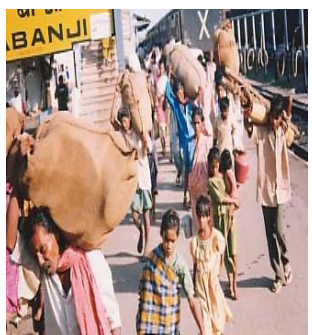


# “Risk Reduction and Livelihood Promotion” Programme in Western Orissa

a report

From January 2005 to March 2006



**Submitted To:  
American India foundation New Delhi**

# Forward

This is a small walk by consortium of smaller organizations taking from drought relief, with an intention to link to development work in a concerted effort in an integrated way.

The impact is quite visible, context specific measurable, but backward and forward linkage is yet to establish. But it is possible as we accept success and failure equally and strive to keep on working despite. Success lay in compilation and consolidation of local know-how and has gained an yearlong experience putting together actions that has received wide acceptance.

We express our sincere gratitude to all those who have contributed to the process with fund and without fund, theme and thought. Local community, PRIs, Local Administration, Our co-partners above all colleagues those have initiated for the start up, all are certainly praise worthy.

We express our gratitude to Sri Sankar Venkateswaran & Sri Alay Barah and friends of AIF ( American India Foundation) who have considered our request to begin with as one of partner for a social and economic change in Western Orissa looking its poverty, hunger and distress migration a high magnitude.

Our sincere thanks to Mr. Mihir Saha and SPS team those who have come and exposed to western Orissa and realized the reality and provided needful support.

My request you all to carry forward logical continuity to be more meaningfully in order to bring a sustained social and economic growth & livelihood resilience in this fragile area for rejuvenating healthy natural endowments .

However, a concerted work of civil society need to keep on enduring to mitigate risks and vulnerability due to recurrent disaster be it be drought or flood, cyclone or earthquake and so on.

Be a part of this mission.

**Regards,**

***Pradeep Mohapatra***  
**Secretary UDYAMA,**  
On behalf of Consortium

## The Power of Collectives:

*"We had no voice in home nor in village affairs. We were confined within the four walls of our house. But, now the situation has changed. We have organised ourselves and this has helped us in building collective strength and voices. We now travel to far off places like Bolangir to participate in different meetings. Also, we are undertaking different income enhancement actions to make ourselves economically independent so that we can have a control over our lives and livelihood".*

These words of the women group of Chikinibahal (Nua pada) reflects the strong determination and will power of women of Chikinibahal (Nua Pada) who have put up a struggle to improve their living standards and help their children to live with dignity in the society.

Around 10 kms from Titla[]garh sub-division headquarter, is located a small habitation of 40 tribal (Kandha) households, which is known as Chikinibahal (Nua Pada). Travelling to this habitation through the poor weathered narrow kutchha road and a small stream is a tedious job. It is a hamlet of Chikinibahal revenue village under Malisera Gram Panchayat of Bolangir district. In the revenue records it is identified by a different name i.e. Chikinbahal (Bichulipada).

The major livelihood sources of people are agriculture and wage labour. Dependence on wage labour is extremely high since agricultural yield is insufficient to meet the food need throughout the year. Scarce availability of labour over period makes the lives of people hard. Amidst these problems, efforts initiated by women of the hamlet towards improving their economic condition are highly commendable and provides a lesson to others.

Encouraged by a missionary charity organisation few years ago women in this hamlet organised themselves to form a SHG. The primary objective was to help the poor women inculcate the habit of saving and constitute group fund to be utilised to meet the emergency social needs. However, after a brief period the women group was abandoned by the charity organisation. Thanks to Udyama, who reached the village at right time before the women's interest and enthusiasm getting lost for ever, to carry forward the mission started by them? With the efforts of Udyama, the women strengthened their organisation and currently, there are two SHGs each comprising of 14 households. The facilitating organisation also helped the groups in broadening their horizon of activity from thrift and credit to entrepreneurial activities. More importantly, till now income generation was carried out at individual level. With the help of Udyama these individual based action took the shape of collective enterprise. The two women SHGs in Chikinibahal(Nua Pada) are also engaged in pisciculture. The members also actively participated in earthwork undertaken under water harvesting structure by Udyama and this enabled them to contribute to household income. It's not that the SHGs work has been confined to the interest of its members but the groups have shown serious concerns towards the livelihood issues of other poor and needy in the village. This gets evidenced from the fact that these women groups helped the facilitating organization in identifying the poorest and most needy households and helped them in adopting duckery to enhance their household income. Last but not the least, fruit plantation in gochar land by the village had active involvement of the members of SHGs.

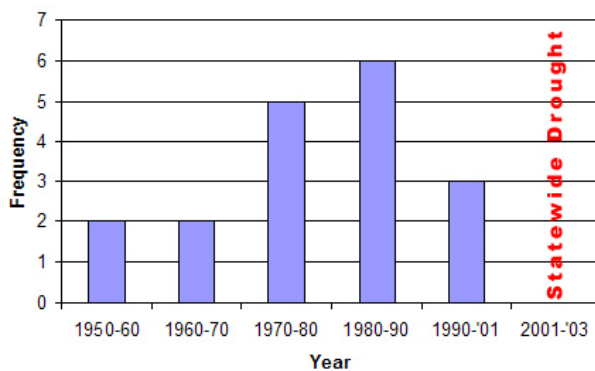
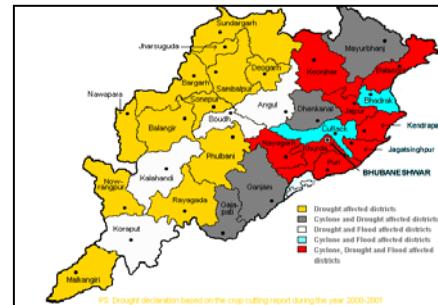
Few years ago women who hesitated to talk to an outsider now confidently engages in conversation with people coming from outside to their village. Over period, their involvement in wide range of activities has not only helped in enhancing self-confidence within them but also

has contributed in developing their articulation skills. Local leadership within women has emerged. Above all, that the women now visualize their role in public processes is an indicator of moving towards achieving 'real empowerment'. They have in their agenda to enable the local community to have greater access to government welfare programmes and schemes, initiate forest protection, ensure livelihood security particularly of forest dependents(esp. women) etc.. In the whole process UDYAMA has played a role of humble facilitator. Our role has been primarily organizing the village women and creating opportunity for them to strengthen their financial position.

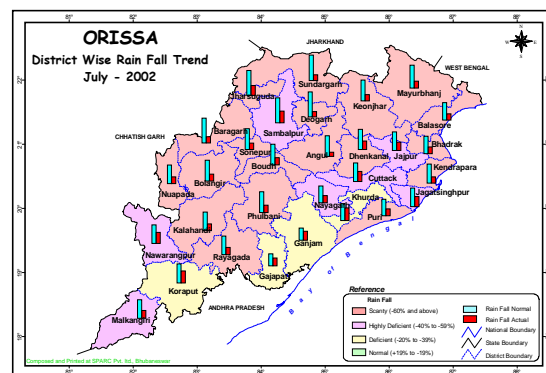
As it is well known that, economic independence is a step towards women empowerment our intervention in the context of livelihood promotion of women is directed towards this goal. In other words, our focus is to work towards economic democratization (and not merely income enhancement), which would enable the poor women to have control over their lives and livelihood in the days ahead. Although it is a case of women Group in Chikinibahal hamlet, but in reality this has become possible only with demystification of synergy with and within many organization's concerted effort. We do hope many things could be possible to reflect and transform into reality to reach the unreached for an expected growth and development. Do extend hands for rebuilding.

## Title of the Project: " Risk Reduction and Livelihood Promotion in Western Orissa": A Consortium Initiative

**W**estern Orissa is the home to situation of more chronically food insecurity than any other region in the state of Orissa. Visiting of droughts and flash floods are recurrent and common phenomena in Western Orissa. It is estimated that around two-third of the total population in this region face the problems of food insecurity for around nine months, as a result migration to towns and cities in search of livelihood is rampant. During the current decade in the year 2002 this area visited severe drought making the situation of people vulnerable.



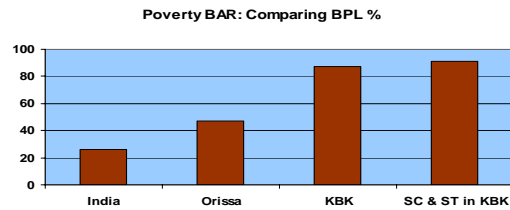
Continuous erratic rainfall, undulated terrain, fragmented ecology followed by frequent droughts has severely affected the economic condition of the poor in Orissa, especially in the districts of Western Orissa since last few decades. Inadequate conservation practices, insufficient soil moisture and inadequate technical know how on productivity has crippled the food security particularly among the marginal farmers, landless and artisans. Declining traditional farming practices, poor delivery system coupled with low input relating to resource management has deteriorated the socio-economic conditions of people drastically resulting in rampant migration. Further, traditional water harvesting structures like Kota, Muda, Bandh, Sagar etc. are on the verge of extinction in the area.



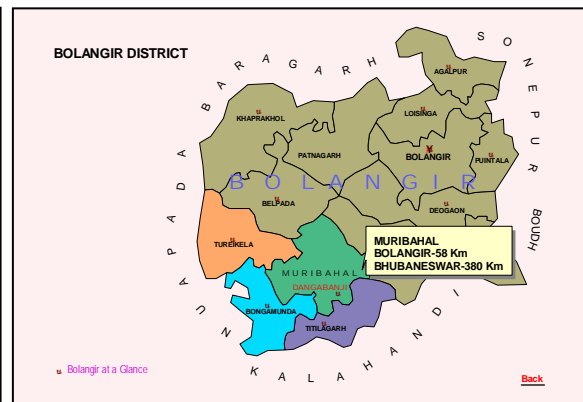
To make the efforts initiated relating to Community Based Drought Rehabilitation by CARE, a concept document was prepared and submitted to AIF for support. This concept was an effort to bridge the gap between the current development programs and CARE undertaken programme. Thus, the Project components included generation of farm based livelihood options, enabling households to grow produces and enhancement of purchase capability with an aim to strengthening people's institutions to achieve self-reliance. It also focused on enhancement of capability of institutions to work towards livelihood empowerment to arrest distress migration in drought prone areas particularly Bangomunda, Muribahal, Tureikela and Titlagarh Blocks of Bolangir.

**LOCATION:** The project covers 200 villages spread over in Titlagada, Muribahal, Bongamunda and Tureikela Blocks of Bolangir District and which forms a part of KBK. This has become the most vulnerable area where Hunger, Starvation, child sale and women trafficking are a common occurrence with rampant social, mental and physical abuse. Risk and vulnerability factors are getting compounded due to devastating natural, social, physical, socio-economic inequity, skewed land distribution, Low productivity High debt traps/credits, Shifting from productivity to high profit, Livelihood

### Poverty gap



Poverty Gap: 18% in KBK and 12% in Rural Orissa



displacement, Rituals /feudal s Frequent monsoon failure leading to chronic drought. Finding no other means over hundred and thousands poor people migrate out in distress every year.

### OBJECTIVE

To generate sustainable livelihoods based on existing potentiality of natural resources to significantly reduce rate of distress migration from the project area.

### Key Strategy

The organization believes in collaborative approach and collective actions. Thus, the key strategy adopted during the process included integration and convergence of efforts undertaken by all the stakeholders.

Frequent monsoon failure leading to chronic drought.  
 Undulated terrain.  
 Fragmented ecology.

Inadequate conservation practice, insufficient soil moisture and inadequate technical Know how on productivity

Unorganized distressed migrants

This project has been an effort to bridge the gap between the current development programs and CARE-CBDRP program. This Project aimed towards generating farm based livelihood options, enabling production of food items at household level and enhancement of poor people’s buying capability and bargaining power. Emphasis was given on strengthening people’s institutions to develop their own self-reliant plans and procedures. Criteria for selecting target beneficiaries were as follows:



**Unique Features: A Consortium Approach.**

A New approach

- Building relationship
- Program integration
- Backward and forward linkage
- Working together

**Partner Details:-**

**Sramika Shakti Sangha (SSS),**  
at /po- Badabanki, via Tureikela  
dist- Bolangir

**Anchalik Jana Seva Anustan (AJSA )**  
Address- At- Sundhimunda, 767035  
po- Chandotora.  
Via Sindhekela, ,Bolangir

**Bolangir Gramodyog Samitee (BGS)**  
Year Of establishment 1987  
Address- kantabanji  
Kantabanji, Bolangir.

**Agency for Social Action (ASA)**  
Antarala chalki,  
muribahal, Bolangir

**UDYAMA**  
Nilachakranagar  
Titlagada, 767033  
.Bolangir,ORISSA

**Supporting Partner-**  
**Samaja Pragati Sahayog (SPS),**  
Bagli, Madyapradesh

**Financial Supporting Partner**  
**American India Foundation, New Delhi**

**PARTNERSHIP**

It has been recognized that no single organization can be able to address the need of western Orissa poverty in specifically and largely the issue of resource management in Orissa. Hence, a Consortium of like-minded NGOs CBOs was constituted to undertake challenges thru this program. This project represented a real opportunity for a wide variety of reasons. The network organizations demonstrated real strength in village level mobilization.

**The operational strategies devised were as follows:**

To develop **long-term vulnerability-mitigation strategies** to reverse the ill effects of repeated droughts and break away from the vicious circle.

- **To Create a coalition of civil society organizations** (NGOs, CBOs and PRIs) and effectively interact with the government departments to **ensure continuous services at community level.**
- To institutionalize information **flow** through organizational networking. Thus networking, coordination and convergence will be the highlights of the project strategy.
- **To adopt participatory and decentralized monitoring process** as the project management strategy.

**Principle 1:** Migration should be treated as a problem with village as the basic unit for Planning, Execution and Evaluation. Planning at individual level should not be undertaken.

**Principle 2:** To ensure sustainable livelihood for vulnerable sections, all policies should be based on sustainable development practices.

**Principle 3:** All the interventions should be need based

and integrated for wider safety net.

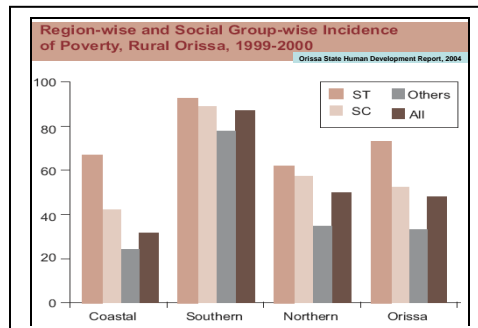
**Principle 4:** Policies should be equitable both in the sense that they include all people irrespective of caste, class, gender and other inequalities and do not increase these inequalities.

**Principle 5:** Adopt a rights based approach rather than a benevolent approach.

**Principle 6:** Accountability & transparency and information sharing at all levels of program implementation.

**Target Groups**

- Small and marginal farmers
- Landless Households
- Women groups/ BPL
- Activity wise user groups
- Community level Institutions
- PRI bodies & the local peoples organizations



### Farm Based Inputs and Crop diversification Initiatives

This initiative relates to diversify the agro-horticultural activities in order to reduce crop loss during moisture stress or in drought season. This has addressed food security and nutritional security at household and community level with appropriate combinations.

Hence the following measures were undertaken which has been mentioned as follows:

Activities and initiatives accomplished



- Drought resistant varieties (crops) promoted
- Low water requirement horticulture and cereals, pulses, vegetable prioritised
- Selective crops planned such as Fruit- root-shoot varieties promoted
- Promotion of crops based on land classification in the present context
- Husbandry as the better option for crop diversity and appropriate land management
- Multiple, mixed farming conducive to eco-agriculture with lasting solution for crop assurance and insurance as a part of drought proofing plan.



The strategy has been an extension program focusing on reviving and diversifying the agricultural practices. Support for seeds and inputs, catchments and command area (up land, medium land and homestead area) of the water bodies were emphasized under agri-horti-silvi-horticulture program.

Inputs supplied			
Item	Total HH	pre HH	Total qty
Upland paddy	240	25kg	6000kg
Arhar	240	06kg	1440kg
Yam	1200	03kg	3550kg
Tapioca	240	10 pcs	2400pcs
sweet potato seeds	60	250 gms	15 kg
Bamboo	10kg perw/s	12w/s	120kg
Lemon	120	15	1800
Banana	240	15sucker	3600sucker
Mango	360	10	3600
Pisciculture	3500 seedlings w/s	42000seedlings	
Duckery	05 HH /3nos	180 nos	
Grain bank	Rs10000/-	Rs 120000/12no	
SHG support	Rs6000/-	Rs72000/-12 SHGs	

Various inputs and supports supplied to vulnerable families of the model village to restore the livelihoods looking at culture, climate, food habits and appropriate to soil condition. Fruit-Root-shoot are the major inputs which are considered as drought resistant, withstand any erratic condition, nutritious, easy to crop and low external input crops. These have a quality of replication, easy for cropping having multiple benefits like ecological, soil conservation, biomass, and fulfil societal requirements.

**Non farm based input initiatives and Diversification**

Promotion of community Grain bank and strengthening allied safety measures was another



community initiative to engage distress migrants with a view to earn daily livelihoods. Opportunities explored for skill development particularly for economic growth and social benefit that has reflected in few action thru various individual promotional activities for the vulnerable household. Duckery, small vending, weaving, pisciculture were few income generating initiatives that has begun at community level.

**Entry point activities:**

To begin with the program in drought affected villages and to initiate simultaneous program for provisioning of immediate daily employment, entry point activities were initiated in all the 12 villages. Based on village selection criteria it was planned to begin the intervention with creation of common assets encompassing the participation of local community and which enables all sections of the community to reap benefits. Since land based economy still dominates rural economy and drought affects the lives and livelihood of all sections, protection and creation of water harvesting structures becomes crucial. Further, these assets provide multiple services ranging from irrigation to drinking water for people and cattle population. More importantly, this kind of intervention has wide acceptance at all levels by PRIs to local administration. The immediate outcome of creation of water harvesting structures has been prevention of run-off water and utilisation and maintenance of water in the down-streams thus, creating a situation where every bit of water is conserved and managed properly. Simultaneously, it has helped the local people to develop back ward and forward linkages. Significantly, this has been laid out by local trained youths those who have under gone a compact course. Efforts have also been made to make the community self-reliant in terms of management of these structures. All structures are selected by community thru MLP exercise to provide maximum benefit.

In the entire process community has taken a lead role and priority was given on local engineering know-how and use of local resources. This has resulted in building a sense of ownership within the local community and also in making the programme cost-effective which is a key factor to ensure sustainability of development interventions at grassroots level.

Partner	W/s Name	Work title	Estimated cost	Proposed budget	Status
AJSA	Ganjiapda	Pujasalmuda-WHS	237045	175,000	Completed
	Batharla	Tentulimuda	103772.00	125,000	
	Barakani	Makadunguri muda	143020	125,000	
SSS	jubamal	Kathulmunda	153781	125,000	Completed
	muribahal	indiadeidhoda	113379	125,000	
	kadobeda	Sabalasi muda	121987	125,000	
BGS	Semla	Construction of rengalmunda WHS	148000	125,000	Completed
	Samarsing	Construction of rengalmunda WHS	132000	125,000	
ASA	katarlaga	saibindhamuda	159600	125,000	Completed except drainage
	Kurulu bahal	-	-	125,000	
UDYAMA	Dangabangi	Construction of dumermunda WHS	125769	125,000	Finishing pending
		construction of pani pajharan munda WHS	253505		
	Chiknibahali	construction of dangarmunda WHS	545502		

The water harvesting structure that helps to harvest survival & social capital. This also helps to reap good crop and support to harness economic and environmental sustainability within village and beyond. One can decisively feel the joy of getting of daily wage in the village along with an asset for each one in the village for longer period and ways to find his best survival means. This is the inspiration and provides inputs that in turn will be the source of village for other development work. This is the program diversity that caters many needs and fulfills aspirations a lot.





**Other community base infrastructure created for drought mitigation and for employment creation for distressed migrants**



**Process monitoring & management**

Liaison with PRIs( from January'05 t march'06  
Coordination with Block and pachayat samitee  
With other line department and WORLP  
Sharing with district collector and DRDA  
Sharing with RDC  
Sharing with Local administration MLA and NAC  
Sharing with CDPO  
Sharing with Other NGOs  
Sharing with commissioner RTI (March 2006)

Partners meeting, meeting with VDC  
Meeting with SHGs, Visit by project engineer  
Visit by accountant on financial matters  
Cross learning and exposure  
Internal reflection and lessons learnt

**Village selection criteria:**

- CDBRP village
- Not be project area of WORLP and other continuing watershed
- Availability of working force
- The total treated area should be not less than 500Ha or more than 1500 Hact.
- 90 % of landholding belongs to be same village
- Event of high distress Migration
- Drinking water problem
- Community willing to provide contribution and participation
- High tribal concentration
- Opportunity for demonstration
- Scope to accelerate self help process

**Village selection Criteria, Project deliverables and out comes of the project**

<u>Key Activities</u>	<u>Accomplishment</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training at sps for 17 including 2 engineers 16 with one engineer</li> </ul>	Accomplished	Jan-March
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selection of the 12 villages to initiate farm based livelihood activities</li> </ul>	Accomplished	March
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watershed related works in 12 villages</li> </ul>	Accomplished	April-November
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of micro level plan &amp; baseline for each watershed village.</li> </ul>	Accomplished	April-July
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural programme in 12 villages. 2005</li> </ul>	Accomplished	June – August
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SHG activities &amp; non farm Activity</li> </ul>	Accomplished	Jan – August
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submitted to AIF/Ford Foundation</li> </ul>	Submitted	September/ December

**Process & program appraisal**

AIF Visit- on our request in May-2004  
 Consortium presentation At AIF-June 2004  
 AIF & SPS visit- August -2004 arch-2005  
 SPS & Ford visit-October-2004  
 SPS Visit on reality contact –December 2004  
 Training to SPS-Jan-March 2005  
 Action- Mou in March 2005  
 AIF/SPS visit in May -2005  
 AIF/SPS visit in August-2005  
 first proposal submission for twelve w/s-in september-2004  
 SPS- in September on clearance- for five model villages  
 Partner visited for discussion to SPS- December-2005 On Final proposal  
 Program visit by AIF livelihood Coordinator submission –November 2005  
 vouched by AIF finance manager on financial matters December 2005  
 Program documentation & communication manager AIF- March 2006

- ❖ Liaison with PRIs (from January to.....)
- ❖ Coordination with Block and pachayat samitee
- ❖ With other line department and WORLP
- ❖ Sharing with district collector and DRDA
- ❖ Sharing with RDC
- ❖ Sharing with Local administration MLA and NAC
- ❖ Sharing with CDPO
- ❖ Sharing with Other NGOs
- ❖ Sharing with commissioner RTI ( ..... March 2006
- Partners meeting
- meeting with VDC
- Meeting with SHGs
- Visit by project engineer
- Visit by accountant on financial matters
- Cross learning and exposure
- Internal reflection and lessons learnt



SL NO	TYPE OF TRAINING	NO. TRAINING	CATEGORY OF PARTICIPANTS	Duration	PARTICIPANTS/ TRAINING
1	Conceptual clarification on watershed development		Manager, chief functionary and leaders	2	15
2	Orientation and planning workshop	1	Project staff	3	25
3	Micro planning and micro project	1	Project staff	4	5
4	Watershed development, micro-level planning	2	Project staff	2	16
5	Community watershed development	5	Key farmers, member, volunteers staff	2	24
6	Perspective building On SHGs and Micro Finance	1	Organization chief ,senior project staff	3	24
7	SHG as single window system for socio economic development at village	1	SHG coordinator & staff	3	24
8	Compact course on formation of SHG & management	1	SHG coordinator & staff	10	15
9	Plot planning in mlp	5	Coordinators/ watershed managers	2	50
10	SHGs capacity building and information sharing with Govt at district level	1	SHGs leaders & Staff of all five partners, govt officials , Ngo functionaries	1	120
11	Community grain bank management	1	VDC,SHG leader	1	130
12	Cooperative management	1	Coordinators	3	1
13	Financial literacy	1	Coordinators	3	1

Details of SHGs
Active SHGs
Udyama-62
ASA-61
BGS-80
SSS-75
AJSA-62
Nascent- 145
<b>Total-485</b>

**Institution Building:-** This is the key activity upon which all the community led program is dependent. Institution building (VDC and SHGs) is the vital component that carries the whole process and principle to fetch a desired result. In this project, self-help groups of women at village level functioned as a single window system and all inputs supplied to village were channelised through the SHG. The primary

objective was to strengthen the women groups and

ensure benefits to the vulnerable families by raising community corpus which helps in achieving economic and social empowerment.

**Process, institution building, partnership and capacity building are key to lasting solution for risk reduction and livelihood promotion. Along with, simultaneous programming is the mile stone for reaching to reach outs.**





Discussion with Community



Program review and reflection



Reality contact



Techno Feasibility Study



Fact-finding Process

Sharing, training, exposure to successful areas for self exploration is the key to development. And At Sites With partners, with community, groups and at field for reality contact and up gradation of skill and helps to enhancing knowledge base.






Self Help process envisages self esteem and dignity. This helps to enhance social and economic growth followed by self empowerment. This is a process of accelerating the growth of individual, household and community self reliant and self sufficiency with added advantages thru micro-macro linkages. Here in this project a small walk that has helped to formulate, to begin with few groups thru catalization by CBOs. Few are ready to undertake small business and economic gain initiatives with self and partners' endeavors. Beginning is OK, but to see a concrete road map with solid business plan which would support immensely to accelerate livelihoods promotion in drought prone areas particularly in western Orissa.



Micro planning has proved to be the greatest tool to involve people and community to bring together under a common platform. This has been the real animation process that helped in revealing the issues and problems within a stipulated time. During the reporting period 12 nos. of micro planning exercises were conducted in order to trace out the real cause of poverty, distress migration and major

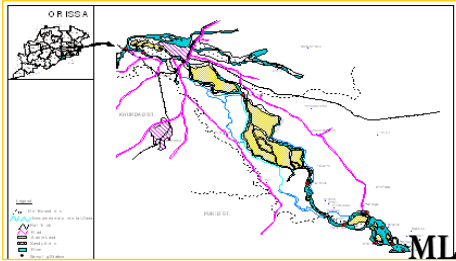


stakeholders involved. Accordingly this has helped to formulate the project for backward and forward linkage

Partner	12-w/s name	15-villages covered	area ( ha)		variables	PROBLEMS
SSS	Patapani	Muribahal	307.81		LAND related	High % of unbunded uplands •Undulated & Uneven land & Accelerated Soil erosion , •less cultivable area •recurrent drought Frequent Crop loss •single cropping •no diversification
	Bastrani	Jubamali	264.0			
	Domenbahi	Kadobeda	459.37			
BGS	Bhagabati-1	Semla	627		WATER related	Erratic & scanty rainfall •less storage capacity due to heavy siltation •No proper drainage system •Low water retention , conservation •Poor water management
	Bhagabati-2	Samarsing	381			
ASA	Katarlaga	Katarlaga	645		FOREST related	Commercial plantation leads to Deforestation •Encroachment •Degraded and Eroded •reduced NTFP •Temperature hike & moving towards desertification lead to Ecological imbalance •Titlagada becomes tatlagada
	Saibindha	Kurlubahal	185.9			
Udyama	Chikinibahal	Dangar budha	474		INSTITUTION related	poor cohesiveness at village poor intra and inter relationship village institutions not institutionalized poor governance
	Maa Bastreni	Dangabanji(88.76)	787			
		Desil(352.5)				
AJSA	MaaBastraini Bathra				EXTENSION related	poor linkages skill mapping poor delivery services Lack of awareness on governance, diversity and gender representation Less awareness on utilization of government scheme Poor literacy rate 80% households are resource poor and BPL Poor wage employment opportunity leads to distress sale migration No holistic plan
	Ganglapada	MaaThakurani	437.5			
	Gujen	Barakani	387.5			

Partner	12-w/s name	villages covered	area ( ha)
SSS	Patapani	Muribahal	307.81
BGS	Bhagabati-1	Semla	627
ASA	Katarlaga	Katarlaga	645
Udyama	Maa Bastreni	Dangabanji(88.76)	787
		Desil(352.5)	
		Karlapita(345.74)	
AJSA	Maa Bastraini	Bathra	906.25

**MLP AND Findings**

**Out comes**

During this short span all partners have created vibration in initiating social processes as well as developed a base for self-reflection. This intervention has facilitated exposure for staff, village development committees and volunteers working towards evolving drought proofing mechanisms using local knowledge and wisdom. Along with, yielding benefits to the target groups the programmes and processes undertaken during the reporting period contributed significantly in developing common understanding and collective learning on risks reduction and livelihood promotion. The broad results of this project can be summarized as below:

- Diverse livelihood options explored and income generation activities such as cultivation of sweet potato scaled up and intensively undertaken by local community.
- Revival of use of drought resistant crops so as to cover risks of crop failure.

- Construction of 12 nos. of micro water harvesting structures providing protective irrigation to around 20 acres of agricultural land during critical period.

- Due to extensive treatment of upper reach areas, un-bunded land and creation of new WHS, water table in wells has risen along with availability of water for longer duration in project areas such as Semala and Tureikela blocks.

**Resource generation**  
**Community asset creation**  
**Employment at village**  
**Engagement in farm and non-farm enterprises**  
**Relationship building**  
**Attempt to regain social capital**  
**Reinstalling village institutions**  
**Introduction of crop diversification**  
**Right base program linkages**

- Human labour was given priority during the entire process of infrastructure creation. This has led to generation of 26000-person days employment in the locality.

- Women group and VDC have played an important role during the implementation. Site selection, regulation of human resource, contribution and conflict resolution has been some of the important features of village development committee 's responsibility.

- SHG as a single window system for delivering multiple services has emerged as another viable option prompting the women members to broaden the responsibility of the group beyond the regular function of thrift and credit. Facilitation by the collaborators have resulted in emergence of 485 SHGs which are engaged in livelihood strengthening activities besides thrift and credit.

- SHGs are involved in multiple responsibilities, which include building up linkages with line government departments to enable the access of the members to different government development and welfare programmes.

- Right based activities are now under taken to restore the livelihoods at village from other social security programs. OAP, dealership on essential commodity, vending , Minimum wage , minimum price of NTFP, leasing of tanks for pisciculture , running MDM, UPPI, and supporting community health workers , forest and teacher for SSA are numbers of support program led directly or helping others indirectly to get desired result at village.

- It is realized that catalisation process has a lengthy walk in the MLP; this needs continuous dialogue, deliberation and updating on info sharing. Good result would be accrued out only thru an intense interaction on various themes, which this project was very poor, that need accelerate.

**Social Capital Gain-**  
**Grain Bank-30**  
**Land patta-115 nos to Land less**  
**Essential commodity-19 group**  
**Vending-189 nos**  
**Linkage- Rs 106500**  
**Medium business- 40**  
**Selection BPL-418**  
**NREGP beneficiary- on the process**  
**IAY-82**  
**Oap-260**

- Good beginning has to carry forward to a mission to make free from hunger and starvation and vulnerability. Some of bullet points are in below for reference.



**Lessons Learnt...**

- MLP is a vital tool to build up process linkage with stakeholders. On the other hand, if the findings are not updated periodically and not linked to development programme, this exercise fails to produce any results.
- Micro- planning is a marathon catalization process contributing significantly to the process of enhancement of self-confidence and exploring multiple livelihood options. This also helps in reflecting upon success and failures of program and future directions for a holistic development.
- Continuity in efforts and process is highly essential for sustained and effective results.
- Continuity of work, dialogue with community, micro-linkages is essential for reducing vulnerability particularly in drought and distress migration situation in the context of Western Orissa.
- Simultaneous programming fetches good rapport and results (training capacity building followed by need based programs based on MLP)
- Value addition programming is very vital (NTFP, marketing Govt linkages programs with and without fund need to be incorporated from beginning.
- Restoration of livelihood is dependent on rejuvenation of sustained social, economical and environmental capital.
- Scaling up livelihood is essential based on best practices and community receptivity.
- Long-term drought proofing/livelihood security program is essential to mitigate poverty, hunger, malnutrition, trafficking and desertification.
- Capacity building of community, staff and counterparts is essential
- Gaps in planning, execution and miscommunications should be clarified with mutual consultations and discussions, some times be rational with changing situations
- Incorporate Audit cost as it is essential
- Handholding is required on technical things

Enough to do and do a long walk....  
.....But possible

Needs further hand holding