL families by providing them vermin compost on concessional rate and other by providing them vermin compost on cost basis.
- To generate self employment opportunities among BPL families
- To improve the productivity of agriculture lands
- To discourage the use of Chemicals in agriculture and reduce the cost of cultivation
- To improve the quality of agriculture produce

**11. A study of the Extent and Causes of Dropouts in Primary Schools in Rural Maharashtra: With special reference to Girl Dropouts**, sponsored by Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India. The study was based on empirical investigation in the

selected 24 villages of the identified three districts i.e. Beed, Akola and Bhandara in Vidarbha and Marathwada regions of Maharashtra. These investigations included a school-level inquiry and a household level inquiry. Attitude and opinion surveys were conducted with teachers, parents, school dropouts. Information was also attained regarding the village and facilities available which have a marked effect on schooling. Besides, supplementary information was collected from the records of educational offices at district, block and village levels.

12. **Sample Checking of District Information System for Education (DISE) Data: 2006-07, sponsored by Bihar Shiksha Pariyojana Parishad.** Main objectives of the sample checking of DISE data were to (i) verify the accuracy of the DISE data being collected in the state, (ii) measure the precision levels as well as deviation of the data and (iii) suggest appropriate remedial measures for strengthening the DISE system in Bihar. The universe of this study was all the elementary level schools of Bihar. Five percent of the schools appropriately representing schools across the state were selected for the survey. Six districts namely Munger, Khagaria, Samastipur, Kishanganj, Patna, and Gopalganj districts, two districts from each zone were sampled from South Zone, North Zone, and Central Zone respectively. All the blocks of sampled districts were undertaken for sample checking of DISE data. Five percent of schools were selected from each block through stratified random sampling and proportion to enrolment method by considering rural and urban schools, types of schools and management of schools, schools with pre-schooling and schools located in SC, ST and Minority areas. Finally 449 schools were selected for the purpose of checking.
13. **Evaluation of Voluntary Organizations Implementing the Schemes: Residential and Non-residential Schools for SC of Rajasthan, Odisha, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh,** sponsored by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India. The study covered the scheme of providing education facilities to children of Scheduled Caste (SC) Communities through Voluntary Agencies and NGO's in Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India. The assessment has found that the scheme is successful only in satisfying the basic objectives i.e. providing rudimentary education facilities and related services like midday meal, stipend, and school dress, etc. Otherwise, a lot needs to be done to make these schools more relevant to the standards required from such educational institutions and the objective that it envisages to attain. The methodology to evaluate the schools involved carrying out a survey through a Multi Stage Sampling Method involving Office Bearers of Volunteer Organizations present in each of the four states that were included as part of the study and who were running schools after taking grants from the Ministry. The sample size involved 8 Voluntary Organizations from Madhya Pradesh, 10 from Rajasthan, 10 from Odisha and 9 from West Bengal. Along with it 250 numbers of direct beneficiaries i.e. students studying in these schools were included in the survey to elicit their responses with regards of the quality of education and other services that they are getting from the schools.
14. **A study of Nature, Extent, Incidence and Impact of Domestic Violence against Women in Odisha and Delhi,** sponsored by National Commission for Women, Govt. of India. The main objective of this study was to provide an understanding of the degree of domestic violence suffered by women in India, the possible protective factors and the existing options open to women outside the family and friends. The study also provided and points out the new directions for strategies to reduce and gradually eliminate domestic violence against women in India. The

study covered the nature, extent, forms and correlates of domestic violence. The present study conducted in the urban and rural areas of the two states Delhi and Odisha, one state is highly urban and one is remote rural. A random sample of 500 families will be drawn from the universe at the rate of 250 families from each state while 50% sample would drawn from rural area and rest 50% from urban area.

15. **A research study on Suicide and Coping Mechanism adopted by Rural Women**, sponsored by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India. The present study would be taken up focusing mainly on the post death plight of the widows, their socio economic conditions, impact of different relief declared by the state government and central government and the coping mechanisms. The sample households would be selected from 6 districts of both Karnataka and Maharashtra, 3 districts from Kerala and 16 districts from Andhra Pradesh. As the districts have the maximum concentration of suicide cases of farmers and the central governments special relief package given to the family of the suicides farmer. The sample size depending on the number of suicide cases range from 9 to 25 in each district, during the reference period January 2006 to December 2007.
16. **“Awareness, Knowledge & Perception of Different Segment of The Communities Regarding Hearing Problems Among Preschoolers & Others in Arunachal Pradesh”** sponsored by Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Govt. of India. The study was conducted in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, which is one of the tribal dominated states of North India. The entire Arunachal Pradesh was divided in to four regions i.e. North, South, East and West and one district was selected from each region. Then from each district respondents were selected from rural and urban areas. Thus from urban and rural areas of 4 selected sample districts i.e. West Siang, Lohit, Papumpare and Tawang of Arunachal Pradesh a total sample size taken – 720 and 2,880 respectively out of 3,600 samples covered AWW, PRIs Members, Teachers, Students and General Public, 12 numbers of Voluntary organizations, 7 CDPOs, Principal Secretary, Director and Deputy Director of Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh. The objectives of the study were:
  - To measure the level of awareness & knowledge of different segments of community about hearing problems of children at early stages and others in urban rural matrix;
  - To access the specific educative process regarding hearing disability in urban rural context;
  - To find out the perception & participation of communities regarding different programme initiated by different agencies at all.
17. **“Concurrent Evaluation of Day Care Centre for Older Person in the State of Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Manipur, Odisha, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal”** sponsored by PREM Division, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India. The evaluation was conducted 70 Day Care Centres out of these 3 in Assam, 5 in Haryana, 1 in Karnataka, 9 in Manipur, 22 in Odisha, 5 in Tamilnadu, 5 in Uttar Pradesh, and 20 in West Bengal run by 45 voluntary organizations in 28 different districts. 31 office bearers of the NGOs and 69 project staff of Day Care Centres had also been selected purposively to ascertain their views about different aspects of the scheme. The total sample beneficiaries were 1168 those who are availing the services of Day Care Centers. Finally, 152 Opinion Makers (Community people) of the adjoining to sample Day Care Centres had also been taken purposively to ascertain their



views about functioning of Day Care Centres and its impacts on the beneficiaries. The evaluation focused on:

- To evaluate the implementation and delivery mechanism of the day care centre as per the guidelines and objectives with special reference to the selected States;
- To assess the effectiveness of the existing provisions of the scheme in terms of Objectives, inputs, outputs and goals. The impediments, best practices involved in affecting and accelerating the proper implementation of the scheme;
- To carry out a SWOT analysis of the scheme and recommend suitable strategies to improve the provisions and working of the scheme, if so required; and
- To ascertain the needs of urban and rural day care centre.

18. **“Suicide among Indian Farmers: A Profile of Distress, Destitution, Widowhood & Impact of Government Relief and Rehabilitation Packages on Rural Women”** sponsored by National Commission for Women, Govt. of India. The project bears a significant factors leading to suicide among farmers but very little has been done to understand the impact of suicides of breadwinner in families particularly where women are concerned. In order to fill this gap, the present study would be taken up focusing mainly on the post death plight of the widows, their socio economic conditions, impact of different relief declared by the state government and central government and the coping mechanisms. These farmers are mostly in the age group of 30-50. 200 samples will be collected from the states of Maharashtra & Karnataka where in the sample households have been selected from six districts of Karnataka and Maharastra each as the districts have the maximum concentration of suicide cases of farmers and the central government's Special Relief Package given to the family of the suicides farmers. The sample size depending on the numbers of suicide cases range from 9 to 25 in each district, during the reference period January 2006 to December 2008. The study focused on:

- To understand the shift in gender roles of widows;
- To study the problems faced by the widows and the extent to which these could be solved;
- To document the mechanisms adopted by the widows to cope up with the situations; and
- To understand the measures taken by the government to provide assistance to the victims.
- To analyze the socioeconomic conditions of the family in the post suicide era
- To ascertain the impact of relief & rehabilitation Packages on the family by government (both central & state government)
- To find out the availability and accessibility of institutional credit facilities to the families.
- To develop recommendations that will enable better implementation, impact and design of the relief packages

19. A study on **“Socio Economic Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Disabled in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh – Current Status and Future Need”** (Ongoing) sponsored by PREM Division, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India. For this study has three stages stratified sampling procedure will be adopted to collect the data. The first step will to choose districts for this purpose from both the states about 25 per cent districts will taken purposively where prevalence rate per 10000 is higher and more cases with Grade II

Deformity. Accordingly in Odisha 8 districts (i.e. 25% of the 30 Districts) namely Angul, Bolangir, Boudh, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Nuapara, and Sonepur and in Andhra Pradesh 6 district (i.e. 25% of the 23 districts) namely – Adilabad, Anantpur, Khammam, Srikakulam, West Godavari and Kurnool will be selected purposively. At the second stage of stratification, 2 blocks from each sample district will be selected purposively keeping in mind where the cases with Grade II deformity (Disability) are on higher side. At the third stage approx. 50.0 per cent leprosy affected disabled from each sample block will be selected randomly and will be treated as respondents. Besides this, respondents among the District level Govt. official in different departments like Health, Rural Development, Panchayati Raj, Social Welfare, NGOs/PRIs representatives, Block Level Officers and Handicapped Finance Development Corporation etc., who are working in the field of rehabilitation of leprosy affected disabled will be interviewed. The objectives of the study are:

- To study Socio economic rehabilitation of disable in general & leprosy disabled in particular.
- To study the institutional and non institutional support for economic rehabilitation of leprosy disabled.
- To study the recent schemes & programmes both government and non government sectors
- To study awareness and expansion of government schemes to ameliorate the economic conditions of leprosy disabled.
- To study the magnitude of different policy interventions and their impact
- To suggest remedial measures if any

20. A study on “**Mechanism for Sustainable Development and Promotion of Herbal and Medicinal Plants in the State of Uttaranchal**” sponsored by National Horticulture Board, Govt. of India. During the study, the primary data collected through three different modes such as (a) Contact with multiple stakeholders; (b) Investigation Network; and (c) Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and it covered two regions i.e. for Kumaon Region and, Garhwal Himalayas. The study was divided into three phases for data collected from Traders, Cultivators /JFM / Vaidyas, NGOs, Institutions, Industries: *Phase-I*: An overview of the H & MP industry in Uttaranchal, especially in relation to its consumption of raw material; *Phase-II*: Study of pricing, value addition and information flow mechanisms at different points in the supply chain ranging from the primary collector / cultivator to the processing industry; and *Phase-III*: Investigation of the potential application of market-based instruments to ensure both sustainable supply of medicinal plants to the *ayurvedic* pharmacies/industry as well as better returns for primary collectors / cultivators. The objectives of the study were:

- To assess the present scenario of herbs and medicinal plants in the State of Uttaranchal with relation to availability, production (including harvesting and procurement), processing, transportation and, marketing.
- To assess the socio-economic aspects of trade in herbs and medicinal plants, especially on the livelihood and income generation aspects of the community involved in its trade.

- To look at the policy environment to assess the degree to which present concerned policies promote sustainable management of herbs and medicinal plants.
- To identify and foster indigenous knowledge and practices of herbs and medicinal plants, emphasizing particularly the role of women in its conservation and use.
- To recommend policy reformulation and legislation of the ones evaluated to make them more users friendly.
- To identify the role and importance of herbs and medicinal plants of Uttaranchal as an instrument in successful implementation of Community Forest Management;
- To study the existing system of collection and, marketing of herbs and, medicinal plants in Uttaranchal;
- To prepare a list of pharmaceutical companies, viz. Govt. and, private pharmacies and, other agencies utilizing medicinal plants for herbal drugs and, products;
- To prepare a list of institutions having drug testing laboratories facilities, agro techniques and, infrastructure for raising planting materials. Such organizations are universities, research wing of Forest Department, Herbals Research Development Institute, reputed NGOs etc. These centers could act as 'center of excellence' for not only ensuring quality planting materials but also for drug testing laboratory facilities, certification, validation etc

## **21. Evaluation of Utilization of IT Equipment in CAL Schools of Odisha, Sponsored by Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA), Govt. of Odisha**



Computer Aided Learning (CAL) is an integrative technology, which describes an educational environment where a computer program is used to assist the user in learning a particular subject. It refers to an overall integrated approach of instructional methods. Computer aided learning is a device/learning strategy to make teaching more interesting joyful and sustainable. It creates an environment, where learning and assessment is fun and the opportunities to learn is equitable among the rural and urban children.

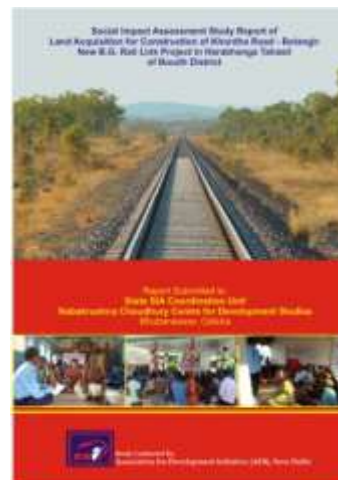
To provide quality education to every child, by ensuring universal access, equity, universal retention and achievement, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), Odisha implemented Compute Aided Learning Programme (CALP) in 2645 Upper Primary Schools of the state with required infrastructures such as regular electricity connection, security & more than 100 students in classes V to VII/VIII with more than 04 teachers including Head Master.

A study is sponsored Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA) to evaluate to the extent IT equipment provided under CAL Programme are being used for facilitating and supporting classroom learning in the concerned content areas, explore the level of engagement of learners with the CAL Programme and the degree of their efficiency

in operating the IT equipment in improving the quality of their learning, ascertain the degree of efficiency of teachers in using the IT equipment for enhancing their own performance as well as facilitating classroom transactions for promoting learners performance and examine the extent of use and maintenance of IT equipment provided to schools under CAL programme.

## 22. Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition for Construction of Khorda Road- Bolangir New B.G. Rail Link Project in 25 Villages of Harabhanga Tahasil of Boudh District

Association for Development Initiative (ADI) conducted the Social Impact Assessment Study of the proposed infrastructure development project of the East Coast Railway providing BG Railway connectivity between Khordha Road and Bolangir that passes through the area's most backward district such as Nayagarh, Boudh, Sonepur and Bolangir that have not yet realized the benefits of railway connectivity. 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.

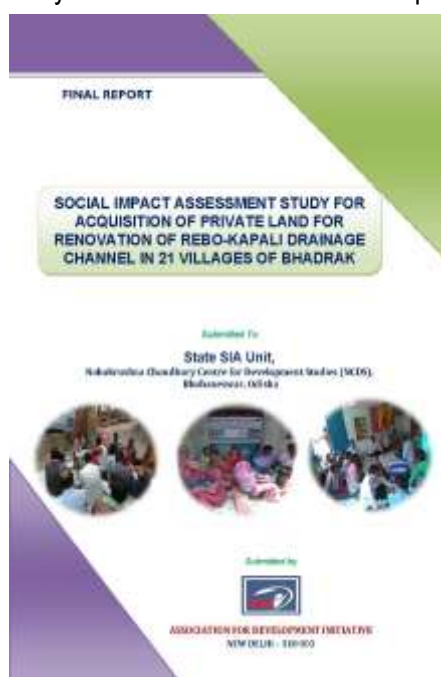


## 23. Social Impact Assessment Study For Acquisition of Private Land for Renovation of Rebo-Kapali Drainage Channel of Bhadrak District

A total of 121.43 acres of private land is to be acquired from 21 villages of *Bhandaripokhari, Bonth, Bhadrak & Dhamnagar* Tahasils of Bhadrak district for the Renovation of Rebo-Kapali Drainage Channel of Bhadrak District. It is worked out that the number of households that are likely to be affected due to land acquisition as per the land schedules of 21 villages shall be around 720 families. Among those families, some may lose substantial portion of their land holdings, while some others



may be very marginally get affected. 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-



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.

## 24. Social Impact Assessment Study of Land Acquisition for Construction of Link Road to NH-26 in Bhawanipatna Town of Kalahandi District.

A total of 54.156 acres of private land is to be acquired from four villages (i.e.) Karlakot, Risigaon, Bhangabari & Paramanandapur) under Bhawanipatna Tahasil of Kalahandi District for “Construction of Link Road to NH-26 in Bhawanipatna town. The number of families that are likely to be affected due to land acquisition as per the land schedules of aforesaid four villages shall be around 166 families. 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 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.

**25. 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 Daubna-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.

**26. Evaluation of Maternity Waiting Home (Maa Gruha), Parla, 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.

**27. Evaluation of Maternity Waiting Home (Maa Gruha), Saisurni, District- Kalahandi Project under NHM Programme being implemented by NGO (CARADA), 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.

**28. External Evaluation of PHC (N), Dumurimunda, Nabarangpur District, Project NHM Programme being implemented by NGO (READ) 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.

**29. 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.

**30. 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.



**31. Social Impact Assessment Study for Acquisition of Acquisition of 8.870 Acres of Private Land from Goibhanga Village under Lathikata Tahasilof 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.

## Publication

### 1. Directory of Small Scale Industries in Odisha

The Directory of Small Scale Industries in Odisha dissemination of up-to-date information about the small-scale industries in Odisha. The Directory develops a comprehensive and focused information system about the enlisted small-scale industries in Odisha.

### 2. The Development Today

The Development Today is a quarterly magazine, regularly published by our association for the dissemination of value added information in Energy & Power, Technology, Industry & Business, Environment Quality, Human Resources, Information Technology, Telecommunications and Finance & Investments. It is a professional magazine and the leading subscribers are institutes, universities and industries and business house.

