

PROJECT PROPOSAL ON
SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD ENHANCEMENT OF TRIBAL IN
REMOTE TRIBAL VILLAGES OF KUNDRA BLOCK, KORAPUT
DISTRICT IN ODISHA

Submitted by



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General Information

1	Project title	Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement of Tribal in Remote Tribal Villages of Kundta block, Koraput District in Odisha
2.	Implementing organization	DIVYA JYOTI MAHILA VIKASH (DJMV)
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4.	Legal status of the implementing organization	Registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860; Registration No. <u>GJM/6260-21 of 2001-2002</u> , dated 09/05/2001 Registered under FCRA 1976; Registration No: 104910154 / 2009, dated 21/07/2009 Registered under section 12AA (2) of Income Tax Act 1961; Registration No: 17/2009-10, dated 16/06/2009 PAN Card Number AAAAD5702F
5.	Name of the chief functionary	B.Gopamma ,President, DJMV
6	Target area	10 remote villages in Koraput District in Odisha, India.
7	Target group	750 Nos Women from tribal community
8	Project duration	Three years
9	Total budget of the project	Total financial requirement is Rs.50,77,600 Donor Contribution Rs. 43,19,255 (85%) Local Contribution Rs.758375(15%)
10	Banking details	FCRA A/c No: 098610011003076 Andhra Bank , Tulu Branch Berhampur-760003 Ganjam District, Orissa, India

1. IMPLEMENTATION ORGANISATION PROFILE:

1.1 About the organisation:

Divya Jyoti Mahila Vikash (DJMV) is a nonprofit community based organization working towards women empowerment, education and livelihood promotion. DJMV aspires to improve the living conditions of the poor and marginalized by adopting strategies through community initiative, participation and sensitization. Founded in 2000, the organization has worked among backward communities in the interior unreached pockets of coastal Odisha, identified as one of the most under developed states in India. Women self help groups have been taken as the base for all interventions and livelihood activities enabling them to contribute towards mainstream development process.

Vision:

We at DJMV envision a society where women have the guaranteed opportunities of development that enables them exercise their right to education, health, livelihood and social security.

Mission:

DJMV is dedicated for uplifting the status of women especially those from the marginalized section of the society through various development initiatives.

Legal status:

- DJMV is registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 vide number GJM No: 6260-21 of 2001-2002 on 9.05.2001.
- DJMV is registered under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act FCRA 1976 vide Registration Number 104910154 / 2009 dated 21/07/2009.
- Registered under section 12AA(2) of Income Tax Act 1961 vide registration number 17/2009-10 dated : 16.06.2009 and permanent account number AAAAD5702F

Objectives:

- To promote community based organizations at grassroots level for sustainable development in rural and coastal areas.
- To provide livelihood promotion and social inclusion services to the poor and low income clients in rural and semi urban areas with innovative solutions.
- To promote value based education among children, women and youth for holistic development.

- To provide capacity building to various stakeholders and undertake evidence based research on various development themes.
- To work on various issues like HIV/AIDS prevention, Environment and Climate change.
- To network with Government, NGOs, and CBOs for advocacy and policy level changes.

Strategy:

- DJMV strives to improve the quality of life of the rural poor by strengthening their existing livelihood programs, initiative new activities to diversify and increase their income in the coastal areas among the fishing communities
- To develop community owned and managed institutions to sustain the livelihood activities
- To develop well trained and highly capable local service providers to provide timely support to the members
- To develop community based models for natural resource management in order to protect and use the resources for sustainable development
- To work in collaboration with the government and the industry along with non government domestic and international development organizations

Project Holder :

Mr. S. Bheema Rao is a founder and has over 13 years of experience working with various international development agencies including International Justice Mission, World Vision India, Lutheran World Service India and Hindustan Latex Family Planning Promotion Trust and Assitant Professor (Livelihood and Microfinance Management) with HDF School of Management . Mr. Rao has strong knowledge and grassroots level experience in livelihood promotion, capacity building, networking, program planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. His educational qualification includes Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM), Masters in Commerce, Post Graduate Diploma in NGO Management, Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development and Diploma in Industrial Relation & Personnel Management. Born and brought up in a fisher community, he is familiar with all targeted villages and their socio economic issues. His experience and leadership skills will therefore help smooth sail of the project.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

2.1 Background of the Project:

Odisha is the second poorest state in India. Nearly 22% of the population of the state are tribal's, whose position is probably the worst in the entire country. In certain development indicator. Koraput is one of the poorest district in Odisha. Kundra block is one out of 13 Most of the villages of Kundra block are dominated by paraja tribe community in Koraput district. There are 56 villages in Kundra block and out of 56 villages ten villages I did survey, the villages I surveyed are belong to G.P, Lima G.P and come under Joypore police station. Kundra block is 22 km from Joypore town and it come under Jeypore Police station. There is different primitive tribal category of people living in the ten villages such as Bonda, Paraja, Munda, Kondha, Bathra, and other category people like OBC, General also. The Constitution (Orissa) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes order (Amendment) 1976 enlisted 62 tribal communities and Paraja tribal community is one of the prominent tribes among them. This is one of the colourful tribes of Orissa. Kundra block is one of the backward blocks out of 14 blocks in Jeypore district. Kundra block is situated at south coast. The villages of Kundra block are backward in cenerio of economic development, livelihood enhancement and educational development also. Most of the people of the ten villages are depending upon the agriculture and daily wages. The Paraja tribal community is living as a groups in the village. They are actively participating in marriage celebrations and social festival actively and helping each other in all social aspects. Paraja tribal are speaking their own paraja language as well as oriya language. Dress Pattern: Kerang saree reaching half way to the knee, great rings on their neck, rings on their fingers, brass bell on their toes, heavy brass bangles on hand and various necklaces in their neck. Usually a Paraja people's house consists of two or more huts, one for the parents and other for the married sons. They also construct a shed for domestic animal outside their residence. Each house follows a homogeneous pattern. The walls are made of mud or stone with a number of wooden pillars supporting the roof, which is thatched with forest grass or paddy straws. Recently they are constructing their roof with tiles. Typically most of the houses do not have windows. In certain villages they have loosely layered stone walls for boundary. Houses are made up mud and stone. In food system, they dont take any breakfast. Around 9 a.m./10a.m. they eat boiled rice, curry and a glass of gruel (Pej) made up of ragi flour. The Pej is the most favourite food of all Paraja. It is a staple food made up of ragi, locally called as Mandia i.e. Elcusine corroconna flour or some other millet. The soils of the district are mostly red, mixed red and yellow, alluvial, red and black. The texture is sandy loam to sandy clay loam. The soils are acidic and poor in fertility status. They are highly eroded, rich in iron and aluminum and are usually deficient in Boron, molybdenum and Zinc. Soil acidity and iron toxicity are problems of most of the blocks. In cropping pattern, Paddy occupies about 34% of area, Pulses (mug and black grain) occupy about 9% to 16% of the area and vegetables and fruits account for 9% to 12% of the area under cultivation. Productivity for most crops is very less due to low input extensive nature of agriculture practices. The cropping intensity in the area is very high (about 160% to 170%) due to general tendency to grow large number of very short duration crops

2.2. Situation analysis :

The project area is backward in every respect, mostly inhabited by Tribal indigenous groups. The total percentage of Tribal and Tribals are 60% and 40% respectively. Out of this total group about 80% are under below poverty line. The literacy of men is 35% and women 15%. People by and large depend on forest and agricultural products, daily labourers and allied activities. Animal husbandry and petty business are one of the sources of livelihood for these people. The health status of the stakeholders is in havoc. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 200/1000 and maternal mortality rate (MMR) is 800/100000 in Koraput district and especially in these areas mainly due to mal-nutrition severe anaemia and 90% of the deliveries are carried out at home by the untrained dhais. Malaria and diarrhoea are the killer diseases in these areas as well. The system of education in these areas is not up to the mark. Out of total enrolment the dropout rate is alarmingly touching 80% due to unorganised education system, inadequate infrastructure, irregularity of teachers in the class rooms, non involvement of the parents etc. lead to high percent of dropout at school level. Ultimately it leads the younger generation to utter frustration and disappointment as a result they take the shelter of alcoholism and other bad habits. Although, people are politically aware of, but they are still under the clutches of village touts who mislead and misguide the target community. The elected office bearers try to keep people in the darkness without informing them about the various government schemes, plans and programs available for them at GP level. Though the community has a rich cultural background, it is degraded, looked down and discouraged by the upper caste people. It is really in a deplorable situation. The dialect of these communities is Kui and Pano, which has its own richness and sweetness. The status of the women in the community is very low. About 80% of the women are unskilled and agricultural labourers. They are illiterate, unorganised and in unhealthy situation. The women's torture is more in the society. The women are discriminated in getting wages. They are treated as the second citizens. Their manpower and potentials are not given due importance. The rural credit is managed by the mahajans and shukars who charge more than 120% per annum lead the people to bankruptcy and the formal banking system is no way helpful to the people. The existing formal co-operative society movement is a total failure due to non-functioning and high handedness of government personnel. The marketing system is fully controlled by the middlemen. Although the people produce crops like turmeric, ginger, mustard, paddy, lintel, millet, ragi, maize and various forest products such as incense soft broom, sal seeds, mango jelly, honey, firewood, timber. But because of poor marketing system, exploitative nature of middle men, lack of pro-poor policy, and lack of communication and above all the people have no bargaining power; they get no profit out of the venture. The land holding pattern of the community ranges from .5 acre to 1.5 acre. The yielding capacity of agricultural land is very low due to lack of irrigation facility, soil erosion, no proper use of modern technology.

There are various factors influencing directly and indirectly the development process of Koraput district.

a. Political Factors :

The govt. have launched numerous rural development activities to alleviate and eradicate poverty, illiteracy and health hazard from the rural area, these programmes have not in any way changed and affected the live situation of the people of this area.

Majority of the people are still cannot read and write, they do not get a single meal a day, cannot get treatment when they are sick. It is all due to the inertia and all kinds of corruption by the governance system. In this area people are disorganized they are not aware of political system very few people participate in the political system. People are dominated and exploited by the politicians. Very rarely get Government support through the political party. By seeing, the people simplicity the elite political group takes advantage and in the name of this people, the political leaders get benefit.

b. Economical Factors

The people of this area though eligible for greater assistance in terms of development programmers by the government remain exploited and deprived of their basic human rights like food shelter, education, medicine etc. Agriculture, physical labor and collection of minor forest products are the main sources of their income. The land suffers from low productivity due to traditional methods of cultivation and lack of irrigation facilities. The land needs reclamation measures since it is covered with boulders and bushes. Since hills and forests surround it, the cultivable land is very less in comparison to the population. The per capita income of the people is very low. The low yield causes object poverty and starvation even for farmer holding land up to 3-5 acres. The marginal, landless and agricultural laborers are paid meager wages of Rs. 50/-or Rs 60 because of the ignorance, illiteracy and lack of skills. This compels them to substitute their income forest products. However, due to the rigid restriction of the Government against exploitation of forests, their life has become more difficult. Most of the houses made up of mud; wood thatched with straw, hemp and other forest leaves. Thus, people are living in abysmal socio- economic condition. In a year only 4 to 5 months people get work, rest of the month they do not get work this compels them to go out of state in search of work. Many young boys and girls even the adults have been migrated to cities and out of states for work; they are forced to do unsociable activities. This innocent girls and boys become the victims of HIV/AIDS too.

c. Social Factors

Illiteracy, ignorance, insufficient awareness and lack of organized effort appear to be the root course of the major problems of socio-economic, educational, health and backwardness of these people. Literacy rate of Daringbadi block is very low. Female literacy rate is very hopeless .It is 8 to 10 percent. In some of the villages, it is nil. Govt. has provision to look after to the educational aspect of the people by establishing schools and collages but it is not implementing and functioning well. According to the govt. role and system in each village, the establishment of primary school is necessary. However, in this proposed 60 no. Of villages only 20 villages have schools. Which is also suffer from poor infrastructure and absent of teachers. Even if the villages complain this matter to the authority but their efforts turn up into fiasco. This kind of recharged problem is continued to the educational department. This scenario presently exists in the area. People are thus greatly frustrated and variously deprived of educational facilities. The area is in accessible and isolated from the main road. Govt. health support is not reaching to the people. There is a dispensary run by the catholic sisters at the parish head quarter, which is 10 to 15 kms far from the area. Only first aid support could be rendered in the dispensary. A serious patient invites death when they are carried to the hospitals or to dispensary. Due to financial problem many do not go to hospital, they are treated at the village by the quacks or herbal medicines, which is not sure of healing. Many children suffer from malnutrition, polio, and chronic diseases. Vaccination is very rare. As a result, infant and maternal mortality rate is high. There are govt. health workers but they o not visit these villages due to forest, distance, no communication facilities. Malaria is the very common and dangerous fever in this are. Many people die of malaria. During raining

season, it is extremely difficult for the people to come down to the hospital. It is noted that most of the people depend upon stream and rivulets for drinking water. The govt. health worker rarely visits these villages. Thus, health and sanitation is much neglected. The major diseases are related to protein and caloric deficiency and contamination of water viz. Anemia, scabies, diarrhea; dizziness, polio, small pox and tuberculosis.

In this remote, interior area, there are no bus services, electricity and Telephone services too. There are no proper road facilities. Every day people use to work 20 to 25km to catch the bus. Once in a week people take their products to weekly market place which is 20 to 25 km away from the village. People have to carry their goods on head loads or by shouldering to the market. Since there is no marketing facility, near by. They are compelled to sell the goods at low prices. The villages are not connected with metal roads only footpath or muddy roads and villages are not supplied with electricity for generation people are living in the same situation. The IRDP (Integrated rural development program) and ITDA (Integrated tribal development agency) floated by the Govt. do not bring any changes in the life style of the Tribal. Ignorance of the people, negligence of Government authorities and interference of middlemen are causing the miserable life of the people.

d. Ecological Factors : The area fully occupied with a green environment and people believing forests theory goddess. Along with purified water from rivers and hill areas also available to produce organic method of cultivation of paddy and other vegetables. They are depending upon the forest products. The tribal people directly and indirectly protecting the ecology as well as the green environment.

f. Technological factors : Here the tribal people are not using any technology in agricultural and other non farm cultivation and poor people unable to access any technology intervention. Traditional practices only following in their day to day livelihood and food security.

g. Legal factors : In this area, a few registered NGOs only working on various education, health and other livelihood sectors. At community level, any registered cooperatives and other community based organisations not available for sustainable development of the people.

2.3 Problems Identification

The committed staff members of the organisation identified various problems in association with community based organisation by using various participatory tools, survey mentioned below :

- 80% of the people are under below poverty line
- 98% of them belong to Tribal (Adivasi) communities
- Area is located in Hilly track with high density of forest
- Livelihood insecurity and alternative livelihood opportunities.
- Majority of Tribal are landless and daily laborer
- Adivasi communities undertake shifting cultivation and responsible for reduction of forest coverage resulted to global warming like situation
- More than 80 percent of the population lives below the poverty line;
- Low levels of literacy in Tribal and tribal communities
- Rural to urban and intrastate migration of male populations;

- Trafficking of women and girls into prostitution and low status of women, leading to an inability to negotiate safe sex
- Ineffective local administration leads to inaccessibility of service delivery system.
- High stigma related to sex and sexuality, Structured commercial sex and casual sex with non-regular partners and Male resistance to condom use;
- High prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)
- Tribal and Adivasis are excluded from mainstream society because of their caste identity
- Livelihood depend upon traditional agriculture, forest produce and asymmetrical availability of daily wages
- Poor participation in governance
- Lack of access financial and non financial services like micro credit, micro pension, micro insurance, market linkage and institutional building linkage

To identify and prioritise the problems, DJMV conducted a need assessment survey among the beneficiaries and CBOs. Discussions have also been conducted among the PRI members, and SHGs. Please refer the following problem tree analysis for detailed understanding on the problems existing in the communities and its effects. Government implementing anti-poverty programs, elimination of hunger schemes, Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Public Distribution System (PDS), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and Mid-day Meal Scheme have been introduced. All the above schemes are aimed at improving the living conditions of the poor by directly involving the appropriate target groups. Still livelihood is the major problem for tribal. The main problems of the target area that affects the beneficiaries are mentioned below at three levels People Level, Process Level, Process Level, Policy and Institutions level

1. People Level:

- Traditional norms and values discriminate against the participation of women in decision making in family and community.
- Women in tribal have low levels of education and the division of labour discriminates against women.
- Workload of women in tribal has increased and forced many women to work as agricultural labourers and to take up other types of unskilled employment in addition to their already heavy workload.

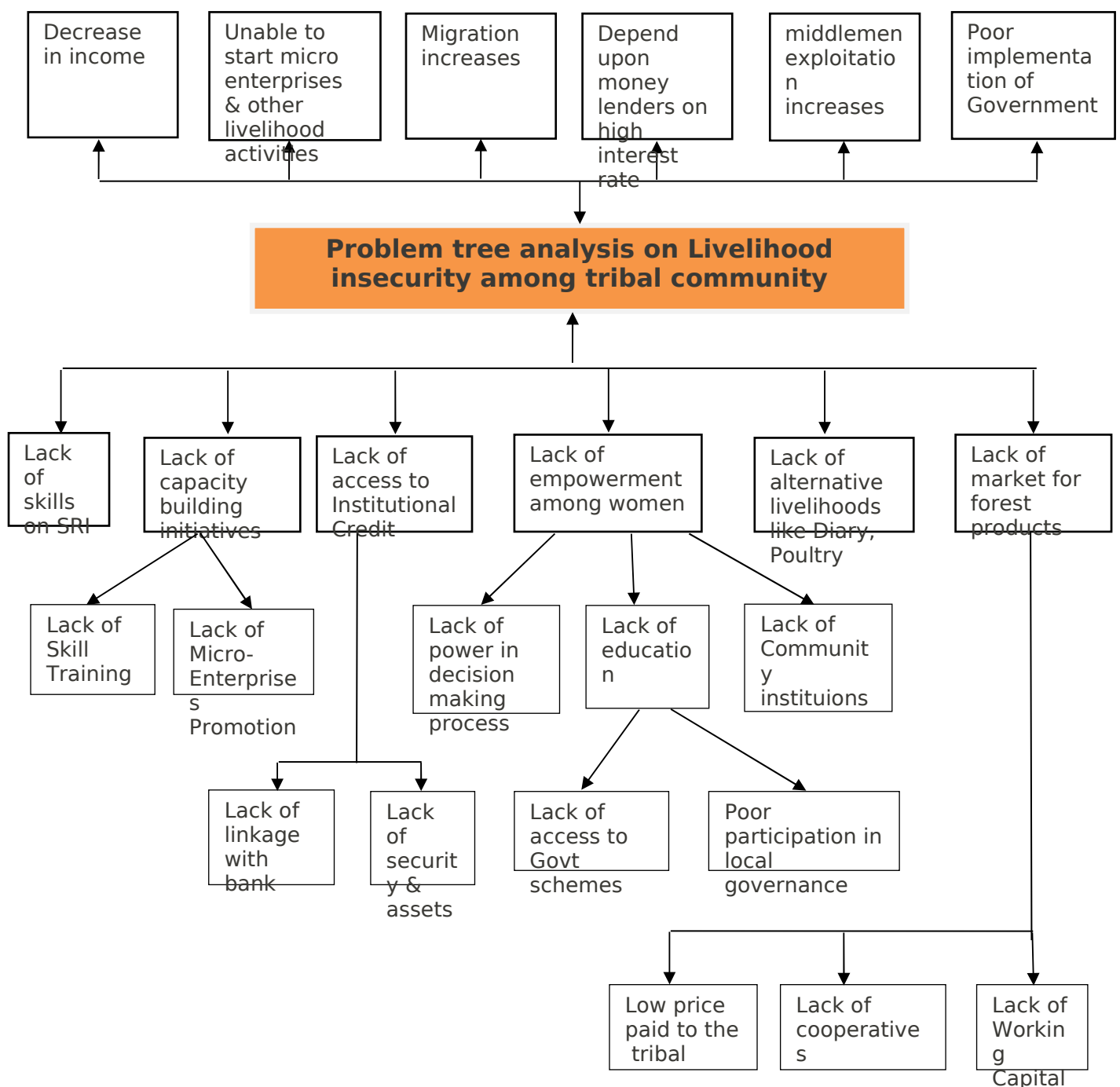
2. Process level

- Lack of marketing demand for forest products
- Lack of poor skills in agricultural development activities
- Lack of knowledge on scientific agricultural including vegetable cultivation
- Lack of information and capacity on alternative livelihood options like
- Middle man exploitation and unable to access directly market

3. Policy and Institutional Level:

- Lack of access to government livelihood entitlements viz Public Distribution System, Pensions and other social security systems and poor implementation of government schemes at grassroots level.
- Poor women participation in Panchayat Raj System (PRI) and other governance systems.

- Many SHGs among Tribal communities have difficulty in accessing these resources because they lack voice, confidence, basic administrative skills and capacity and capability in negotiating with, and accessing support from rural banks, resource and marketing agencies.
- Substantial numbers of poorer households are outside of the SHG fold.
- Lack of capacity building activities for SHG and Cooperatives in the field of vocational training and micro-enterprise promotion.
- The lack of financial resources and access to sources of credit needed for investments in productive assets, to meet operational expenses and to cover consumption needs during periods with little or no income is among the major problems and livelihood constraints identified by members of tribal
- Lack of strong community based institutions



4. PROJECT DESIGN:

The initiative was originated at the target communities. During field visits and community meetings, the villagers approached DJMV and requested to undertake development projects on social issues and livelihood promotion in the form of request letters. Based on the priority of the need and demand from the community, DJMV has taken this initiative to design a community based sustainable livelihood project for sustainable development of tribal in remote villages of Koraput district. The project mainly focus on capacity building for women empowerment, Skill development on agriculture, vegetable and alternative livelihood options, capital and tools support, creating community assets , networking and building community based institutionalist.

4.1 LOG FRAME

Project Narration	Verifiable indicators	Means for verification
<p>Overall Objective : Improve socio-economic status of women from Tribal communities in remote villages of Kundra Block of Koraput District in Odisha by end of three years.</p>		
<p>Purpose : Increased sustainable livelihood opportunities for women in 10 remote villages of Kundra block of Koraput district in Odisha through promotion of women self help groups (SHGs) and Cooperative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 SHGs are operational in the target communities by end of the project. • 50 SHGs adopted viable micro-enterprises and increased their existing income by 30% by end of the project. • 80% SHGs accessed micro credit from financial institutions to start micro enterprises at the community level. • One Self Help Cooperative Societies registered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHG registers • Training curriculum and attendance register • Baseline survey and PRA reports • Project final evaluation report
<p>Result 1 - Women from Tribal and tribal and other disadvantaged communities are organised into self help groups (SHGs) with requisite skills in SHG management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 SHGs are formed/strengthened by end of the project. • 100 SHG members (@ 2 members per SHG) trained in SHG management, leadership and bookkeeping. • 90% of SHGs are operating bank accounts and deposited a minimum of Rs. 5,000/- by each SHG. • 50% SHGs started internal credit lending to group members to support their micro-enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training registers • SHG bank passbooks • SHG credit lending registers • Project progress reports

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% of total SHG members are women with disabilities or belong to other disadvantaged communities. 	
<p>Result 2 - SHG members are engaged in viable micro enterprises through improved vocational skills and livelihood support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 SHGs trained in agriculture cultivation using SRI system. • 10 SHGs trained in Vegetable cultivation units. • 5 SHGs received small support for promotion of kitchen garden • 5 SHGs received one time capital support to start locally viable community fair price shops • 5 SHGs received small support for Diary farm. • 5 SHGs received small support for goat rearing. • 5 SHGs received small support for poultry farm. • 5 SHGs received small support for Leaf plate making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training ToRs and curriculum • Training reports • Monthly progress reports • Grant disbursement reports • Income monitoring reports • Distribution register
<p>Result 3 - Increased access to Government livelihood entitlements and micro credit from financial institutions by SHGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 SHGs accessed Government livelihood entitlements such as EAS, NREGS, SGSY, PMEGRY, PDS, Social Security, etc. • 30 SHGs accessed micro-credit from financial institutions to start micro enterprises at the community level. • 80% SHGs are aware of Government Department schemes for tribal communities and its access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panchayat enrolment records • Loan sanction records from financial institutions • Bank passbooks • IEC materials

<p>Result 4 – Formation sub sector women Self Help Cooperative Societies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One women Self Help Cooperative Societies is registered under Odisha Self Help Cooperative Society Act. • 10 office bearers of the Cooperative Society are trained in Cooperative management • At least 30 SHGs accessed marketing linkages from the Cooperative Societies for selling their products from vegetable, diary and poultry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration certificates • Memorandum of association • Bank passbook • Cooperative Society service register
<p>Activity 1.1.1 Conducting village level assessment including baseline survey and PRA exercises to collect detailed demographic information of 15 target villages.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2 Formation & orientation on SHG. Initial meetings with community members to form 50 new SHGs will be organised in all the villages.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3 Training on group dynamics to SHGs.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.4 .Training on leadership development</p> <p>Activity 1.1.5. Training on accounts and bookkeeping.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.6: Refresher trainings to SHGs.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.7. SHG exposure visits to other NGOs.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.8. Celebration of World Women's Day.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1 Procurement of Quality seeds for paddy cultivation under SRI.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2. Training on SRI cultivation to build technical skills in SRI agriculture cultivation.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3. Procurement of storage bin units will be procured and distributed to 10 SHGs for creating grain banks , metal storage bins and safety net during period of food insecurity.</p>		

Activity 1.2.4. Orientation sessions will be organised for SHG members on the maintenance of the unit.

Activity 1.2.5. Procurement of Vegetable seeds for promotion of kitchen garden

Activity 1.2.6. Training on Scientific Agricultural vegetable cultivation to poor farmers

Activity 1.2.7. Training on Organic farming on vegetable cultivation to farmers

Activity 1.2.6. Promotion of alternative livelihood opportunities in the target communities for women like community fair shops and other micro enterprises

Activity 1.2.7. Vocational skill building on alternative livelihood opportunities.

Activity 1.2.8. Capital support to start alternative income generating activities will be provided like dairy farm, Goat farm and poultry farm and leaf plate making.

Activity 1.3.1. Workshop on government livelihood entitlements to increase knowledge on the existing schemes

Activity 1.3.2. Workshop on role of PRI vis-à-vis implementation of government entitlements.

Activity 1.3.4. Seminar on Right to Information (RTI) Act. Right to Information Act is enforced by the Government of India in 2005

Activity 1.3.5. Networking with financial institutions to establish and increase micro-credit linkages for SHG. Apart from financial institutions, the project will coordinate with Block and District

Activity 1.4.1. Organising Cluster level meetings

Activity 1.4.2. Registration of the Cooperative Society will be undertaken

Activity 1.4.3. Training on organisation development and management will provide basic understanding about the organisational dynamics, development and management.

Activity 1.5.6. Training on financial procedures and management to provide basic understanding on the financial management of the society.

Activity 1.5.7. Networking for building marketing linkages.

Activity 1.5.8. DJMV will provide ongoing technical support to strengthen the society.

The following are some of the assumptions for successful implementation of the project

- There is no major natural disasters affect the target area during the project period as the target area is prone to drought and floods storms and manmade disasters like community violence.
- The political scenario in the target communities does not change significantly.
- There is no radical change in government policies with regard to livelihood entitlements.
- The financial institutions continue to support SHG movement with financial and technical resources.

4.2. Target Area :

The project will cover 10 remote tribal villages in Kundura block of Koraput district, Odisha (India).

List of proposed Tribal villages

S. No	Villages	G.P	H.H	Male	Female	Total
1	Padampur	Kundura	30	67	61	128
2	Kaliaguda	Kundura	28	82	70	152
3	Kundura	Kundura	1054	2223	2249	4472
4	Jhiligan	Kundura	87	168	175	343
5	Heruguda	Kundura	96	176	211	387
6	Pakhanaguda	Kundura	235	482	515	997
7	Jiraguda	Kundura	79	190	172	362
8	Kudumpadar	Kundura	226	512	488	1000
9	Lima	Lima	676	1471	1432	2903
10	Phukiaguda	Lima	128	249	243	492
	Total		2639	5620	5616	11236

Source: Survey from field by Organisation field staff

4.3. Target People:

The number of direct beneficiaries of this project would be 750 members from 50 women self help groups of tribal community. The number of indirect beneficiaries would be 750 families. The beneficiaries belong to Schedule Tribe (ST) , and Other Backward castes in the target villages. The criteria used in the selection of beneficiaries will be:

- They should belongs to tribal and Tribal community
- They should be from the target villages
- Household from Below Poverty Line.
- Schedule Caste and Other Backward Castes
- Disabled women and widows
- Women from poor background who do not have any other alternative livelihoods
- Women who are physically, domestically and sexually harassed and those with HIV/AIDS

4.4. Project Duration: Estimated duration of the project is 3 years.

5. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY:

5.1: Activity description:

1. **Community Assessment and Base line Survey** : Conducting village level assessment including baseline survey and PRA exercises to collect detailed demographic information of 10 target villages. The details will include information on the households and their status in terms of functioning. The project will also identify existing vocational skills and local alternative livelihood opportunities available in the target communities. The demographic information will help to identify villages for formation of new SHGs.
2. **Formation & orientation on SHG.** Initial meetings with community members to form 50 new SHGs will be organised in all the villages. Project staff will orient the members about the need and benefits of forming an SHG. The agenda of the meetings will be to motivate women from the target communities to organise into SHGs for better livelihood opportunities. The meetings will facilitate group formation and selection of key members of the group such as President, Secretary and Treasurer.
3. **Training on group dynamics to SHGs.** Once the groups are formed, the project will begin with training on the group dynamics and various techniques involved in managing the group. It will organise trainings to all 50 SHGs . Roles and responsibilities of the groups will be discussed and finalised during these trainings. Rules and monthly subscriptions by the members will be decided during the trainings. These trainings will be organised at village and will include all the SHGs from the village.
4. **Training on leadership development** : The training is crucial and identified as one of the gaps in several studies conducted in Tribal villages. The trainings will impart skills in leadership development and management of the group. The trainings will be provided to key members of all 50 SHGs.
5. **Training on accounts and bookkeeping.** Accounting and bookkeeping in the groups has always been a challenge due to lack of education and literacy amongst the group members. The project will impart training on basic bookkeeping procedure to selected members of the SHGs. It will ensure that the groups will have at least one literate person and support her in bookkeeping and accounting.
6. **Refresher trainings to SHGs** : The refresher trainings will aim to identify the gaps/challenges in group dynamics, leadership and bookkeeping and address the same in participatory manner. These trainings will be organised after completion of one year of group formation. The project will adopt peer support approach viz. engaging successful SHGs to resolve the challenges of other SHGs. Further the refresher trainings will provide additional inputs to the key members of the group.
7. **SHG exposure visits to other NGOs:** Exposure visits to other successful SHGs will be organised to newly formed SHGs. It will be useful for the members of new groups to understand the functioning and benefit of SHGs.
8. **Celebration of World Women's Day:** As part of awareness raising on women rights and entitlements, World Women's Days will be organised throughout the project duration. Women from all the SHGs will be mobilised for mass rally on the occasion.

9. **Procurement of Quality seeds for paddy cultivation under SRI :** Quality seeds units will be procured and distributed to 10 SHGs . These units will be donated to those groups, which are active and undertaking agriculture cultivation.
10. **Training on SRI cultivation :** Build technical skills in SRI agriculture cultivation. The project will engage external experts to organise the training and build the technical capacity of the members. Three trainings are planned for 10 SHGs and each training will last for four days.
11. **Training on Organic Vegetable Cultivation:** Trainings to be provided to 10 SHGs poor farmers on organic vegetable cultivation with the support of Horticultural department. Training to be provided to interested vegetable farmers belongs to SHGs members. The resource persons to be hired from OUAT, Aneswashna and other professional agencies to enhance the skills of poor farmers in operational area on various scientific methods of vegetable cultivation, organic farming and best practices of vegetable cultivation. Along with community based trainers to be promoted like community service providers. They will act as a community services providers provide all type of technical services to the people on fees basis.
12. **Capital Support to Vegetable Cultivation :** Capital support to be given 1500 farmers (10 SHGs) for purchase of seeds, tools , machinery and working capital support in collective approach.
13. **Training on Kitchen Garden :** Training to be give to 5 SHGs on kitchen garden to enhance their household level income in association with agricultural and horticultural department.
14. **Procurement of Vegetable seeds for Kitchen Garden .** In order to increase the income level of daily vegetable cultivation women, the project proposes to distribute small vegetable kits. 70 vegetable kits will be procured and distributed to women from 5 SHGs . The project will ensure that the supplier provides proper demonstration to the beneficiaries to understand its usage.
15. **Promotion of alternative livelihood opportunities:** In the target communities for women not engaged in agricultural activities to 50 Nos SHGs. The project will use baseline and PRA information to identify the existing alternate livelihood opportunities as well as vocational skill building requirements. Few alternate livelihood opportunities such as dairy farm, goat rearing , poultry farm, Community fair shops, leaf plate making, and other micro enterprises could be explored. However, the project will emphasise on the demand from the target groups with regard to alternate livelihoods and support accordingly. Capital support to be given to SHGs for purchase of cows, goats, establish community fair shops, leaf plate enterprires in collective approach. 10% community contribution to be generated to enhance ownership and sustainability on community based enterprires.
16. **Vocational skill building on alternative livelihood opportunities:** The project proposes to organise skill building trainings, if needed, once the alternate livelihood opportunities are identified and finalised by the groups. Specially the training to be organised dairy farm, goat rearing , poultry farm, Community fair shops and leaf plate making.
17. **Workshop on government livelihood entitlements:** To increase knowledge on the existing schemes available for tribal and other disadvantaged communities in the tribal region of Odisha. The project will involve officials from agricultural,

horticultural department and social welfare department of government of Odisha as resource persons so as to ensure accurate information about the entitlements. Two such workshops (one day each) are planned involving key members from all 60 SHGs.

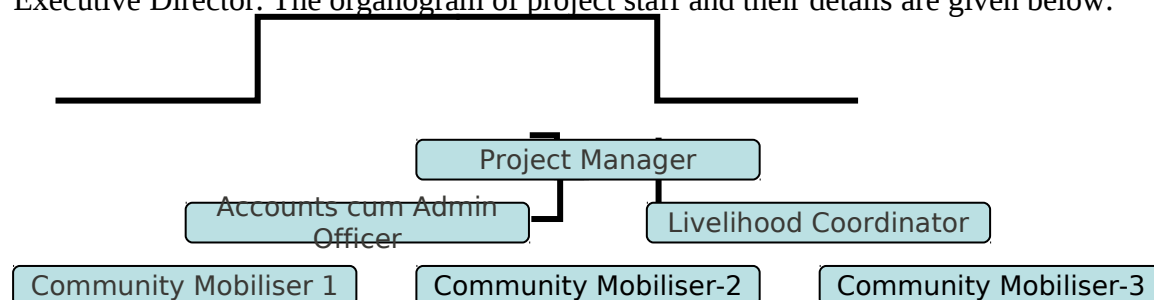
18. **Workshop on role of PRI vis-à-vis implementation of government entitlements.** Most of the government entitlements are being implemented through the local Panchayats. Hence, it is important for the groups to understand the role of Panchayats, which is crucial in implementation of the schemes. The workshops will involve Sarpanchs (elected representative of local Panchayats) to provide information about the existing schemes and its access. Two workshops, of one day duration each, are proposed in the project. The potential participants of the workshop would be key members of the SHGs as well as village leaders who work closely with the Panchayats.
19. **Seminar on Right to Information (RTI) Act.** Right to Information Act is enforced by the Government of India in 2005, which provides the right to access any information from the government authorities / department. The tool has been effective for an ordinary citizen to access crucial information from the government. As part of women empowerment, the project will organise a one day seminar for key members of all the SHGs to raise awareness on the Act and its usage. At least 100 people from all the SHGs will participate in the seminar.
20. **Development of Information Education Communication (IEC) materials.** The project will undertake a detailed communication needs assessment of the target communities. The needs assessment will determine different communication needs and the mode of communication. Based on the needs assessment, the project will develop IEC materials mainly focusing on the livelihood opportunities and benefits of SHG. The IEC materials will be displayed at strategic public locations such as community halls, Panchayat buildings, Anganwadi centres, etc. for greater visibility and impact.
21. **Networking with financial institutions:** To establish and increase micro-credit linkages for SHG. Apart from financial institutions, the project will coordinate with Block and District Administration to get information regarding the schemes and entitlements for women from the target communities.
22. **Organising Cluster level meetings.** The purpose of the meetings will be to discuss and get the consensus about the formation of Self Help Cooperative Society under the Odisha Self Help Cooperative Act 2001. The meetings help to decide the office bearers, structure, roles and responsibilities, etc. These meetings will be conducted with the leaders of cluster level SHG federations. Five such meetings are planned during the course of the project.
23. **Registration of the Cooperative Society** will be undertaken from 2nd year of the project. Necessary documentation will be prepared and submitted to the concerned government authorities for registration.
24. **Training on organisation development and management :** The training will provide basic understanding about the organisational dynamics, development and management. One training (3 days duration) will be organised for all the office bearers as well as key members of the society. External technical experts will be hired to conduct the training.

Sl. No.	Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	months of completion												

5.4 Inputs(Resources) Requirements for the Project :

5.4.1. Material resources: The project will require a computer system for documentation and smooth flow of field operations. A computer with printer & modem and digital camera will also be required for communication and official documentation purposes.

5.4.2. Human resources: S.Bheema Rao appointed by the Board of Governance as a Executive Director, represents the organisation in all legal and contractual obligations. He will also be responsible for implementation of the project and reporting to the donor in all project related matters. He will appoint project staff, develop project work plans and review project progress on regular basis. He will be responsible for project accounting and reporting till end of the project. He will not get any remuneration from the project and voluntarily contribute for project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In addition, the project will require five full time paid staff (including a Project Manager) for implementation of the project. The project Manager will manage day to day project operations and report to Executive Director. The organogram of project staff and their details are given below:



Positions and quantity	Required Qualification	Job Profile
Project Manager (One)	Post Graduation preferably in Social Work with at least three years experience in project management	Overall responsible for the project implementation, monitoring and reporting under the framework of the project. The incumbent will be responsible for staff capacity building initiatives and networking with various stakeholders.
Livelihood Coordinator (One)	Post Graduate Certificate in Livelihood management with at least two years experience in SHG and livelihood promotion	The person will be responsible for formation and capacity building of SHGs. Identification and assessment of livelihood opportunities. Exploring marketing opportunities and building linkages with various stakeholders on livelihoods.
Accounts cum Admin	Graduation in	Assist the project coordinator with

Officer (One)	Accounting/ Commerce with two years of experience in NGO accounts and office administration	administrative and financial functions of the project. The person will assist the project coordinator to maintain project documentation and provide coordination support to the field staff.
Community Mobilisers (three)	Graduate and two years experience in community mobilization	The community Mobilisers are primarily responsible for undertaking community mobilisation activities as well as awareness raising initiatives.

5.4.2. Financial Resources:

The total financial requirement is Rs.50,77,600 / - towards entire project cost for three years. The Donor Contribution Rs. 43,19,255(85%) and Local Contribution Rs.758375(15%) .

SI.No	Expense head	Amount	Percentage
1	Program cost	2926300	58%
2	Personnel cost	1620000	32%
3	Administration cost	531600	10%
	Total	5077600	100%

5.5. Project Monitoring and Evaluation:

DJMV will commit to follow up the project from the moment work has commenced and will send three-monthly reports to donor agency up until six months after its termination. In addition, the project will establish a project monitoring plan based on the project logframe for internal monitoring and evaluation purpose. The monthly activity plans will be developed from the project monitoring plan. DJMV will develop appropriate reporting formats for collection of project information on a monthly basis. Monthly project review meetings will be organised to review the progress and these meetings will be facilitated by the Project Manager. Proceedings of each monthly review will be recorded and kept for future reference. The Executive Director will undertake period monitoring visits to the project area to interact with project beneficiaries, project staff and other stakeholders on the progress. Besides, the project will form an executive committee consisting of the following members:

- Executive Director of DJMV
- Project Manager DJMV
- Livelihood Coordinator DJMV
- Two SHG members from the Tribal community

The executive committee will act as a nodal body for project monitoring and implementation. Towards end of the project an external evaluation is planned by external resource person. The evaluation will assess the impact of the project within the project framework. It will also identify the gaps and provide recommendations to be considered for similar future projects. In case, donor agency commits to undertake the external evaluation of the project, then the project will reconsider the budget for the evaluation activity. However, DJMV will appreciate a communication in this regard.

6. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY:

The project aims to bring positive changes in the livelihood practices of local communities through promotion of groups. The livelihood opportunities / income generating activities are identified considering the existing socio-cultural practices of the target communities. The skill building measures are planned to improve the effectiveness of existing livelihood practices. The project will not impose any practice that is locally unviable. The behavioural and attitudinal changes brought in by the project among the women will empower them to actively participate in decision making processes at the community level. The socio-cultural changes brought in by the project, in terms of livelihood practices, will have lasting impact on the target beneficiaries even beyond the project period. The project will significantly affect the lives of tribal SHG members in their income generation activities, livelihood security and self employability. It will strengthen the target tribal communities' income generation opportunities through tools and capacity building support. It is expected that the beneficiaries will continue the livelihood practices, which directly contribute to increased family economy. Further, the groups will continue to access resources from financial and government agencies through the linkages created under the project. DJMV plans to continue the project from income generated from the Self Help Cooperative Society and the external support received from government programmes and other agencies. DJMV will continue to play an active role to facilitate the SHGs to strengthen strong links with government schemes and projects so as to generate the required assistance. Internal income will be generated in form of membership fees, donations and revenue generated from community based institutions. The project will promote Self Help Cooperative Society with objective of sharing information, conducting training, providing financial and non financial services to its members. The Society, on the completion of the project, plans to rise own funds through membership development fees, nominal fees charged for its services to the groups, benefit events, grants from the government and donors. The revenue generated will cover the Society's operating expenses as well as minimal support to the groups created under the project.

We shall appreciate your kind support and cooperation for sustainable development of the poor Tribal in right based approach with partnering with organisation. Looking forward for opportunities to work with you and fulfil the noble cause you are committed for.

Thanking you

Yours sincerely,

B.Gopamma

President

Divya Jyoti Mahila Vikash