

## **TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT FUND-PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT**

1. Name of Project : **TDF/ Wadi Block:Sinapali** District:**Nuapada**
2. Name of NGO : **SAHABHAGI VIKASH ABHIYAN(SVA)**
3. Name & Contact details of Project In-charge / co-ordinator: **Paramananda Pradhan**
3. Project commencement date: **15.03.2013**
4. Project Completion date (As per sanction) :**31.03.2020** (Actual) **30.09.2020**

### **I. Project Profile:**

S No	Components	Sanction	Achievement	Remarks
1	Geographic coverage (No of villages)	30	30	
2	Area covered (acres)	1000	1000	
3	Beneficiary families (No)	1000	1000	
4	Landless families (No)	150	150	
5	Core Plantation	Mango/ Lemon	Mango/Lemon	
5a	Name of Plant 1 (no of plants)	Mango	Mango	
5b	Name of Plant 2 (no of plants)	Lemon	Lemon	(600 Acre covered due to High Mortality)
5c	Name of Plant 3 (no of plants)	N.A.	N.A.	
6	Border plantation varieties	Chakunda, Teak, Gambhari & Glaricidia	Chakunda, Teak, Bamboo, Papaya, Drumstick, Acassia	

6a	<b>No. of border plant with variety / Per Acre</b>	120	120	
6b	Survival of Border plant (Variety wise) Per Acre	120	144	
7	<b><u>Formation of Community Based Organisations</u></b>			
7a	UVS/ VPC/VDC	UVS-30	UVS-30	
7b	Farmers' Clubs/ FIGs	NIL	Farmers Clubs-18	
7c	SHGs/ JLGs	NIL	76 and 42	
7d	Cooperatives/ FPOs	NIL	<b><i>FPO- 01 Registered in Company Act 1956</i></b>	Udanti Farmers Producer Company Ltd. .
8	<b><u>Activities of landless beneficiaries</u></b>	Poultry , Duckery and Food Processing	Poultry , Duckery and Food Processing	
8a	Activity 1 (No of families covered)	Poultry	65	Supported One Unit each Families
8b	Activity 2 (No of families covered)	Duckery	60	Supported One Unit each Families
8c	Activity 3 (No of families covered)	Maize Processing	01 unit 50 farmers getting benefit	Supported to UVS
8d.	Activity 4 (No of families covered)	Food Processing	2	Supported to UVS

9.	<u>Intercrops</u>	Kharif	Rabi	
9 a	Name of the crop –Brinjal, Cauliflower, Cabage, Tamato, Bhendi , Beans (Vegetable) – Area in Acre	442	246	Supported from TDF Loan and Farmers Contribution
9b	Name of the crop (Pulses) – Black Gram, Green gram, Horse Gram - Area in Acre	408	36	Supported from TDF Loan and Farmers Contribution
9c	Name of the crop (Millets) Ragi, Gurji, Kodo– No. of acre	128	25	Convergence with Odisha Millets Mission
9d	Name of the crop (Onion & Chilly) – Area in Acre	0	88	With assured irrigated Condition

## II. Financial Details:

(Amount in Rs.)

Sr.No.	Particulars	Grant/Loan Sanctioned	Grant Released	Grant Utilized/ Loan Repaid	Balance with PIA
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(4)
1	Horticulture component	187.37	1,75,54,946	1,75,54,946	0.00
2	Soil and Moisture conservation	28.4	27,26,564	27,26,564	0.00
3	Water resource development	56.4	56,60,514	56,60,514	0.00
4	WADI Plus activities	86.62	84,39,059	84,37,836	1,223
5	PMC	70.96	58,78,161	58,78,161	0.00

6	Contingency	17.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL GRANT</b>	<b>428.80</b>	<b>4,02,59,244</b>	<b>4,02,58,021</b>	<b>1223(Balance at Bank)</b>
7	Loan component	70.92	25,75,000	25,75,000	0.00

### III. Convergence Details (Example given at S No.1 &2) (for the entire project period)

S No	Activity under convergence	Dept/ Institution involved	Quantity	Value (Amt. Lakh)	Impact/Remarks
1	Deep Bore well for Water Resource Development	Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC) under BKVY/JALANIDHI	87	163.30	96 farmers benefitted.
2	Lift Irrigation (LI) Point	Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC) under BKVY/JALANIDHI	8	20.00	42 Farmers Benefited
3	Dug Well/ Ring Well	IWMP Watershed/ Agriculture	62	37.20	68 Farmers Benefited
4	Drip Irrigation	Horticulture Dept under NHM	13 Sets	3.94	35 farmers benefitted.
5	Pump Sets	Agriculture Department under State Plan	109 Nos.	9.26	545 farmers Benefitted.
6	Field Bonding	MGNREGA	310 Acre	13.95	310 farmers benefitted and get Rs. 4500/- Per Acre
7	Water Body/ Check Dam	IWMP/Watershed	1 Nos	1.88	10 farmers benefitted.
8	Solar Pumping System	SBI , Sinapali	7 NOS	10.220	14 Farmers Benefited

**(Please furnish details as per Annexure V)**

**IV. Accounting system under WADI project**

**(i) SVA has been using Tally software for accounting of TDF project -**

(Pl. Enclose ledger reports generated by tally software along with PCR): Enclosed

**(ii) Along with using Tally Software SVA is also keeping records in Manual system: (details of books of account maintained)**

- i. Appropriate journals and ledgers with double entry system of accounting
- ii. Cash book for daily cash transactions
- iii. Appropriate bills and vouchers
- iv. Stock issue / Stock consumption register
- v. Activity completion report
- vi. Payment register
- vii. Mortality register
- viii. Proceedings of the UVS meetings (with individual UVS)
- ix. Programme area map that show individual project sites, water resources and other relevant information
- x. Staff register

**V. List of farm implements purchased/ infrastructure created out of TDF Grant:-**

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No	Item/Particular	Year of purchase/ establishment	Total Nos	Grant used	Present status/ With which UVS / Village
1	Pump set	2013-14	30	322400	All the Pump set at Baksijagabandhu, Neheru, Netaji, Jagabalia and Maa Bhandaruni UVS and Farmers are using them
2	Pump set	2014-15	61	646000	All the Pump set at Maa Thakurani, Maa Thakurani, Maa Bhagabati, Maa Banjaren, Jagarnath , Thakurani , Maa Samaleswari, Maa Bandurga, Maa Thakurani, Banjaren, Maa Dropadi, Budhadeo, Jaikisan, Nirmal, Maa Katajhalen and Farmers are using
3	Pump Set	2015-16	61	643600	All the Pump set at Maa Tarini, Budharaja, Radha Krushna, satyanarayan, Maa Shakti, Budharaja, Trinath, Paharbudha, jaya jagarnath, jaya jagarnath and Farmers are using
4	Sprayer Machine	2013	25	37500	All the Sparayer at Baksijagabandhu, Neheru, Netaji, Jagabalia and Maa Bhandaruni UVS and Farmers are using
5	Sprayer	2014	60	90000	All the Sprayer at Maa Thakurani,

	Machine				Maa Thakurani, Maa Bhagabati, Maa Banjaren, Jagarnath , Thakurani , Maa Samaleswari, Maa Bandurga, Maa Thakurani, Banjaren, Maa Dropadi, Budhadeo, Jaikisan, Nirmal, Maa Katajhalen and Farmers are using
6	Sprayer Machine	2015	60	90000	All the Sprayer at Maa Tarini, Budharaja, Radha Krushna, satyanarayan, Maa Shakti, Budharaja, Trinath, Paharbudha, jaya jagarnath, jaya jagarnath and Farmers are using
7	Solar Pumping System	2015	01	175000	Solar Pumping System running at Nuaguda Village under Maa Shakti UVS
8	Manual Pump Set (Contribution from WADI grant)	2014	65	61600	All the Manual Pump set are use at Baksijagabandhu, Neheru, Netaji, Jagabalia and Maa Bhandaruni UVS, Maa Thakurani, Maa Thakurani, Maa Bhagabati, Maa Banjaren, Jagarnath , Thakurani , Maa Samaleswari, Maa Bandurga, Maa Thakurani, Banjaren, Maa Dropadi, Budhadeo, Jaikisan, Nirmal, Maa Katajhalen and Farmers are using
9	Drip with Sprinkler irrigation Set	2013	15	180000	At Haldikhoh Village under Baksi Jagabandhu UVS

**VI. List of Water resource structures created in project area out of TDF grant**

Sl. No.	Name of Water resource structure	Year	Nos	Name of the village
1	Ring Well	2013	8	Haldikhol, Kusumjore, Kasaipani, Pithapada and Patialpada
2	Ring Well	2014	15	Timanpur, Kharsel, Karlakhamar, Patialpada, Bhoropada, Tulsipada, Kusumkhunta, Dhingiamunda, Maheswar, Mandiarucha, Ranimunda (Majhipada), Ranimunda (Naikpada), Ranimunda, Armela, Karanbahali
3	Ring Well	2015	16	Godal, Singjhar, Kandamunda, Brahmaniguda, Nuaguda, Brahmanpada, Mahagaon, Bharuamunda, Gambhariguda, kapupada
4	Deep Bore Well	2013	28	Haldikhol, Kusumjore, Kasaipani and Patialpada
5	Deep Bore Well	2014	11	Kharsel, Timanpur , Dhingiamunda
6	Deep Bore Well	2015/2016	48	Nuaguda, Mahagoan, Singhjore, Gambhariguda, Kandamunda, Brahmaniguda
7	LI Point	2015	8	Godal and Singjhar Village
8	Water Tank	2013	24	Haldikhol, Kusumjore, Kasaipani, Pithapada and Patialpada
9	Water Tank	2014	30	Timanpur, Kharsel, Karlakhamar, Patialpada, Bhoropada, Tulsipada, Kusumkhunta, Dhingiamunda, Maheswar, Mandiarucha, Ranimunda (Majhipada), Ranimunda (Naikpada), Ranimunda, Armela, Karanbahali
10	Water Tank	2015	18	Nuaguda, Mahagoan, Singhjore,



				Gambhariguda, Kandamunda, Brahmaniguda
11	Solar pumping System	2013	1	Nuaguda
12	Solar Pumping System	2017	6	Haldikhol, Dhingiamunda, Ranimunda
13	Check Dam	2015	1	Singjhore

## VII. Changes in Agri-Horticulture in Wadi area:

- The Farmers started using their high land which were not very conducive for agriculture but suitable for horticulture. Many farmers said that earlier they were using the high land only for millets and few pulses but the production was never remunerative. On the otherhand Wadi has provided them the opportunity to use these lands meaningfully and now they consider these lands as true assets. The farmers were of the opinion that the net worth of their land asset has gone up significantly.
- Mostly Wadi programme has been implemented in the Upland area or in waste land which were not productive for the farmers. Due to the programme 1000 acre of upland have been brought under remunerative cultivation. Besides these most of the farmers have also adopted the same practice of orchard development with some of their additional land.
- Prior to the programme the land were mostly in barren condition or scarcely used. Wadi programme has brought significant changes in terms of trees coverage followed by inter cropping in both the seasons yielding good return to the farmers throughout the year. So there has been lots of improvement in the existing crop land and in the income of the farmers.
- Wadi Programme is not only confined to establishment of horticultural plantations, but it also ensured creation adequate water resource structures under WRD component in order to provide irrigation facility to both horticulture and non-horticulture species. Due to availability of assured irrigation facilities in the WADI, farmers are taking up regular intercrop (almost twice in a year i.e Kharif & Rabi) that gives substantial income to the farmers. So the cropping intensity becomes 100% for the wadi farmers.

- The programme has also adopted few innovative technological interventions which has increased the values of the project. Introduction of Drip and Sprinkler based irrigation is one of its kinds, which are new to the area. Similarly creation of vermin-compost and application of Magic Compost in the programme had improved the soil nutrients and plant protection measures for the plants as well as the crops. Most of the WADI farmers are now adopting to organic farming and non pesticide crop management even for their conventional crops.

**(Note: Changes in terms of additional area brought under cultivation, improvement of existing crop land, increase in cropping intensity, introduction of better technology, change to tree based cropping may be indicated).**

### VIII. Yield/ Production Assessment:-

Category	Pre Development*			Post Development (estimated as per DPR)*			Post Development (Actual after completion of Wadi project)		
	Total product ion (kgs)	Producti vity (kg/ acre)	Income per beneficia ry family (Rs)	Total production (kgs)	Product ivity (kg/ acre)	Income (Rs.)	Total (kgs)	Produc tivity (kg/ acre)	Income (Rs)
Horticulture crop 1 (Mango)	0	0	0	138000	1800	966000	98600	1500	680000
Horticulture crop 2 ( Citrus)	0	0	0	77600	1000	620800	42300	700	484000
Intercrop – vegetable	0	0	0	80000	800	640000	90000	1200	900000
Intercrop – pulses	0	0	0	90000	90	1620000	70000	70	1750000
Intercrop –	0	0	0	80000	80	1280000	50000	50	1250000

Millets									
Others	0	0	0						

\* As mentioned in DPR submitted to NABARD

**Income generated under livelihood activities for landless beneficiaries/ add on activities for wadi beneficiaries:**

Activities	HH covered	Income (Rs.)		Impact
		Pre Development	Post- Development	
Poultry	65	600	15600	Family earn @ 15600- in Six Month
Duckery	60	400	6400	Family gets 6400/- in Six Month
Maize Processing	1	0	3000	Average Profif @25000 during Maize Cropping Season
Food Processing	2	0	3000	Average Profit @6000/- per Per Month
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88</b>			

**IX. Marketing arrangement done by PIA for sell of WADI produce --**

**1. Arrangements for sale of produce - conventional/ new interventions**

All the farmers have already started selling the fruits since 2017-18. The varieties of mango grown are completely new to the area. There exist potential markets in *Raipur, Khariar and Bhubaneswar* for these produce. They are glad with the income they are making and are hopefully increased harvest in the coming years. Traders from Raipur are lifting the fruits directly from the gardens and also at the local markets. To boost gains for the farmers, following initiatives have been undertaken:

1. Presently the Producer Company is taking a lead role for Procurement, segregation, gradation, price standardization and negotiations with traders.
2. Integration with existing Onion Cooperative under the organization
3. To improve the marketing of limes and lemons as the local market is not able to accommodate the present yield

4. Further Processing of fruits. For instance, pickle making has already been initiated in the wadi villages SVA has a plan to modernize the pickle making system – particularly to impart training in maintenance of hygiene for packaging.
5. *Mango festivals* being organized by NABARD in the State capital has provided to acquire more interface on marketing relationship and linkages among the buyers and sellers every year.
6. The Udanti Farmer Producer Company set up in the area is playing a key role in marketing of vegetable grown in the WADI area.

## 2. Details of FPOs/ Cooperatives

(Amt. Rs.)

S N o	Name of producer organization/ Cooperative	Registered under	Membershi p/Share	Turnover p.a.	Share capital/ Own Funds	Credit availed	Credit requirement
1	<b>UDANTI FARMERS PRODUCER COMPANY LIMITED</b>	Company Act 1956	1000	34.63 Lakh	200000	-	10.00 Lakh
2	<b><u>Registration No</u></b>	<b>U01403OR201 6PTC019878</b>					

## X. Mortality Analysis

### 1. Overall Mortality under Wadi project - 32%

#### 2. Reasons of mortality -

- Grazing due to improper fencing
- First year the Planting Materials were not of the best quality.
- Pest attack
- Forest fire.
- Improper care by a few the Farmers.

*(Mortality Report Enclose in Annexure)*

## XI. Formation of UVS under WADI Project

No. of UVS formed in the Wadi projects – 30 nos

No. of UVS still functioning – 28 nos

Frequency of meeting of UVS – Quarterly once.

Any important achievement of UVS Mango, and lemon Marketing (**Mentioned in point-IX**)  
(*Details given in Annexure*)

## **XII. Staff engaged in Wadi Project:**

### **List of Staff and Consultants appointed for the Project (As during 2019-2020)**

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Qualification	Date of joining	Salary	Designation
1.	Paramananda Pradhan	32	MA (R.D.)	1.4.2013	9000/-	Project Coordinator
2.	Sabhapati Khadanga	61	M.Sc (Ag.)	1.4.2013	9000/-	Technical Officer (Hort.)
3.	Ashok Kumar Rath	39	MBA	01.04.2017	6000/-	Programme Officer (for marketing, processing and credit mobilization)
4.	Dharma Sagar Pradhan	28	PGDCA/MSW	1.9.2015	7000/-	Accountant
5	Panchali Meher	42	HSC	01.04.2014	6000/-	Field Supervisor
6	Baldev Kharsel	42	HSC	01.04.2015	6000/-	Field Supervisor

## **XIII. Training and Demonstration Activity**

**Please furnish details of training activities conducted during implementation of Wadi project and their impact.**

### **TRAINING PROGRAMME ORGANISED**

Sl. No	Type of Training	No. of trainings held	No. of farmers Covered
1	Village/ farmers Sensitization Training on Wadi development	44	892

2	Farmers awareness camp @ 2 Camps per village in 2 phases	32	30 villages fully covered in 3-Phases
3	Training Programme on Institution Building / UVS/SHG/JLG	33	1498 ( Including farmers & Women)
4	Training Programme on Pre-Planting Management of Wadi	16	1000
5	Training Programme on Post-Planting Management of Wadi	14	988
6	PMIC Workshop on Orchard Establishment and Maintenance	28	324 farmers with Line dept officials
7	Skill training on Wadi Establishment and Management	32	873
8	Training of Farmers on Post-Harvest Technology. ( with focus on wadi products & Onion)	11	311
9	IGA Trainings for women ( Mushroom, Processing, Pollutry, Nursery raising, Vegetables cultivation, Kitchen gardening etc)	22	402
10	Need Based training ( Pest management, Govt schemes, Converenges , RCH & MCH, Health & Sanitation etc)	9	218
11	Experience Sharing Workshop ( PMIC Meetings, Mango festivals, Awards etc)	14	154

### **EXPOSURE PROGRAMME ORGANISED**

Sl. No	Places of Exposure Visit	No. of farmers
01	BAIF , Urlikanchan, Maharastra (2013)	24
02	WOSKA , Kendjor, Odisha (2014)	25
03	CHES, Bhubaneswar (2014)	30

04	Harsa Trust, Golamunda, Dist.- Kalahandi, Odisha (2015)	35
05	CPSW, Kendubhata, Dist.- Nuapada, Odisha (2015)	15
06	National Research Centre for Onion and Garlic- Rajgururagar-Pune (2015)	25
09	NHRDF, Nasik, Maharsatra (2015)	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>

#### **XIV. Socio-economic changes:**

(Write a paragraph on the following)

- Functioning of Community Based Organizations and their impact–

##### **a. Functioning of UVS and their impact–**

All the 1000 beneficiary farmers covered under the project have been organised into Udyan Vikas Samitis (UVS). UVS members have unanimously selected their leaders who are responsible for conducting monthly meetings and keeping records at committee level. The saving bank accounts for all the UVSs were opened in the Bank of India, Khariar , Dist.- Nuapada, which is around 30 Km away from the project villages. UVS / Wadi farmers were trained to monitor the overall progress of the WADI programme within their group including Plant survival, distribution of inputs etc.

##### **b. SHGs in WADI area - (About their functioning, activities, future course of action, Bank linkage, cluster /Producers organisation etc.)**

Organizing SHG has been a priority of SVA since it's inception. SVA has promoted a number of economic programmes with focus on women's economic empowerment. During the WADI project period it has formed and strengthened 180 groups in which 2160 No. of women are involved.

In the initial phase SVA field team had been regularly attending the meetings of the SHG to guide them about conducting the meeting, to explain about the scope of SHG and what activities they could undertake. Initially emphasis was given for mobilizing small saving regularly and to operate bank accounts. The SHG leaders were trained in maintaining their minute books and accounts. Subsequently through Capacity building programmes the SHGs were imparted financial literacy in which bank officials and staff from Odisha livelihood mission were also involved as resource persons. In the first year about 55% women in the wadi villages were enrolled in the SHGs. SVA also worked hard to revive few SHGs which had been organized by Government agencies in the past but had

become defunct. In the following years all the women in the Age group of 18 to 60 of the wadi villages have become member in the SHGs. Because of the capacity building activities of SVA the SHG members have been taking a leadership role not only in the UVS but also in all other village level institutions like the ICDs (Anganwadi) committee, village education committee, pallisabha meeting etc. and taking active role in the community activities of the villages. Out of the 74 SHGs formed in the wadi area 72 SHGs have been linked to bank and having their own accounts.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE STATUS OF SHGS**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
No. of SHGs formed under Wadi project	76
No. of new tribal women covered under SHGs	59(new)
No. of SHGs linked to Banks	72
No. of women groups provided with income generation activities	4
No. of individual women provided with income generation activities	50

**C. FARMER CLUBS IN WADI AREA:** Before starting WADI SVA had formed 126 Farmer Clubs in Nuapada district which were all assisted by NABARD. Out of those 126 clubs 18 Farmer Clubs were in the wadi area of Sinapali block. All the farmers clubs have been active and they have become part of the UVS in their respective villages.

#### **d. FPO in Wadi area**

Agriculture in Odisha is characterized by low productivity due to traditional agricultural practices, inadequate capital formation, low investment, uneconomic size of land holding etc. The average size of land holding in the state of Odisha is 1.25 ha. Small and marginal farmers constitute about 83% of the farming community but as they are not organized they are unable to realize better price for their produces.

Pilot Project implemented by NABARD during 2015-16, indicated that problems faced by the small and Marginal Farmers can be minimized to a large extent by organizing them into Producers Organisations. This ensures better income for the producers members through an organization for their own and reap the benefits of economics of scale in purchase of inputs and marketing of their produces. Vibrant Producers Organisations also provides its member farmers access to timely and adequate credit and various options of market.

Keeping all the above aspects in mind including the marketing of the huge produce from the WADI farmers / field in future, One Farmers Producers Organisation ( FPO) namely “ UDANTI FARMERS PRODUCERS COMPANY LTD” has been registered under amended Companies Act of 1956, involving initially 50 farmers / Share holders and now 1000 farmers have become it’s members, bearing Registration No-



**U01403OR2016PTC019878.** Board of Directors ( BOD) of Udanti FPCL comprises of 10 farmers / Producers who are generally looking after the following aspects of the Company :-

- Motivation for Enrollment ( new farmers / Share holders)
- Collection of Share Capital
- Identification of Products / Produces for Marketing
- Selection of Traders / Market outlets
- Business Plan ( Business Planning, Idea Generation, Market Plan & Financial Plan)
- Creating demand for Agriculture Extension Services.
- Cash Flow

**Present Status of “ Udanti Farmers Producer Company ”**

Office Address of FPO	At- Haldikhol, Po- Kusumjore , Via- Sinapali, Dist.- Nuapada, Odisha
Total Members / Farmes	1000
Name of the CEO	Panchali Meher
Name of the Chairman	Amruta Rout
Total Share Capital Mobilized	Rs. 2,00,000/-
Activities:	Onion, Maize Cultivation, Storage & Marketing, Mango, Citrus, Vegetables and Pulses.
Business Linkages	Seeds Business with Odisha Producer Company Ltd., and Marketing of Mango with Out Side Traders

• **Kisan Credit card - (Coverage , Use of KCC by the Farmers , Problems if any )**

Out of 1000 Wadi farmers 478 farmers have already covered under KCC and availed Agriculture loan from the Utkal Gramin Bank (UGB) & Bhawanipatna Central Cooperative Bank with an insurance coverage. SVA has been trying hard to enroll more such farmers under the scheme so as to ensure credit facilities for the farmers at a lower rate of interest.

• **New assets acquired by people in WADI area after WADI Development**

Due to the increase in income level of the Wadi farmers from both the core produce like mango and lemon followed by the intercrops about 50% of the total farmers have purchased assets like

Tractor, Powe Tiller, TV, Motor Bikes, Mobile Phones, Gold ornaments etc. It has been observed that there is an increase / improvement in Physical capital of the farmers as 59 farmers had already shifted from *Kachha to Pacca* house because of the income gained from the WADI programme along with government assistances under various schemes.

- **Education status in WADI area ( Increase/decrease in school attendance, No. of graduates/service holders etc. in WADI area)**

Sinapali Block of Nuapada District is known for regular drought, crop losses and migration prone area of Odisha. About 30%-40% of total families used to migrate to other states in search of employment and livelihood. They also take their school going children with them who become the victims and deprived of getting proper education. So the school dropout rate is also very high. But because of implementation of WADI programme migration has been minimized and dropout percentage has been reduced. There are 123 graduates and 56 service holders in our wadi area.

- **Financial Inclusion in WADI area – (Banking coverage, SB account, Credit availability)**

After lanching of JANDHAN Y YOJANA, as of now about 95% of the total households have their bank accounts in both Nationalized Banks and RRBs. Most of the accounts are also linked with insurance. Credit facilities are also being availed by the beneficiaries through different bankable schemes.

- **Credit requirement vs. availability in the Post-WADI development situation .**

Generally credit requirement of the farmers is very high. But most of the times it has been observed that nearest Banks were unable to meet the credit requirement of the farmers. This situation has been compelling the farmer to avail loan from informal sources like Micro finance institutions at a higher rate of interest. Whenever Banks offer credit to the farmers they are not on time.

- **Migration status in WADI area**

After implementation of WADI Programme in the area the status of Migration has been reduced drastically because of regular self-employment and income. The table below shows the Pre and Post migration situation of the WADI area.

<i>Situation</i>	<i>Total HH</i>	<i>Male HH Migrated</i>	<i>% of Male Migration</i>	<i>Female HH Migrated</i>	<i>% of Female Migration</i>	<i>Total HH Migrated</i>	<i>% of Migration</i>
<b>PRE-WADI</b>	2202	536	24.34%	560	25.43%	1096	49.77%
<b>POST-WADI</b>	2539	289	11.38%	328	12.91%	617	24.30%

- **Health, Nutrition, Sanitation & hygiene in WADI area**

Health condition of the tribal families is now better as the programme has provided a platform to sensitize the community on the aspect of health care, nutrition and sanitation. Periodical health check up camps for human and animals, demonstration of backyard kitchen gardening and regular practice of intercropping, mostly with vegetables has increased the calorie intake of the people. As a result the occurrence of common diseases have been minimized to a great extent. SVA has mobilized the villages for individual toilets and make them aware to use the same for better health and hygiene. Besides these the following interventions are being made to improve upon the health, sanitation and hygiene of the wadi villages:-

- Periodic Chlorination of all the drinking water wells, Tube wells and ring wells.
  - Training on RCH and MCH ( Mother and Child care) in cluster villages, using the local PHC and CHC staff.
  - Convergence with NRHM on CB of TBA and the ASHA in WADI project villages. Now Institutional delivery have been achieved by 100% in WADI villages.
  - Assistance for Smoke Less TERI Chula to 350 house hold.
- **Use of clean & renewable energy in WADI area**

Many of wadi villages and hamlets are yet to have electricity connection. Even those village which have electricity connection power supply has been very erratic. With this background, solar lanterns were provided for all the 1000 Households at a reasonable price. This intervention had a double advantage with linkage for repair & maintenance. For the first two years, repair and maintenance were free as it was covered under warranty period. Simultaneously, training to village youth on repair of solar lights was also given. These lights are found to be extremely popular with the women and especially the children, who, thanks to this wonderful gift, they could manage study hours in the long evenings. In one village named, Haldikhol, a low mast solar street light has been erected under the project lighting the village roads and Basti of the State government.

- **Overall financial status of the beneficiaries.**

From the fourth year the farmers started getting main income from their wadis. The average income from sale of mangoes and lime was 20000 -25000 per acre which will increase year after year. From intercropping the average return was 15000-2500. This is an additional

income but now treated as a major income at the household level. Wadi has created to create employment not only for the individual farmers, but for the entire family. The family members are now happily working on their wadi and happy with the return. It created an ownership at the family level along with improving overall financial and nutritional status.

Apart from substantial financial benefits to the villagers the WADI fields in the villages have also added to the green coverage and revolutionalized the aesthetic beauty of the villages. Throughout the year and particularly during the summer months the wadi plots have been attracting thousands of birds including cuckoos which were not seen earlier. The erstwhile barren lands of this semi arid region have now become oasis like places of greeneries with full of life.

## **XI. Success Stories/ Best Practices suitable for replication:**

### **Trinath Majhi- From being a migrant Labourer to a WADI owner**

Like many others in his village Trinath Majhi used to migrate every year in search of livelihood in the Brick Kilns of Andhra Pradesh. There was no water facility no farming back in those days he reminisces. Then WADI happened. SVA representatives went to his home and explained the approach in detail. Incidentally, he had tried to nurture mango saplings in his earlier with little success. He openly shared his concerns on the intervention, which were duly answered by the SVA staff. Convinced at last, he agreed. Owing to that decision, two acres waste land out of his total five acre fallow land is gradually transformed to a vibrant wadi. Speaking of the many challenges in the initial years, he says water posed the most critical problem for his orchard. For three years he had to carry water from the water tank manually. Incidentally, his patch is adjacent to the Village. This provided a much need succor. Trinath Majhi has 2 daughters and 1 son. From the sales proceeds of Mangoes, Trinath has earned about Rs. 20,000/- approximately so far. In addition, this year he has sold Vegetable worth approx. 20,000/- at local Market. This being a drought year, he plan to procure inputs with this money for next year.



### Intercropping Fetches a bumper Profit for Dhansing Majhi

Dhansing Majhi of Dhingiamunda village, is a happy man courtesy the wadi intervention programme. For the last four years, each year he has earned Rs. 30,000/- profit from selling Onion alone, from a 90 decimal patch in his wadi orchard of 3 acres. Prior to Wadi, he used to grow minor millets in his patch of land, which was meant for household consumption alone and was not remunerative at all. After he was chosen as a Wadi farmer in the second phase, with persuasion from the Agri Cell agent and with input support (seeds) from Agri Cell, he started sowing Onion in his orchard. In addition to the profits he has made



from the sale of arhar, he had sold mangoes worth Rs. 20,000/- last year for the first time . For the initial couple of year he had to manually fetch water from nearby sources for watering the plants. When asked on what all he spent these earnings, he explains that with the first year profit, he took up the green fencing of his orchard by planting Subabul and Australian teaks at an expense of Rs.25,000/-. In the second year he dug a bore well by spending Rs. 45,000/-. The most critical expense for him though is the higher education of his children who have already moved out to other cities for higher education.

## **Gist of the Impact Assessment Study of the Project WADI taken under the Tribal Development Fund with support from NABARD in Sinapali Block**

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### **Introduction:**

The WADI project under TDF with support from NABARD has been taken up in Sinapali block of Nuapada district by SVA as the Project Implementing Agency. This project is aimed at supporting one thousand farmers in 30 villages of Sinapali block. The project was started in the month of April 2013 and first phase of the project which includes mobilization of the villagers, undertaking plantation activities and its follow up undertaking intercropping activities and implementation of several income generation activities have been taken up. Also, SVA has taken up several activities for development of land and water resources with support from NABARD and by mobilizing resources from various Government schemes. SVA has also taken up a series of training and capacity building activities for the villagers to develop awareness on agriculture and livelihood related activities as well as on health, sanitation and social issues. At the end of 10 months of the first year during the month of February a study was conducted in all the five villages involving the beneficiaries to make an impact assessment of this project on the natural resources as well as on the social well being of the villagers. For this study, apart from conducting a structured interview of the individuals also focus group discussions were conducted in different villages. Two internees from Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai and Shri Bauribandhu Pattanaik of SVA along with field staff of SVA were involved for this study under the guidance of Shri Jagadish Pradhan, President of SVA.

### **Gist of the findings of the assessment:**

#### **1) Increase in Land productivity:**

One of the primary objective of the project was to increase the land productivity for which various activities like land development, plantation of mango, lemon, agro forestry species, fuel wood etc. have been taken up. Apart from plantation short duration field crops have been taken up as intercropping. From the study, it has been found that in the first year itself 183 farmers out of the 200 beneficiaries have taken up intercropping in all the plots with crops like millet, green gram, black gram, arhar, maize and oilseeds during the rainy season. Prior to taking up WADI project around 150 acres of those land used to be kept fallow throughout the

year. Hence it has been a major change in the productive use of the erstwhile fallow and wasteland of those villages.

After taking up mango and lime plantation, the farmers have felt that the land which used to be highly degraded and which used to be the least productive in their villages are going to be the most productive in the coming years for which their attachment to the WADI plots have also increased. It is seen that 83 households have already built temporary thatched houses in their WADI plots and they are staying the whole day time in those plots. Some of the farmers are even staying during the night time in their plots. This indicates that they have become highly possessive of those WADI plots and they are hopeful of a high income from those plots. That is why they are giving top priority to ensure survival of all the plants and to protect them from wild animals they are staying in the fields even during the night time.

In all the WADI plots field bundings have been completed during the year which will stop soil erosion and also recharge the groundwater. The farmers have been making efforts for community irrigation activities and already 19 number of lift irrigation bore wells, 30 number of ring wells and 8 number of dug wells have been installed. After getting support for irrigation, the farmers have started taking up vegetable and other crops even during the winter and summer months. The farmers are hopeful that they will be able to provide irrigation for all the 200 acres within next one or two years and apart from getting mango and sweet lime they will be able to grow various field crops and vegetables in those lands.

## **2) Increase of income from the WADI plots:**

From the survey it has been found that during the rainy season on an average each farmer has got an additional income of Rs. 7000/- to Rs. 10000/- from the field crops. In those plots earlier they were not getting even Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 3000/- per year. The farmers who have taken up cultivation of maize have earned up to Rs. 20,000/- per acre whereas those who have grown only millets and horse gram have been able to earn around Rs. 5000/- per acre. The farmers who have taken up vegetable cultivation during the kharif as well as rabi and summer months have been able to earn up to Rs. 30,000/- from each of the WADI plots. During the winter months 57 farmers had taken up vegetable cultivation whereas during the summer 33 farmers have grown a varieties of vegetables. In the previous years only 12 to 14 farmers from those five villages were growing vegetables during summer months whereas this year this



number has increased to 35. It is hoped that in the coming years this number will increase to more than 150 and this cluster of villages will become an important vegetable growing area in the district of Nuapada. After seeing the interest of the farmers to grow vegetables officials from the Horticulture Department have also come forward to support the farmers with technical advice and support like provision of drip irrigation system, poly house, good quality seeds etc.

**3) Increase in nutritional level:**

Because of growth in vegetable cultivation in those villages consumption of vegetables by almost all the villagers (even among the non beneficiaries) has significantly increased. Earlier, the villagers used to consume vegetables for 150 to 200 days in a year and that too it was in smaller quantity. However, during this year almost every day all the households have been cooking vegetables and in higher quantities. For most of the households green vegetable was a dream during the summer months but this year even during the month of March green vegetables were plentifully available and summer crops have been taken up in large areas which assures the villagers to get green vegetables throughout the summer months.

Because of the WADI project the beneficiaries have been able to get assured employment throughout the year and with the additional income from the WADI activities they have been able to spend more money on food items. The villagers say that very soon there will be no incidence of malnutrition or under nutrition in their village. Earlier, even though the villagers were growing some pulses they used to sell most of them to the traders for want of cash but this year the area under pulses has also gone up and the villagers have preferred not to sell the pulses to traders so that they will have enough pulses for their own consumption throughout the year. Thus the villagers have been quite happy because of increased production of pulses as well as for the awareness raised by the WADI workers.

**4) Spread of Organic Agriculture:**

Because of various training and exposure activities taken up by SVA as well as for the practical experience they have gathered, now the villagers are more convinced of the efficacy of organic agriculture. Most of the households have improved their compost pits and many farmers have taken up vermi compost in their WADI plots.

**5) Impact on employment:**

Prior to 2013 a large number of young people from the WADI villages were migrating to outside places for want of work. After taking up the WADI project distress migration of workers from those villages have completely stopped. Only a few youth from Haldikhol and Kusumjore have made seasonal migration but it was not because of lack of work or for distress. Since they are skilled workers and get quite high wages they have migrated. In the WADI villages this year rather there has been shortage of labourers for which sometimes the farmers had to hire labourers from nearby villages. Because of shortage of labour some farmers are even interested to go for power tiller and tractors to carry out their agricultural activities.

**6) Impact of the women organization:**

As a part of the WADI activities the women have been organized into self help groups and also a federation or mahasangha. Because of the self help groups and mahasangha activities the women have become more active in the community activities of the villages and their participation in community activities including management of the school, anganwadi etc. have increased. In the village Haldikhol, Pithapada, Kapupada and Nuaguda they have been able to stop illicit liquor shops. The women groups have been keeping regular savings and several of them have been linked to bank credit to take up various economic activities.

**7) Awareness on health issues:**

Because of the health training camps and medical check up camps organized jointly by SVA and the local PHC the level of awareness among the villagers and particularly among the women have gone up significantly. They have been working closely with the GKS and the Anganwadi centre to prevent malaria, diarrhoea and other such common diseases. Because of the awareness among the villagers the anganwadi centres and ANM centres have been functioning better than previous years.

**Few other visible impacts:**

Because of the WADI activities the villagers are now well organized and they have been able to take up various important decisions which lay the foundation for their rapid socio economic development in the coming years. Some of them are as follows:

- 1) **Open grazing has been stopped:** This has helped the villagers to take up various winter and summer crops.
- 2) **Community food processing units in villages:** Reduces a lot of drudgery of women and give additional income and work.
- 3) Planning for undertaking dairy, poultry and duckery activities in the villages.

### **Participation of the villagers in Gram Panchayats and Convergence with Government Programmes:**

Because of the awareness generation and mobilization by SVA field staff the Ward Members in all the villages have been more active in their respective Gram Panchayats and the villagers are also vigilant on various activities of the Gram Panchayat. Because of the pressure of the villagers in all those villages Government has initiated road construction work and hopefully within a year all the villages will get metal road. To put pressure on the Government the villagers of Haldikhol had to repair their road with voluntary labour during 2013 which put a moral pressure on the administration and political leaders.

Because of the unity and various commendable community initiatives of the villagers the Rajya Sabha MP Mr. A. V. Swamy has sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs for construction of two community buildings. Also, Government officials from various Departments such as the BDO, District Agriculture Officer, Deputy Director Horticulture, Soil Conservation Officer, Bank Managers, Assistant Engineer Lift Irrigation and many others have come forward to support the villagers in various development activities.

The activities taken up in those five villages has created a ripple not only in Sinapali block but in the whole district and also in the neighbouring villages of Chhattisgarh State. Many people from villages in Chhattisgarh also have come for a visit to the WADI plots and they have been coming to the office of SVA with request to replicate such activities in their area. Before taking up this project it was becoming difficult to convince the villagers to get involved in this project but after success of the first batch of villages now a large number of villages are coming forward with request to take up similar

activities in their villages. This indicates the positive impact of this project among the farmers in this region.

**Conclusion:**

WADI is a long term project and most of the benefits and its impact will be visible only after completion of the project or after ten to twelve years from the date of starting. However, the achievements of the first year itself is quite encouraging and as it goes “Morning Shows the Day”, it is hoped that the WADI project in all those five villages will be a great success and also the new villages where WADI is to be taken up will get inspiration and motivation from those villages.

**Authorized Signature**  
**PIA TDF/WADI Project, Sinapali**

## Annexure - B

TDF/Wadi project -

Name of project:-SINAPAI BLOCK IN NUAPADA DISTRICT -WADI (TDF)

Name of NGO -SVA

### Impact of the WADI Project :-Key indicators

Sr.No.	Items	Unit	Pre WADI	Post WADI	Percent change (%)
1	Irrigated area in Wadi project area	ha	46	788	
2	Un-irrigated area	ha	989	312	
3	Change in cropping pattern in Wadi project area (New crop variety introduced)		20	530	
	Productivity and production (Crop wise)	Kg/ha	50%	200%	
8	Changes in improved agricultural practices adopted in Wadi project area (SRI, SWI, organic farming, soil testing, Drip etc)	ha	0	322	
9	Horticulture area	ha	0	1000	
10	Inter cropping – vegetable / pulses/oilseed variety introduced		0	711	
11	Inter cropping –				
i)	Rainy season (kharif)		0	711	
ii)	Winter season (rabi)		0	643	
iii)	Summer season		0	119	
iv)	Total production		0	650 MT	
13	Fertilizer Use	kg/ha			
i)	Bio fertilizer use	kg/ha	0	400 MT	
ii)	Chemical fertilizer use	kg/ha	0	400 MT	
iii	Livestock	no.			
a	Bullock	no.	1962	2022	
b	Cow (Scrub)	no.	1290	1344	
c	Cow (Cross bred)	no.	35	112	
d	Sheep and Goats	no.	5798	8245	
e	Buffalo	no.	289	323	
iii	Dairy Milk production	unit	184	201	
iv	Chicken/Hen	no.	811	345	
16	Increase in credit off take from banks,MFIs	Rs.	15%	65%	
17	Employment generated for women/landless	days	20788	284554	
18	No. Community assets / infrastructure created – (eg. wells/hand pump/pump sets/solar lighting/street drains etc)	no.			
	Dug Wells		0	10	
	Hand Pump		0	1	
			0		
	Pump Sets		0	33	
	Solar Lights		0	741	

	Street Solar light		0	2	
	Community Tank		0	2	
19	No. of villagers trained	no.	0	988	
20	No. of SB account/ KCC	no.	123	844	
21	Formation of community based institutions,nos -VWC/ SHG/ JLG / FC / SHG Federation/Producers org.	no.			
	SHG		71	59	
	JLG		0	11	
	FPO		0	1	
	FARMERS CLUB		0	46	
22	Loan availed by SHG / JLG / SHG/FPO	Rs.	652000	4822500	
23	Total no of families benefited (No. of SC , ST, OBC, others)	no.	98	902	
24	Employment generated- Mandays	no.	0	132854	
25	Decrease in migration	%			
a	Perennial	%		25%	
b	Seasonal	%		50%	
30	Land Value	Rs/ha	20000	150000	
31	Changes in net returns per family				
i	Average net return from farming per family	Rs	5000	35000	
ii	Average net returns from agro allied activity per family	Rs	2000	20000	
iii	Total average net return per family	Rs	3500	27500	
32	Electric motor	no.	2	27	
33	Oil engine	no.	8	87	
34	Bio gas	no.	2	6	
35	Cylinder gas	no.	11	588	
36	Smokeless chulhas	no.	0	350	
37	Kitchen Garden	no.	34	645	
38	Individual latrines	no.	14	784	
40	Television	no.	18	544	
41	Cycle	no.	811	754	
42	Motorcycle	no.	12	201	
43	Tractors	no.	0	3	
44	<b>Others</b>				
45	Perceived Project Benefits reported villagers (on sample basis)		<b><u>Detailed Annexed in the Narrative Report.</u></b>		
i	Positive impacts reported	no.			
ii	Did not cite any impact reported	no.			
iii	No impact at all reported	no.			

**Enclosures:**

- (i). Xerox copy of the updated bank account of TDF project (after closing of the account).
- (ii) Certificate/document to show the closure of the account (Audit reports and NGO project management account).
- (iii) Xerox copies of the registration certificates of VWC, SHG Federation and FPC.  
(If not submitted earlier)
- (iv) A brief report on impact as per the guidelines