

# ANNUAL REPORT

2024-25



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INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT STUDIES

[COMPANY NAME]

[Company address]



# ANNUAL REPORT

2024-25

**Institute of Rural Development & Management Studies**

## Abbreviations:

Sl. No.	Abbreviation	Full Form
1	AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
2	ANC	Antenatal Care
3	ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
4	BCC	Behavioural Change Communication
5	CBD	Community Based Development
6	CBO	Community Based Organisation
7	CFT	Cluster Facilitation Team
8	DoA	Department of Agriculture
9	DPR	Detailed Project Report
10	EDP	Electronic Data Processing
11	FCRA	Foreign Contribution Regulation Act
12	FNGO	Field NGO
13	FSW	Female Sex Worker
14	GP	Gram Panchayat
15	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
16	HRG	High Risk Group
17	IDUs	Injecting Drug Users
18	IEC	Information Education & Communication
19	MIP	Micro Irrigation Project
20	MSM	Male Sex with Male
21	NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
22	NACO	National AIDS Control Organization
23	NCDS	Naba Krushna Choudhury Centre for Development Studies
24	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
25	NHM	National Health Mission
26	NRM	Natural Resource Management
27	OBC	Other Backward Classes
28	ODMM	Odisha Disaster Mitigation Mission
29	OIIPCARA	Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture
30	OPD	Out Patient Department
31	OPELIP	Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme
32	OSACS	Odisha State AIDS Control Society
33	OSDMA	Odisha State Disaster Mitigation Authority
34	OTELP	Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Programme
35	PLHAs	People Living with HIV/AIDS
36	PNC	Postnatal Care
37	PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
38	RCH	Reproductive Child Health
39	RDI	Rural Development Institute
40	RKVY	Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana
41	RTI	Reproductive Tract Infection / Right to Information
42	SC	Scheduled Caste
43	SHG	Self Help Group
44	STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
45	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
46	ST	Scheduled Tribe



<b>47</b>	TB	Tuberculosis
<b>48</b>	UNWFP	United Nations World Food Programme
<b>49</b>	VDCs	Village Development Committees
<b>50</b>	WHO	World Health Organization

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## Secretary's Desk ...

*In FY 2024–25, IRDMS entered a critical phase of programmatic consolidation and planned exit of flagship initiatives, with continued focus on equitable rural development, sustainable natural resource management, and inclusive livelihoods. A key milestone was the successful exit of the IFAD-funded OPELIP in Angul and Deogarh, including asset transfer and CBO strengthening.*

*Under the Shree Anna Abhiyan in Mayurbhanj, 698 tribal farmers adopted improved practices over 551 ha, supported by decentralised infrastructure and SHG-to-FPO transformation. The SPPIF programme in Mayurbhanj promoted integrated farming models across 10 GPs through departmental convergence.*

*Through the APC initiative, 30 Producer Groups were formed—15 in Mayurbhanj (1,439 women farmers in 28 villages) and 15 in Deogarh (1,617 women in 31 villages)—enhancing input access, irrigation, and markets. Under OIIPCRA, IRDMS facilitated technical support across 295 minor irrigation projects in 39 blocks spanning eight districts.*

*Under the REWARD programme, support was provided for institutional sustainability and asset management in Deogarh and Dhenkanal. Through CRFM in Jajpur and TRFA in Mayurbhanj, IRDMS promoted pulses and oilseed cultivation in rice fallow areas to increase cropping intensity and farmer income.*

*The organization also addressed health and hygiene through a Targeted Intervention Project for vulnerable groups (FSWs, MSM, IDUs), supported by OSACS and NACO.*

*These accomplishments were achieved in partnership with Govt. of Odisha, IFAD, World Bank, NABARD, UNWFP, ICRISAT, Mission Shakti, and corporate contributors like MCL, Essar Steel, and MJSJ Coal Ltd. IRDMS remains committed to advancing inclusive, community-driven rural transformation.*

Warm regards,

**Secretary, IRDMS**



## 1. IRDMS - a brief profile

### 1.1 Genesis of the Organization:

Institute of Rural Development & Management Studies (IRDMS), started by a group of young people who had been working actively in the social sector for a significant period of time on a volunteering mode. In the absence of much resource this group of youths tried to empower the people so that they can raise their voice to get their entitlements from the authorities. But the youths were heartened by the spontaneous response from the people. As a result of this response and request of the people to make it more diverse and more effective it was decided to formalize this group and give it a legal status. Later this forum was given appropriate legal status as per the law of land.

### 1.2 Legal Status:

- ❖ **Registration Number:** The organisation is registered under the Society Registration Act, 1860 (Act of XXI) and the valid registration no. is 6946- 622/95-96 on 8<sup>th</sup> Feb 1996 having re-registered at IGR with valid no. of 23059/66 on 28<sup>th</sup> October 2010
- ❖ **PAN Number / TAN Number:** Organization's PAN No. AAATI3690L, TAN No. BBNI00783G, Service Tax No. AAATI3690LSD001
- ❖ **12 AA Registration Number:** IRDMS is registered under U/s 12 (AA) of Income Tax Act, 1961 vide unique ID - AAATI3690LE20027
- ❖ **80 G Registration Number:** IRDMS is registered under 80 G vide Registration Number AAATI3690LF20221
- ❖ **FCRA Registration Number:** IRDMS is also registered under the FCRA 1976 with valid registration no. 104830087 dated 04.12.2001
- ❖ **CSR Registration Number:** Register to undertake CSR activities vide Registration Number – CSR00022994
- ❖ **GST Registration Number:** Registered under GST vide number - 21AAATI3690L2ZL
- ❖ **NGO DARPAN NO:** The organization registered under NGO Darpan No - OR/2014/007354
- ❖ **NSE of India Limited:** The organization registered under National Stock Exchange (NSE) of India Limited vide Number - NSESENPO00109
- ❖ **Recognized AWBI:** The organisation is also recognized by AWBI (Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India) vide its order no. OR 029/2002.

### 1.3 Objectives:

The detailed objectives of the organisation are enumerated in the Memorandum of Association. Some of the objectives which are dear to the organisation are –

- ❖ To empower the poor and the marginalized and to enable them to look after their own development
- ❖ To make the women aware regarding their due rights
- ❖ To work for the welfare of the children and ensure their rights
- ❖ To work for increasing livelihood options for the poor and marginalized
- ❖ To train the unemployed youths in vocational and skill training for better job opportunities
- ❖ To provide quality health services to the under-served
- ❖ To provide quality and affordable education to the poor children
- ❖ To ensure rights of the Dalits & Adivasis through a process of empowerment

Strength:	Vision Statement:	Mission Statement:	Core Values:
<p>The real strength of the organization is the people and stakeholders who have extended their unqualified support to the organization in every respect.</p>	<p><b>IRDMS</b> envisions an equitable and sustainable society where people live in peace and dignity.</p>	<p><b>To promote</b> processes which are sustainable, socially inclusive, and gender equitable, to enable critical masses of poor and marginalized rural people of communities to achieve a dignified quality of life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Professional</li> <li>❖ Secular</li> <li>❖ Democratic</li> <li>❖ Gender-sensitive</li> <li>❖ Sincere to the cause</li> <li>❖ Committed to the values</li> </ul>

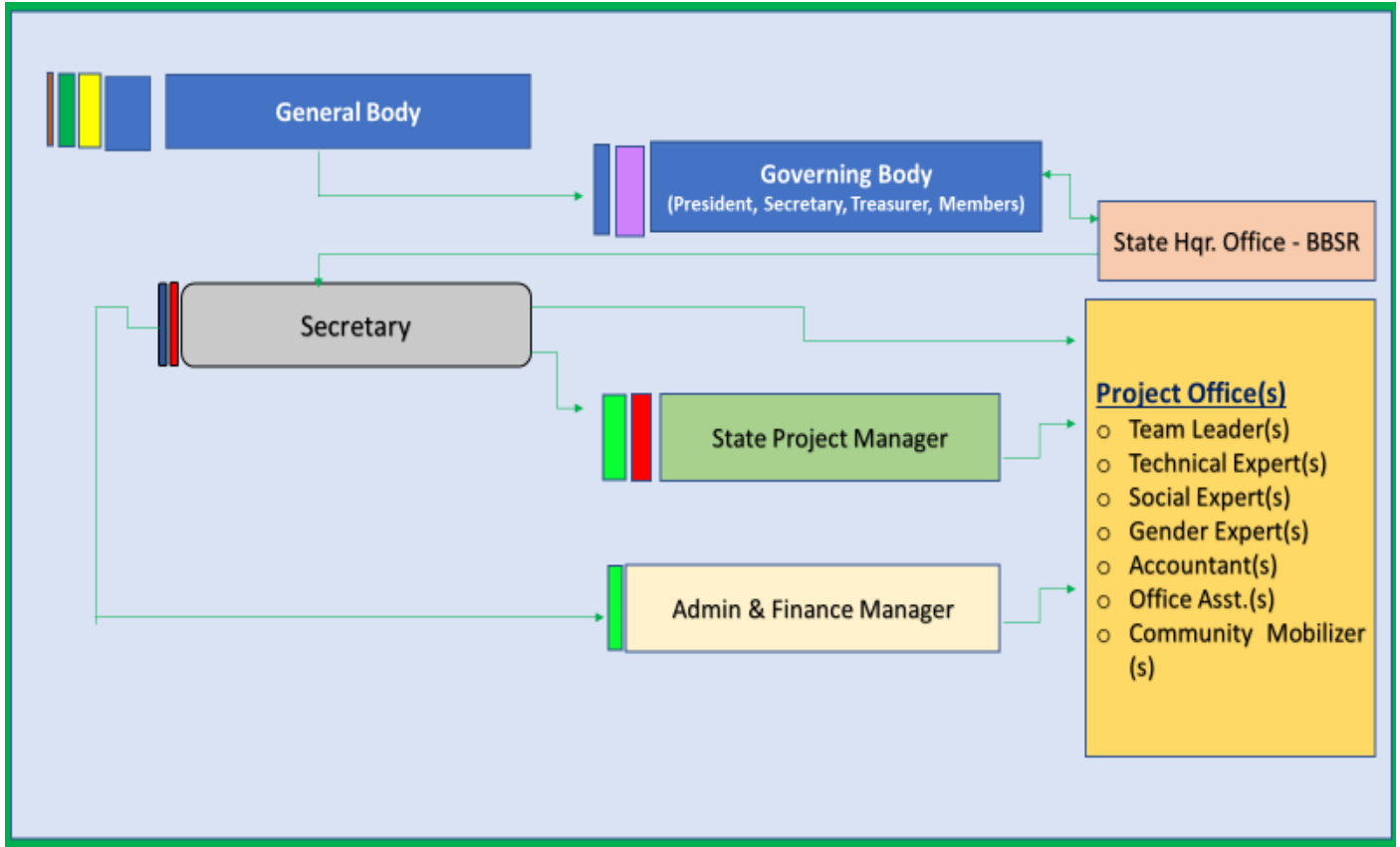


Target Group	Human Resorces & Presence	Key focus areas	Nteworking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Women &amp; Destitute</li> <li>❖ Children</li> <li>❖ Youth</li> <li>❖ Small and marginal farmers</li> <li>❖ SCs, STs, OBCs</li> <li>❖ Physically Challenged</li> <li>❖ Senior Citizens</li> <li>❖ Rural Artisans</li> <li>❖ Child Labours</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Permanent employees: 25</li> <li>❖ Contract staff: 257</li> <li>❖ Volunteers: 1000</li> <li>❖ 10 offices across Odisha</li> <li>❖ Regd. office in Bhubaneshwar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institution Building</li> <li>❖ Food and Nutrition Security</li> <li>❖ Livelihood Security</li> <li>❖ Natural Resource Management</li> <li>❖ Access to Entitlements and Convergence</li> <li>❖ Community Health</li> <li>❖ Clean Energy Adoption and Climate Resilient</li> <li>❖ Women &amp; Child Development</li> <li>❖ Action Research &amp; Study</li> </ul>	<p>IRDMS is part of the following Networks/Forums to achieve its long-term objectives.</p> <p>ODMM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ OSDMA</li> <li>❖ ONN on HIV/AIDS</li> <li>❖ Consortium on Sexual Reproductive Health</li> <li>❖ PHOS, Belgian Network on Disability</li> <li>❖ Women Power Connect</li> </ul>

## 1.4 Geographical Area of Operation:

District	No. of Blocks covered	No. of G.Ps covered	No. of Villages covered	No. of Beneficiaries covered
Anugul	1	9	87	7321
Bolangir	10	20	192	4853
Bargarh	5	19	45	3454
Bhadrak	2	5	42	1370
Deogarh	3	15	91	4200
Dhenkanal	2	22	45	35112
Ganjam	22	238	765	35358
Jagatsingpur	4	11	11	540
Kalahandi	10	36	67	3661
Mayurbhanj	22	103	671	45693
Nabarangpur	3	3	9	1140
Nuapada	2	3	7	1020
Sambalpur	3	5	7	560
Sundargarh	2	4	7	1250
Sonepur	1	4	6	2645
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>2052</b>	<b>144177</b>

## 1.5 Organogram:





## [Activities 2024-25]

# [Programme on Capacity Building]



## 2. Programme on Capacity Building

### 2.1 Project: Rejuvenating Watersheds for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development (REWARD)

The REWARD project is a transformative initiative co-financed by the World Bank and the Government of Odisha, aimed at modernizing watershed development to foster climate-resilient agriculture, sustainable natural resource management (NRM), and institutional capacity building at the grassroots level.

Operational in priority geographies including Koraput, Nabarangpur, and Nuapada, the project adopts a community-centric, data-driven, and participatory approach to watershed planning and execution. Emphasis is placed on integrated watershed development, improved soil and water conservation practices, and enhancing livelihoods through convergence and innovation.

As a designated Capacity Building Resource Organization (CBRO) under REWARD, IRDMS has been entrusted with the task of strengthening institutional capabilities of field-level watershed stakeholders in Dhenkanal and Deogarh districts. Covering a three-year span from FY 2023–24 to 2025–26, IRDMS is leading targeted training, technical handholding, and post-training support to empower MWC members, SHGs, UGs, and other community structures to own and sustain watershed assets effectively.

#### 2.1.1 REWARD Project (Dhenkanal District)

The REWARD capacity-building initiative in Dhenkanal district, implemented in the blocks of Kankadahada and Hindol, aimed to strengthen grassroots institutions and promote sustainable watershed development through community-led, climate-resilient practices. As the designated District Level Support Agency (DLSA), the Institute for Rural Development and Management Studies (IRDMS) has been entrusted with the responsibility of mentoring, facilitating, and capacitating key stakeholders during the planning, implementation, and operation & maintenance (O&M) phases of the REWARD program.

Under the signed agreement with the Project Director, Watersheds, Dhenkanal, IRDMS committed to:

- Deploying a skilled and dedicated professional team for effective delivery of REWARD activities.
- Ensuring that deliverables and payment milestones, agreed upon prior to contract execution, are met in a timely manner.
- Submitting outputs consistently to the Watershed Cell-cum-Data Centre (WCDC) at the district level.
- Adapting to evolving project requirements as needed throughout the implementation cycle.

The REWARD program in Dhenkanal covers 22 Micro Watersheds (MWS)—11 each in Kankadahada and Hindol blocks, spanning a total geographical area of 11,993 hectares.

Through a series of structured and thematic training sessions, the capacity-building initiative empowered Micro Watershed Committees (MWCs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), User Groups (UGs), and other local stakeholders. These trainings focused on:

- Climate-resilient agriculture
- Science-based watershed planning
- Soil and water conservation techniques
- Livelihood integration through goatery, duckery, mushroom cultivation, and horticulture
- Participatory governance
- Legal literacy on Common Property Resources (CPRs)
- Monitoring and evaluation tools for sustainability

The initiative has significantly improved community awareness, institutional ownership, and technical capacity in managing natural resources while enhancing rural livelihoods.

### 2.1.1.1 Programme Reach & Scale

Parameter	Kankadahada	Hindol	Total
No. of Training Sessions	21	19	40
Micro Watersheds Covered	54	51	105
Total Participants Trained	748	702	1,450

### 2.1.1.2 Social & Gender Inclusion



- Caste Composition (% of Total):
  - OBC: 60.3% | SC: 14.8% | ST: 11.9% | General: 13.1%
- Gender Participation:
  - Male: 57.3% | Female: 42.7%
- Key Insight: Kankadahada showed higher tribal and female engagement, whereas Hindol needs improvement in ST and women's inclusion.

#### Key Training Themes

The curriculum followed a lifecycle-based approach, integrating:

- Technical Planning: Science based Watershed concepts, Land Resource Inventory (LRI), SWC estimation, aquifer management, and soil fertility improvement.
- Livelihoods Promotion: Mushroom cultivation, integrated farming, Duckery, Goat rearing, backyard horticulture.
- Institutional & Legal Capacity: CPR governance (FRA, PESA), Legal aspects of common property, social impact assessment, convergence with MGNREGS & line departments.
- Monitoring & Evaluation: Community-based asset tracking, participatory review, CRP-led MIS.

### 2.1.1.3 Field-Level Outcomes

- Empowered MWCs with skills in planning, budgeting, and execution.
- Enhanced livelihood adoption among SC/ST/women via practical training.
- Active community monitoring of watershed assets.
- Improved convergence with agriculture, horticulture, and livestock schemes.
- Increased women leadership in SHGs and UGs, especially in Kankadahada.
- Strengthened community ownership of watershed governance.



### 2.1.1.4 Recommendations

1. Launch ST-focused outreach in Hindol via tribal CRPs.
2. Mandate 50% women participation in future training batches.
3. Institutionalize CRP-led refresher and mentoring systems.
4. Develop post-training tracking frameworks to capture impact and behavioral change.



### 2.1.1.5 Conclusion

The REWARD capacity-building effort in Dhenkanal showcases strong institutional groundwork and participatory natural resource management. With continued focus on tribal inclusion, gender equity, and monitoring, both Kankadahada and Hindol can evolve into exemplary watershed development models in Odisha.

## 2.1.2 REWARD Project (Deogarh District)

IRDMS conducted a total of **31 capacity building programmes** for Watershed Committee (WC) members across the **Reamal and Barkote blocks** under the REWARD project.

Parameter	Reamal	Barkote	Total
No. of Training Sessions	16	15	31
Micro Watersheds Covered	54	51	105
Total Participants Trained	720	680	1400

- **Gender Distribution:**
  - Male: 578
  - Female: 822
- **Caste-wise Participation:**
  - SC: 247
  - ST: 164
  - OBC: 989
  - General: 0

### 2.1.2.2 Key Thematic Areas Covered

### 1. Watershed Governance & Institutional Strengthening

- Collective Farming and WS Committee Management
- Legal Aspects of Common Property Resources
- Social Impact Assessment
- Record Keeping

### 2. Technical Knowledge Building

- Soil Testing and Fertility Management
- Aquifer Management and Water Budgeting
- Survey, Estimation & Measurement of SWC Measures
- Best Practices in Watershed Development
- Monitoring and Participatory Evaluation of Watershed Structures

### 3. Livelihood Promotion and Convergence

- Enterprise Development and Value Chain Management
- Convergence with Government Schemes in Agriculture and Horticulture



#### 2.1.2.3 Block-wise Progress Summary

##### Reamal Block

- **Participants:** 720
- **Female Participation:** 360 (50%)
- **Watersheds Covered:**  
Mahaveer, OMM Sairam, Laxminarayana, Maa Daxinkali, Sidhheswar, Maa Kalapat, Maa Tareni, Tripali, Jay Bajarangbali

##### Barkote Block

- **Participants:** 680
- **Female Participation:** 462 (68%)
- **Watersheds Covered:**  
Maa Chuliapat, Nigameswar, Jaya Jagannath, Maa Saranipat, Maa Mangala, Maa Saraswati, Baba Biswanatha, Maa Tareni, Grameswari

#### 2.1.2.3 Impact Summary

- **Strong Women's Participation:** Especially notable in Barkote block.
- **Comprehensive Thematic Coverage:** Addressed technical, institutional, and livelihood aspects of watershed development.
- **Community Ownership Strengthened:** Through training on monitoring, evaluation, and record-keeping.
- **Preparedness for Convergence:** Enhanced readiness of WC members to engage with govt. schemes and build sustainable watershed models.



# [Programme on Natural Resource Management & Climate Change]

### 3. Programme on Natural Resource Management & Climate Change

#### 3.1 Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA):

With the financial and technical support of the World Bank through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA), the Department of Water Resources (DoWR), Government of Odisha, is implementing the Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA) for the period 2019-20 to 2025-26. The project is being executed through the Odisha Community Tank Development and Management Society (OCTDMS)—a registered society under the DoWR—in collaboration with selected Support Organizations (SOs).

The overarching objective of OIIPCRA is to intensify and diversify agricultural production, enhance climate resilience, and improve water productivity in selected tank-based irrigation cascades across Odisha. The project's primary beneficiaries include small and marginal farmers, Water Users Associations (WUAs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), and agro-entrepreneurs, particularly those operating in climate-vulnerable regions.

As part of this initiative, **IRDMS** has been engaged as a **Support Organization** and is actively implementing project components across multiple designated zones within the state. The Support Organization Program Management Team (SOPMT) members based at district level whereas the Cluster Facilitation Team (CFT) members based at Block Level. In total 4 SOPMT and 13 CFT Offices established in different districts like Mayurbhanj, Balangir, Bargarh, Sonepur, Kalahandi, Nabarangpur, Nupada and Ganjam district. The details are listed below:

Zone	Districts Covered	Nos. of Blocks	No. of MIPs	Total MIPs	SOPMT Office	SOPMT Experts
Zone-2	1. Ganjam	9	100	100	Bhanjanagar	Teams of following experts are deployed in each zone 1. Team Leader (TL) 2. Agriculture Expert (AE), 3. Fishery Expert (FE) 4. Social Expert (SE) and Multi Skill Assistant
Zone-4	1. Kalahandi	10	36	41	Bhawanipatna	
	2. Nabarangpur	3	3			
	3. Nuapada	2	2			
Zone-5	1. Bolangir,	10	21	47	Loisingha	
	2. Bargarh	5	24			
	3. Sonepur	1	2			
Zone-6	1. Mayurbhanj	20	107	107	Baripada	
<b>Total</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>295</b>		

In each CFT offices six staffs deployed who are supporting to block level officials of Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries and MI Division. The team of CFT constitutes Social Facilitator, Agriculture Facilitator, Fishery Facilitator, Gender Facilitator, Multi Skill Assistant and Community Mobilizer.



**Promotion of climate resilient agricultural practices / climate smart technologies in the tank command and non-command areas**

**Supporting farmers with agricultural and horticultural inputs, more particularly with climate resilient seed varieties**

**Strengthening community level institutions for a greater collaboration with other project interventions**

**Project Management**

### 3.1.1 Components & Key Interventions

As the **Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA)** approaches its final phase Dec 2025, IRDMS, functioning as a **Support Organization (SO)**, has strategically implemented a diverse set of interventions focused on strengthening community institutions, enhancing productivity, improving resource use efficiency, and promoting climate-resilient livelihoods.

#### 3.1.1.1 Capacity Building and Orientation (Final Phase Acceleration)

- Intensive refresher training for SOPMT and CFT members to ensure effective last-mile delivery and project consolidation.
- Specialized capacity-building sessions for farmers and Water User Associations (WUAs) on asset sustainability, climate resilience, and convergence planning.
- Enhanced use of ICT tools and mobile-based applications for real-time data capturing, community engagement, and dissemination of best practices.

#### 3.1.1.2 Stakeholder Engagement and Institutional Coordination

- Regular liaison meetings with line departments at district and block levels to facilitate convergence and post-project sustainability.
- District-Level Introductory and Exit Workshops to ensure knowledge transfer, stakeholder alignment, and policy feedback loops.
- District Level Project Monitoring Team (DLPMT) meetings conducted for validation and approval of:
  - Kharif, Rabi, and Fishery Action Plans.
  - Exit strategies, sustainability frameworks, and community-led operation & maintenance protocols.

#### 3.1.1.3 Community Mobilization and Gender-Focused Sensitization

- Motivational and participatory meetings with Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) including Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs), SHGs, and Joint Liability Groups (JLGs).
- Targeted capacity-building programs for Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) focusing on:
  - Financial literacy.
  - Climate-smart agriculture.



- Value addition and enterprise development.

#### 3.1.1.4 Baseline Assessments and Participatory Micro Planning

- Conduct of detailed micro-planning exercises for individual Pani Panchayats under each MIP command.
- Household-level baseline surveys in the ayacut areas of assigned Minor Irrigation Projects (MIPs), assessing socio-economic status, cropping intensity, access to irrigation, and market linkages.

#### 3.1.1.5 Climate-Resilient Demonstration and Livelihood Promotion

- **Agricultural Interventions:**
  - Field demonstrations on improved crop varieties, climate-resilient agronomic practices, and diversification models.
  - Promotion of **hybrid vegetable cultivation** across clusters for nutritional and economic gains.
  - Installation of **solar borewell-based irrigation systems** in water-stressed pockets to enhance irrigation access.
- **Horticulture and Post-Harvest Management:**
  - Operationalization of **packhouses, solar dryers, preservation units, and vermicompost units.**
  - Promotion of **mushroom cultivation units** to enhance off-season income.
  - Facilitation of **costume/hiring centres** for access to mechanization tools at affordable rates.
- **Agri-Processing Units:**
  - Installation of **small-scale dal mills, mini oil expellers, and millet processing units** for local value addition and market linkage.

#### 3.1.1.6 Fisheries Development and Allied Sector Support

- Implementation of **scientific fish farming** in MIP tanks, covering substantial hectares engaging WSHGs / PPs / WUGs / PFCS etc. to increase the inland fish production to meet the demand of the state and also to improve the income of WSHGs / PPs / WUGs / PFCS.
- Species diversification through **polyculture** and **monoculture** models based on pond profiles and local market demand to individuals and priority given to women entrepreneurs.
- Support to unemployed youth / entrepreneur/ into income generation through small scale **Bio-floc Technology for fish farming.**
- Promote **Fresh Water Prawn seed (Juvenile) production** in Private seed rearing tanks covering total 20 Hac water spread area and ensure availability of quality seed and easily accessible to fish farmers. This helps to promote unemployed youth / entrepreneur to generate their income.
- Promotion and distribution of:
  - **Fish drag nets** (300ft × 18ft) for efficient harvesting.
  - **Water Testing Kit** – provided to the fish farmer to monitor water quality parameters on regular basis which helps maintain good water quality to improve fish production.
  - **Feed mixing plants** and **water testing kits** to enhance productivity and quality assurance.
- Strengthening of **fish marketing infrastructure** (mini markets, ice boxes, transport).
- Promotion of **rice-cum-pisciculture** as an integrated and sustainable model in lowland paddy fields.

## Glimpses



### 3.1.1.7 Exposure, Learning, and Confidence Building

- Cross-learning exposure visits of farmers to model farms, agri-horti clusters, and fisheries units within and outside the state.
- Showcasing success stories of community-led initiatives to enhance motivation and replication across clusters.

### 3.2 Zone-2 Ganjam District:

IRDMS is implementing the OIIPCRA Program in Zone-2, which encompasses 100 Minor Irrigation Projects (MIPs) across Ganjam district. The zone spans nine key blocks—Aska, Dharakote, Sorada, Bhanjanagar, Jagannath Prasad, Belaguntha, Buguda, Polsara—and includes a single MIP in Sanakhemundi block.

Currently, **all 89 Pani Panchayats in Zone-2 are functional**, with **registration certificates formally issued** by the Superintending Engineer, Minor Irrigation (MI) Divisions of Bhanjanagar and Berhampur-2. To further institutionalize these bodies, **60 Pani Panchayat offices have been made operational**, serving as decentralized governance hubs for planning, coordination, and community interface.

#### 3.2.1 Agriculture and Processing Units

Under the Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA), IRDMS has taken significant strides in promoting climate-resilient agriculture and diversified livelihoods in Ganjam District. The project emphasizes adaptive strategies in both agriculture and horticulture through sustainable practices, stakeholder capacity building, and convergence with allied sectors.

The core objective was to promote **crop diversification** and adopt **climate-resilient practices** across the targeted ayacut areas. Through participatory planning and demonstration-based extension, farmers were sensitized about the importance of sustainable agriculture. Intensive awareness programs conducted throughout the year helped farmers internalize techniques related to water conservation, soil health, and resilient seed varieties. Participatory selection of crops suitable to

micro-climatic conditions and soil profiles was a key strategy, which empowered farmers to diversify into oilseeds, pulses, millets, and vegetables.

During the reporting period, climate-resilient demonstrations were conducted in a wide range of crops. These included **868 hectares of Moong, 560 ha of Biri, 330 ha of Sesame, 297 ha of Groundnut, 231 ha of Chickpea, and 140 ha of Sunflower**, directly benefiting over **7,000 farmers across all eight blocks**. Notable high-yielding varieties such as **VIRAT (Moong), PU 31 (Biri), Suprava (Sesame), Dharani (Groundnut), GNG 2124 (Chickpea)** and **KBSH-78 (Sunflower)** demonstrated strong adaptability, high returns, and market acceptance. Farmers were also capacitated in Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management (INM/IPM), enhancing eco-friendly production.

A total of **36 capacity-building programs** were held in June 2025, with an emphasis on climate resilience, project objectives, and technical know-how. Participation was highly inclusive, with **33% women in agriculture meetings and 53% in horticulture programs**, ensuring gender-balanced representation. Soil samples were collected and tested before Dhanicha demonstrations to ensure field suitability.

In horticulture, **689.4 ha of hybrid vegetables** were cultivated, along with promotion of **33 mushroom units, 65 functional packhouses, and 19 vermicompost pits**. Demonstrations focused on improving productivity, post-harvest management, and market linkages. Solar dryers and preservation units were also promoted in convergence with existing schemes.

Subsidies for allied sectors were released in a phased manner after joint verification visits. A total of **29 millet processing units, 28 small oil extraction units, and 37 mini dal mills** were installed across blocks. However, operational challenges such as electrical connections, lack of space, and pending demonstrations by vendors were noted and escalated during the district review meetings. **7 processing units** became fully operational during the year. All these interventions aimed at reducing post-harvest losses and improving rural incomes.

In irrigation infrastructure, **364 solar borewells** were targeted, of which **239 units were completed** to the operational stage. These were established across major blocks, enabling assured irrigation in critical command areas. The borewell systems were sound-tested, installed with solar panels, and integrated with the command plans.

In addition, **37 Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs)** were facilitated, with **32 fully equipped and 19 operational**. CFT teams helped in rate chart preparation, financial recordkeeping, and mobilization of SHGs and Pani Panchayat committees to run CHCs on a sustainable basis. **31 sheds have been constructed or are under progress** to support CHC infrastructure.

## Photo Gallery





## Glimses



The **Integrated Farming System (IFS)** component was also taken forward in 32 MIPs where joint verifications were completed and phase-wise subsidies released. Selection of beneficiaries was aligned with micro-planning outputs, though 5 IFS units remained pending due to farm pond constraints.

The project also prioritized farmer learning through **33 training programs, 15 exposure visits, and 45 Farmer Field Schools (FFS)** during FY 2024-25. These initiatives provided hands-on knowledge on package of practices, market dynamics, and technical innovations. The SO (IRDMS) played a catalytic role in community mobilization, facilitating smooth coordination with the department for timely execution.

The agricultural and horticultural interventions undertaken under OIIPCRA in Ganjam District are showing measurable impacts in terms of yield improvement, diversification of farm income, enhanced adoption of resilient technologies, and strengthening of post-harvest infrastructure. Continued convergence, timely support services, and proactive facilitation by CFT and SOPMT teams are helping unlock the full potential of the ayacut lands under the 100 MIPs covered.

### 3.2.2 Horticulture Activities

Under the OIIPCRA initiative in Zone-2, significant progress has been made across multiple horticulture and livelihood interventions:

**Hybrid Vegetable Cultivation (Rabi):** 689.4 hectares were brought under cultivation, benefiting 2,500–2,800 farmers. Timely input support, technical guidance, and pest/disease management led to a 20–30% yield increase over local varieties. Organic inputs and market linkages improved sustainability and price realization.

**Pack Houses:** 68 functional pack houses are being used by around 850–1,000 farmers for sorting and packaging perishables like mango, papaya, and guava, enhancing shelf-life and market value. Collective management is supported by SOPMT and CFT teams.

**Vermicompost Units:** 19 units across five blocks are operational, benefiting 60 farmers. Training and use of local materials have improved soil health and reduced chemical input dependency.

**Mushroom Cultivation:** 36 functional units have empowered over 110 farmers, especially women and youth. With profits of ₹4,000–₹7,000 per cycle, the activity is gaining popularity for its low cost and fast returns.

**Solar Drying/Preservation Unit:** A pilot unit in Bhanjanagar serves 15–20 farmers, aiding in drying surplus produce and reducing post-harvest



losses. Training on hygienic practices and packaging has been provided, with potential for replication in other blocks.

Overall, these interventions demonstrate strong outcomes in productivity, income generation, and sustainability, especially for smallholder farmers.

### 3.2.3 Fishery Interventions – FY 2024–25

The fishery interventions implemented across multiple blocks focused on enhancing productivity, sustainability, and market access in aquaculture:

**Scientific Fish Farming in MIPs:** Implemented over 4.5 hectares, benefiting four community institutions. Early harvests (e.g., 3 quintals from Dharakote) show good growth and survival due to improved feed and monitoring, promoting efficient use of irrigation tanks post-Kharif.

**Species Diversification (Polyculture):** Achieved 8.87 hectares (against a target of 8.2 ha), involving 22 farmers/WSHGs. Mixed culture of Indian major carps and prawns has shown high yields, with 12.5 quintals/ha in Jagannath Prasad, benefitting smallholders with limited water bodies.

**Biofloc Demonstration Units:** 14 out of 20 targeted units are functional, with farmers reporting good Tilapia growth. Despite some delays in stocking, each unit has the potential to earn ₹15,000–20,000 per cycle, offering intensive aquaculture options for landless and peri-urban farmers.

**Fish Feed Mixing Plants:** 9 units are operational, reducing dependency on external feed sources. These farmer-managed units are linked to Biofloc and Polyculture initiatives, lowering input costs and ensuring feed security.

**Water Quality Testing Kits:** 41 kits distributed (target: 36), used to monitor aquatic health. These have improved survival rates and raised farmer awareness on water quality management.

**Fish Drag Nets:** 27 nets supplied, benefiting 250+ farmers. These community assets are aiding efficient harvesting and reducing post-harvest losses while fostering cooperative management.

**Fish Marketing Infrastructure:** Two vehicles with ice-boxes have improved farm-to-market logistics in Polasara and Sorada blocks. Direct sales have increased profit margins and reduced spoilage.





**Outcome:** Early harvests from scientific and diversified aquaculture systems are yielding good results. Marketing efforts through local haats and institutional linkages are being strengthened. Overall, the interventions are enabling sustainable, profitable, and inclusive aquaculture models for smallholders under OIIPCRA.

### 3.2.4 Success Story

#### Empowering Women through Millet Processing Unit

**Name of the Beneficiary:** Maa Santoshi Women SHG

**Location:** Chadheiapali Village, Jagannathprasad Block,  
Ganjam District

**Gender:** Female

**Farmer Category:** Small Farmers

**Primary Activity:** Millet Processing Unit

**Area Covered:** 1 Hectare

**Initial Investment by SHG:** ₹1,000

**Government Support:** OIIPCRA Scheme

**Input Support:** Millet Processing Unit, Mini Oil Extraction Unit

**Output (Initial Phase):** Small Business Activity in Processing

**MIP Name:** Tentulibandha MIP

**Pani Panchayat:** Baba Nilakantheswar PP



#### Context and Intervention

Chadheiapali, a remote village in Jagannathprasad Block, lies approximately 30 km from the CFT office in Bellaguntha. The majority of the residents depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, primarily cultivating paddy and vegetables in the kharif season, and pulses and oilseeds during rabi. The Tentulibandha MIP serves an ayacut area of 47 hectares, with rainwater as its primary source of irrigation.

Traditionally known for paddy cultivation, the village has recently emerged as a hub for millet-based livelihood diversification under the **OIIPCRA project**. Recognizing the need for value addition and women's economic participation, the project facilitated the establishment of a **Millet Processing Unit** for **Maa Santoshi Women SHG** during the kharif season of 2024–25.



**Empowerment through Technology** In an effort to enhance local livelihoods and empower women, the SHG was mobilized to manage and operate the millet processing unit. The group utilized their own savings of ₹1,000 to set up a **processing shed with electrical connectivity**. They were also supported with a **mini oil extraction unit** as an add-on, which diversified their operations.

Capacity-building training was conducted by SO staff and the Block Agriculture Officer to equip the SHG members with operational skills, business planning, and maintenance of the processing equipment.

### Business Model and Outcomes

The SHG charges ₹5 per kg for processing millet grains from farmers in the Tentulibandha MIP ayacut area. This has generated an **initial income of ₹2,000**, establishing a viable local enterprise. With increasing demand and awareness, the group anticipates scaling up operations.

The total support provided under OIIPCRA, including machinery and infrastructure, is estimated at ₹3,00,000.

### Non-Financial Benefits

- **Enhanced Storage Capacity:** The initiative has led to improved post-harvest management, especially for hybrid vegetable farmers in the village.
- **Local Processing Access:** Farmers now have access to processing at the village level, reducing transportation and post-harvest losses.
- **Women Empowerment:** The SHG has gained recognition and confidence, becoming an example of collective entrepreneurship.



### Way Forward

The **Block Agriculture Officer, Jagannathprasad**, expressed optimism about the initiative, stating that if managed sustainably, the unit could attract linkages with traders and private companies. Given the government's focus on promoting millet as a "Smart Food," future handholding and convergence with marketing channels will be critical for expansion.





Members of the Pani Panchayat and executive committee of Tentulibandha MIP have also conveyed their support and satisfaction with the initiative, highlighting its potential for long-term income generation and women-led enterprise development.

### Conclusion

The journey of **Maa Santoshi SHG** from subsistence to entrepreneurship through **machine-based millet processing** is a testament to the transformative power of grassroots interventions under OIIPCRA. Their initiative has not only unlocked economic opportunities but has also laid the foundation for **inclusive and sustainable rural livelihoods**.

**"We are grateful to OIIPCRA for trusting us with this opportunity. It has not only boosted our income but also given us a strong identity in the community."**

– Members of *Maa Santoshi SHG*

## 3.3 Zone-6 Mayurbhanj District:

IRDMS is implementing the OIIPCRA Program in Zone-6, which encompasses 107 Minor Irrigation Projects (MIPs) across Mayurbhanj district. The zone spans nine key blocks—Udala, Badasahi, GBnagar, Shamakhunta, Bangriposi, Saraskana, Morada, Baripada, Raruan, Thakurmunda, Jashipur, Karanjia, Tamalbandha, Kukudimundi, Sudarsanpur, Jhulan, Madansila.

As part of the institutional strengthening process under OIIPCRA, **micro-planning exercises** were carried out in all Pani Panchayats (PPs) to assess their specific needs and support targeted interventions. These exercises included detailed data collection on the ayacut command area—categorizing it into **upper, middle, and lower reaches**—along with the identification of **socially and economically vulnerable households** to ensure equitable service delivery and inclusion. This participatory planning has provided a foundational understanding for crop planning, water distribution, and convergence planning.

### 3.3.1. Agriculture, Horticulture and Processing Units

Under the Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA), IRDMS has taken significant strides in promoting climate-resilient agriculture and diversified livelihoods in Ganjam District. The project emphasizes adaptive strategies in both agriculture and horticulture through sustainable practices, stakeholder capacity building, and convergence with allied sectors.





The core objective was to promote **crop diversification** and adopt **climate-resilient practices** across the targeted ayacut areas. Through participatory planning and demonstration-based extension, farmers were sensitized about the importance of sustainable agriculture. Intensive awareness programs conducted throughout the year helped farmers internalize techniques related to water conservation, soil health, and resilient seed varieties. Participatory selection of crops suitable to micro-climatic conditions and soil profiles was a key strategy, which empowered farmers to diversify into oilseeds, pulses, millets, and vegetables.

In Kharif 2024–25, under OIIPCRA in Mayurbhanj district, several agricultural initiatives achieved notable progress. Demonstrations for major crops saw full success: Moong (278 ha), Biri (254 ha), Groundnut (209 ha), Sesamum (121 ha), and Millet (350 ha) were all fully implemented. Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) was conducted on 1,445 hectares, achieving its entire target. Additionally, green manuring with Dhanicha was taken up on 1,250 hectares.

In capacity building, 30 Farmer Field Schools were organized, along with 27 batches of training on climate-resilient agriculture and 8 batches of farmer exposure visits outside the state. Infrastructure support to women SHGs also progressed well: 27 Millet Processing Units, 33 Small Oil Extraction Units, and 20 Mini Dal Mills were handed over. All 27 Custom Hiring Centers were operationalized. However, under the Solar Bore Well initiative, 277 units were installed out of a higher planned number. Overall, the program recorded strong implementation across crop demonstrations, training, and equipment distribution.



During the Rabi season of 2024–25 under OIIPCRA in Mayurbhanj district, agricultural demonstration activities achieved **100% success across all planned crops**. The program recorded excellent outcomes with **2,603 hectares** covered under **Greengram**, **1,086 hectares** under **Blackgram**, and **981 hectares** under **Groundnut** demonstrations. Similarly, **Sesamum** was demonstrated over **509 hectares**, **Chickpea** over **338 hectares**, and **Sunflower** over **525 hectares**. This full achievement across all six crop demonstrations reflects effective planning, timely execution, and strong farmer participation in the Rabi interventions of the district.

In 2024–25, under OIIPCRA, Mayurbhanj district recorded substantial achievements in horticultural activities. Hybrid vegetable cultivation was completed over 728.3 hectares. All 111 mushroom units, 176 vermi-compost units, 59 functional pack houses, 32 sabji coolers, and 75 preservation units were successfully established. Additionally, 12 commercial mushroom production units were fully implemented.

Among infrastructure initiatives, **2 solar cold rooms** have been completed while **8 are under process**. Similarly, **1 greenhouse structure** (of 1008 sqm) has been completed, with **2 more in progress**.

In irrigation infrastructure, **277 solar borewells** are in operational stage. These were established across major blocks, enabling assured irrigation in critical command areas. The borewell systems were sound-tested, installed with solar panels, and integrated with the command plans.

In addition, **27 Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs)** were facilitated, CFT teams helped in rate chart preparation, financial recordkeeping, and mobilization of SHGs and Pani Panchayat committees to run CHCs on a sustainable basis.

The agricultural and horticultural interventions undertaken under OIIPCRA in Mayurbhanj District are showing measurable impacts in terms of yield improvement, diversification of farm income, enhanced adoption of resilient technologies, and strengthening of post-harvest infrastructure. Continued convergence, timely support services, and proactive facilitation by CFT and SOPMT teams are helping unlock the full potential of the ayacut lands under the 100 MIPs covered.

### 3.3.2 Fishery Interventions – Fy 2024–25

In FY 2024–25, under OIIPCRA in Mayurbhanj district, the fisheries sector achieved remarkable progress across various interventions. Scientific fish farming was successfully undertaken over 39.10 hectares in 12 MIPs by WSHGs, WUGs, and Pani Panchayats. Species diversification through polyculture and monoculture practices was completed on 13 hectares, benefiting 42 farmers. Freshwater prawn nurseries were demonstrated over 1.20 hectares, covering 9 beneficiaries.

100 bio-floc tanks were established inside ayacut areas as round cemented structures, benefiting 50 farmers. Furthermore, 16 small feed mixing units with pelletizers were set up for 16 beneficiaries, while 20 fishing drag nets were distributed to WSHGs and Pani Panchayats.

Water quality monitoring was strengthened with the distribution of 130 water testing kits, and 7 fish marketing infrastructure units were handed over to stakeholders. Additionally, 1 rice-cum-pisciculture demonstration was completed over 1 hectare, and 1 mola fish hatchery unit was expanded. These interventions significantly enhanced fish production, capacity building, and value chain development in the district.



### 3.3.3 Success Story:

**A story of farm success scripted with vegetable**



While men of his age are leading a luxurious life, 28-year-young farmer Kumar Patra of Radho village under Udala Block is still going strong as a farmer and has become an inspiration for other young farmers.

Kumar Patra of Radho village under Udala block is still going strong as a farmer and has become an inspiration for youths shying away from agriculture & Horticulture. He is doing vegetable cultivation for the last 5 years, has made farming a lucrative affair and is reaping a profit of Rs 1.20 lakh per annum.

Kumar started vegetable cultivation at an age of 28. His started with cultivation of pointed gourd (Tomato, Cabbage, and Okra) over about 2.5 acres of land. Before he ventured into farming, his father Sania was solely concentrating on paddy cultivation. Kumar Patra took up vegetable cultivation after being informed that it offers good return.

The 28-year-young now doing Okra, besides Cabbage, Tomato, and Okra over 0.75 acres. Altogether, he cultivates vegetables over 2.5 acres of land and earns around Rs 1.20 lakh per year. He has been identified by Udala CFT members, guided motivated and taken as a beneficiary under OIIPCRA Horticulture programmers, he purchased hybrid vegetable seeds under horticulture program and cultivated in his farm, RS 17,500/- subsidy received by him. As he is doing vegetable cultivation throughout the year in the financial year 2023-24 he has been provided a “ Pack House” (Rs. 3,80,000) which has been proved a game changer for him as now it has been very easy for him to categorize the produced vegetables and market them.

Kumar said he earns around Rs 20,000 annually from Okra cultivation over .5 acre and another Rs 60,000 by growing pointed Tamto over 1.5 acres. Similarly in .5 acre he cultivates cabbage and also got around Rs 40,000 from the same.

“This farm success has been possible only because of OIIPCRA interventions, availability of proper irrigation from Jayabandha Canal under Jayabandha MIP and proper guidance, motivation and support of Udala CFT members” he said. This apart, Kumar has also excavated a borewell on his farm land. Kumar said he faces no problem in selling his yield as traders visit his farm house regularly to procure his produce. “I have never felt the need of a job and am satisfied with farming.”



### 3.4 Zone-5 District (Bargarh, Bolangir & Subranapur)

IRDMS is implementing the OIIPCRA Program in Zone-5, which encompasses 107 Minor Irrigation Projects (MIPs) across Bargarh, Balangir and Subranapur district.

#### 3.4.1 Agricultural Activity 2024-25



For Zone 5 under the OIIPCRA project, substantial progress was achieved in the Kharif season of 2024-25 across diverse agricultural interventions in Bargarh district. Pulse cultivation was a key focus, with Moong covering 605 hectares, Biri 319 hectares, and Groundnut 345 hectares. Oilseed crops such as Sesamum, Sunflower, and Mustard were cultivated on 83, 53, and 65 hectares respectively. Efforts to enhance soil fertility and crop diversification included the cultivation of Dhanicha on 460 hectares, Chickpea on 80 hectares, Arhar on 10 hectares, and Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) on 135 hectares. Millet promotion was undertaken through demonstrations on 27 hectares. To support value addition and processing, one Millet Processing Unit and three Small Oil Extraction Units were set up, alongside the distribution of two Mini Dal Mills for pulses. Mechanization and resource access were improved through the establishment of three Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs). Farmer capacity-building activities included two Farmer Field Schools (FFS), four farmer training sessions, and one exposure visit. These interventions under OIIPCRA in Zone 5 reflect an integrated approach towards improving crop productivity, promoting sustainable practices, and strengthening rural livelihoods.



Under the OIIPCRA initiative in Zone 5, Balangir district recorded substantial agricultural achievements during the Kharif season of 2024-25. Pulse cultivation dominated the landscape, with Moong covering an impressive 1,635 hectares, Biri 980 hectares, and Groundnut 1,490 hectares. Among oilseed crops, Sesamum and Sunflower were cultivated in 238 and 119 hectares respectively, while Mustard and Arhar cultivation were not undertaken this season. Millet promotion was actively pursued with 109 hectares under demonstration and 10 hectares for seed multiplication. Green manure crop Dhanicha was grown on 1,035

hectares, while Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) was adopted across 735 hectares. Chickpea also had notable coverage at 181 hectares.

To enhance value addition and local processing, seven Millet Processing Units, 16 Small Oil Extraction Units, and 17 Mini Dal Mills were distributed. Mechanization was supported through the establishment of nine Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs). Solar Borewell installation was a targeted intervention, with 32 borewells planned, though data on drilling, failures, and panel fitting remains pending. Farmer capacity-building activities were significant, with 19 Farmer Field Schools (FFS), 18 training sessions, and three exposure visits conducted. These interventions reflect a holistic effort to boost crop diversification, improve agri-infrastructure, and empower farmers in Balangir under the OIIPCRA project.

In Zone 5 under the OIIPCRA project, Sonapur district made moderate but focused progress during the Kharif season of 2024-25 across key agricultural activities. Among pulses and oilseeds, Groundnut and Mustard were cultivated over 35 hectares each, while Moong covered 30 hectares, and Sunflower 25 hectares. The district promoted sustainable practices through Dhanicha and Direct Seeded Rice (DSR), each cultivated over 50 hectares, along with smaller interventions in Arhar and Chickpea (5 hectares each). To improve access to farm mechanization services, one Custom Hiring Centre (CHC) was established. Efforts to improve irrigation infrastructure included a target of 14 solar borewells. Capacity-building measures were also undertaken, with two Farmer Field Schools (FFS), two farmer training sessions, and one exposure visit conducted. These initiatives indicate a balanced approach to improving crop productivity, promoting climate-resilient practices, and building institutional support for farmers in Sonapur under the OIIPCRA initiative.



Under the Integrated Farming System (IFS) initiative for the year 2024-25, a total of 20 male farmers across Bargarh and Balangir districts adopted the model, covering a combined area of 20.60 acres, while Sonepur district reported no participation. In Bargarh, 3 farmers cultivated 3.60 acres, and in Balangir, 17 farmers brought 17 acres under IFS, with green gram as the chosen crop across both districts. The reported yield was 2.4 quintals per individual, and the economic benefit realized was approximately ₹19,000 per acre per individual. While female participation remains absent in this intervention, the results indicate promising economic returns and productivity from IFS practices. These outcomes reflect

the potential of integrated models to improve income and sustainability for small and marginal farmers in OIIPCRA areas.

In the financial year 2024–25, Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) under the OIIPCRA project played a significant role in promoting farm mechanization and rural enterprise in the districts of Balangir and Bargarh. A total of 1,642 farmers benefited from CHC services, with 1370.8 hectares of farmland operated using various equipment. Balangir district reported 652 farmers served across 607.1 hectares, generating ₹8.62 lakh in revenue and yielding a profit of ₹2.81 lakh for the concerned Producer Group or Panchayat. Bargarh district saw even higher engagement, with 990 farmers served over 763.7 hectares, earning ₹8.27 lakh in revenue and ₹4.04 lakh in profit. Notably, Sonepur district reported no CHC activity during this period. The combined revenue from CHC operations in the two active districts amounted to ₹16.89 lakh, generating a total profit of ₹6.85 lakh. These figures highlight the effectiveness of CHCs in enhancing timely access to farm machinery, reducing operational costs for farmers, and generating sustainable income for community institutions.

### 3.4.2 Horticultural Activity 2024-25

In the year 2024–25, under the horticulture component of the OIIPCRA project, notable progress was made across Balangir, Bargarh, and Subarnapur districts, though achievements varied across interventions. The most significant accomplishment was in hybrid vegetable cultivation, where 492 units were achieved against a target of 589, with Balangir alone contributing 417 units. Vermicompost unit establishment saw 57 units achieved (target: 92), primarily from Balangir (54 units), showing good uptake of organic farming practices.

In terms of mushroom promotion, 14 low-cost mushroom units were set up out of a target of 24, with equal contribution from Balangir (6) and Subarnapur (6). Functional Pack Houses achieved 13 out of 32 planned, with 12 in Balangir and 1 in Bargarh. However, no progress was recorded in key infrastructure components like greenhouses, integrated pack houses, cold rooms, preservation units, prefab onion structures, and refrigerated vans, which are essential for post-harvest management and value chain development.

Farmer-centric capacity building saw full success: 75 farmers were trained, and all exposure visit targets were met—61 visits within the state, 61 outside the state, and no official exposure visits outside the country. Additionally, 4 ToT programmes for officials outside the state were completed against a target of 6.

Overall, while farmer training and vegetable cultivation met or exceeded expectations, progress in critical infrastructure for horticulture value chains remains an area needing focused attention and accelerated implementation in the coming period.

### 3.4.3 Training achievements 2024 25

In the Kharif season of 2024-25, under the OIIPCRA initiative, a total of 37 training programs were conducted across Bargarh, Balangir, and Sonepur districts, reaching 977 farmers, including 626 male and 351 female participants. Balangir led in training initiatives, conducting 25 sessions, including 19 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) that trained 475 farmers (306 male and 169 female), 3 farmer trainings with 96 participants, and 3 exposure visits with 60 farmers. Bargarh organized 7 trainings, comprising 2 FFS, 4 farmer trainings, and 1 exposure visit, engaging a total of 198 participants, including 127 males and 71 females. In Sonepur, although no FFS was conducted, 4 farmer trainings and 1 exposure visit were held, reaching 148 farmers (100 male and 48 female). Notably, Balangir demonstrated the highest outreach and diversity in training formats, while Sonepur and Bargarh contributed significantly to farmer sensitization and knowledge dissemination. The training efforts reflect a strong commitment to building farmer capacity, with a commendable representation of women (36% of total participants), aligning with inclusive and sustainable agricultural development goals under OIIPCRA.

### 3.4.4 Fishery Intervention 2024-25

In the financial year 2024–25, under the OIIPCRA-supported Fishery Intervention Plan across Balangir, Bargarh, and Sonepur districts, a range of fisheries development activities were implemented, benefiting a total of  $286+14+6+26+27+50+60+23+1 = 493$  beneficiaries through various schemes. The most impactful intervention was the promotion of scientific fish farming in MIPs by WSHGs/PFCS/WUGs, covering 100 hectares and benefiting 286 farmers, with Bargarh leading at 196 beneficiaries over 17 hectares, and Balangir contributing 83 hectares.

Efforts to promote species diversification through polyculture/monoculture in private tanks covered 6.8 hectares, involving 14 beneficiaries, mainly from Balangir. The demonstration of freshwater prawn nurseries spanned 1.5 hectares and reached 6 beneficiaries, with Balangir and Bargarh contributing.

Bio-floc technology, which enables high-density fish farming in limited water, showed strong adoption with 52 units implemented and 26 beneficiaries, the highest being in Balangir and Bargarh (20 units each). The establishment of feed mixing plants (9 units total) supported 27 beneficiaries, with Sonepur showing exceptional performance (2 units supporting 20 beneficiaries).

Infrastructure and equipment support included 33 fishing drag nets benefitting 50 individuals, 42 water testing kits reaching 60 beneficiaries, and 9 fish marketing units aiding 23 stakeholders. Additionally, 1 Mola seed hatchery was set up in Balangir.



Overall, the fisheries interventions focused on improving productivity, promoting scientific practices, and strengthening value chain infrastructure. Balangir showed leadership in biofloc and scientific farming, Bargarh led in area and beneficiary outreach, while Sonepur made notable strides in feed processing and marketing support, despite limited participation in certain schemes.



### 3.4.4 Success Story:

#### CASE STUDY- 1

#### Maa Tulasi WSHG took up Scientific fish farming as Income Generation Activity.

Name of the WSHG- Maa Tulasi WSHG  
Total Members of the SHG- 10  
President- Laxmi Bariha  
Secretary- Mita Barik  
Name of the Village- Rathakhandi  
MIP- Rathakhandi MIP  
Block- Loisingha, District- Balangir

Maa Tulasi WSHG is one of the progressive and active WSHG in Rathakhandi village of Loisingha Block of Balangir district. In order to increase the income and saving of the SHG members, they showed interest to take the MIP tank on lease for scientific fish farming (Pisciculture). During the project concept seedling and PP level awareness meeting SO staffs, CFT members of Patnagarh SF, GF and FF conducted frequent meeting in the MIP and convinced water users, PP members and WSHG about different Income generation activities. They also made aware them about different scheme of agriculture, horticulture and fishery under OIIPCRA. In order to provide lease to the MIP tank to WSHGs Fishery Expert, SO-IRDMS made all efforts for this process and met with collector, DFOs, BDOs, GPOs and discussed about the leasing of the MIP Tank to WSHGs. So that the WSHG of Rathakhandi Maa Tulasi WSHG took the MIP tank on lease for three years (2023-2025) for scientific fish

Now all the SHG members are encouraged and motivated to carry out the fishery activities in the MIP tank. They have stocked 4 Q of fish fingerling on dated 01.10.2023. Now they have started the harvesting of fish and recently harvested 10 Q of fish on dated 04.03.2024 & sold the fish @ Rs.150/- per kg in the local market & earned the total sale revenue of Rs. 1,50,000/-. SO staffs have been providing all necessary guidance and support on fish farming with proper coordination with department of fishery. President Mrs. Laxmi Bariha expressed her happiness and very much thankful to department of fishery and staffs of SO-IRDMS, OIIPCRA for their support and guidance.





farming through GP auction.

**CASE STUDY- 2**

**Case Study of Hybrid Vegetables Cultivation (Tomato)**

Name - Smt. Ukia Bhoi  
W/O- Jatadhari Bhoi  
GP/Village- Uparbahal  
MIP- Barkani  
Block- Loisingha, Balangir

Uparbahal village of Barkani MIP of Loisingha block of Balangir comes under OIIPCRA scheme and it will take up by SO IRDMS to make awareness on profit of paddy to non-paddy. The OIIPCRA –SO team conducted a series of farmers’ meetings and SHGs meeting in the village. The team basically focus to make the farmers aware and understand about economics of paddy cultivation practices and profitability in adopting the cash crop. Also we made them understand about the simple technology like

Agriculture Expert and Agriculture Facilitator of OIIPCRA were guided him right from the seed selection & seedling raising to crop production practices. Now she is having a healthy crop and harvesting a good amount of produce on weekly basis starting from March 2024 and on an average getting Rs 25,000/week. Smt Ukia Bhoi also enrolled in hybrid vegetable subsidy scheme of OIIPCRA under Horticulture Department. She is very happy for this farming and thankful to OIIPCRA & IRDMS for support and technical guidance.





seed treatment, timely weed control, manure mgt., Insect/pest surveillance etc. Particularly on vegetable cultivation. Also there has been a comparative discussion on merit/ demerit Paddy versus Vegetables cultivation. Thus being encouraged and Motivated through our Awareness meeting Smt. Ukia Bhoi w/o-Jatadhari Bhoi who came forward and started cultivating the Tomato crop in about 1 hac each in place of Paddy.



### CASE STUDY- 3

#### CASE STUDY ON ONION STORAGE OF PROGRESSIVE FARMER

NAME- BAILOCHAN NAIK  
VILLAGE – NUAPALI  
NUAPALI MIP  
PADAMPUR BLOCK

Certainly! Having onion storage can be a great investment for farmers. One success story I can share is about a farmer named Mr Bailochan Naik who decided to build an onion storage facility on his farm. Bailochan had been growing onions for years, but he always struggled with finding a way to store them properly. He would often lose a significant portion of his crop due to spoilage or damage during transportation. Mr. Bailochan Naik Is a progressive Farmer of Nuapali Village of Nuapali MIP which comes under Padampur Block of Bargarh District. He is cultivating different kinds of vegetables specially Onion in 1.5 Ha. During the project concept seedling and awareness building meeting SO staffs motivated farmers to take up the onion storage for storing, grading and packaging of produces before marketing. The Storage was equipped with temperature and humidity controls, as well as ventilation systems to ensure that the onions stayed fresh and dry. After counselling Mr Bailochan showed his interest to take this opportunity. Agriculture Expert and Facilitator facilitated him for documents generation, land site preparation and after

Mr Bailochan Naik was able to store his onions for longer periods of time without worrying about spoilage or damage. He was also able to sell his onions at a higher price because they were of better quality than those of his competitors. Over time, Bailochan onion storage facility became a key part of his business, and he was able to expand his operations and increase his profits. AE & AF facilitated him during his cultivation, irrigation, plantation and others aspects like pest management and others technical aspects.

In conclusion, having an onion storage facility can be a great investment for farmers. It can help them store their crops properly, reduce spoilage and damage, and increase their profits. If you're a farmer looking to improve your operations, consider investing in an onion storage facility.



completion of construction release of subsidy etc.

Accordingly he completed the construction work and got the subsidy amount of Rs. 87,500 from the department of Horticulture as the total cost of the unit is Rs. 1,75,000 /-. The area is 5M X 10M. With his new storage facility,



#### CASE STUDY- 4

### Empowering Women through Dal Processing Unit: The Tale of "KAMALA WSHG"

**MIP NAME- BHUBANESWARPUR MIP**  
**VILLAGE- BHUBANESWARPUR**  
**BLOCK – PAIKMAL, BARGARH**

**Background:** In the quaint village of **Bhubaneswarpur**, nestled amidst lush green fields, a group of determined women came together to form the **kamala Self-Help Group (SHG)**. These women hailed from diverse backgrounds, but they shared a common dream: to break free from the shackles of poverty and create a better future for themselves and their families.

**The Struggle:** Before the SHG was formed, these women faced numerous challenges. Many were uneducated, lacked financial independence, and had limited opportunities for income generation. Their families depended on seasonal agricultural work, which provided inconsistent earnings. They yearned for stability and a chance to contribute meaningfully to their households.

**The Turning Point:** After intervention of OIIPCRA scheme in the village So staff are in touch with the every WSHG for their increasement of livelihood through different scheme provided by govt. through OIIPCRA scheme. After several meeting with WSHG for increase met of their livelihood, they think upon an idea: **Dal processing**. Pulses were a staple in their region, and there was a growing demand for clean,

**Sustainable Livelihood:** As the dal processing unit flourished, the women's incomes grew. They reinvested profits, expanded their unit, and hired more women. Kamala SHG members no longer worried about daily meals; they dreamed of educating their children and building better homes.

**Community Impact:** The ripple effect was profound. Other women in the village noticed Kamala SHG's success and joined similar ventures. The village transformed—more women gained financial independence, and the sense of community strengthened.

**The Triumph:** Years passed, and Saheli SHG became a beacon of hope. Their dal processing unit not only provided sustainable livelihoods but also empowered women to dream bigger. They diversified into value-added products like packaged lentils and flavored mixes. Saheli Nagar's women were no longer just homemakers; they were entrepreneurs, decision-makers, and role models.

**Conclusion:** The Kamala WSHG Dal Processing Unit stands tall today, not just as a business venture but as a symbol of resilience, sisterhood, and progress. The women of Kamala SHG proved that with determination, unity, and a pinch of entrepreneurial spirit, even a humble dal can transform lives.



quality pulses in the market.

**The Dal Processing Unit:** With unwavering resolve, the Kamala SHG applied for establishment of Dal mill and pooled their meager savings and rented a small space in the village. They purchased basic dal processing machinery—a cleaner, a destoner, and a mini dal mill. Their unit was modest, but their spirits were high.

**The Journey: Learning Together:** The women attended training sessions on dal processing techniques. They learned to sort, clean, and grade different pulses. Their enthusiasm was contagious, and soon they became proficient in their craft.

**Quality Matters:** The Kamala SHG emphasized quality. They sourced pulses directly from local farmers, ensuring freshness. Their dal was free

**Market Outreach:** The women marketed their products aggressively. They participated in local fairs, set up stalls at weekly markets and near villages



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### 3.5 TRFA Project – Mayurbhanj District

The Rice Fallow Management Programme, commonly known as **TRFA (Targeting Rice Fallow Areas)**, is a strategic state-level initiative aimed at enhancing agricultural intensity by converting post-paddy fallow lands into productive croplands, leveraging residual soil moisture during the Rabi season. In December 2024, the Government of Odisha formalised a Memorandum of Understanding with key CGIAR-affiliated institutions—**ICRISAT, IRRI, and ICARDA**—alongside selected NGOs, to scale up TRFA interventions across rice-fallow-dominated geographies.

As part of this collaborative effort, the **Institute of Rural Development and Management Studies (IRDMS)** has been entrusted with the implementation of the programme in **Mayurbhanj district**. Through targeted pulse demonstrations, technological convergence, and community mobilisation, IRDMS is facilitating improved crop diversification and enhancing smallholder income by harnessing underutilised fallow lands.

#### 3.5.1 Project Scope & Strategy

- **Target area:** The plan seeks to utilize **4.55 lakh hectares** of rice fallow land in FY 2024–25.
  - 3.45 lakh ha under the state-run CRFM scheme
  - 1.10 lakh ha under the central government's TRFA-Pulse and TRFA-Oilseed schemes
- **Geographic coverage:** Mayurbhanj, among other districts, is included in this statewide effort, which targets nearly **5 lakh farmers** overall
- **Crop focus:** Promotion of short-duration pulses (green gram, black gram, Bengal gram, lentil, field pea, grass pea) and oilseeds (mustard, sesame).
- **Technique:** Emphasis on regenerative farming practices—bio-inputs, IPM (Integrated Pest Management), and use of a crop input “cafeteria” system



### 3.5.2 Impact and Significance

The programme is transforming underutilised fallow lands into productive fields, creating substantial secondary cropping opportunities, improving soil fertility, and expanding incomes among smallholders in Mayurbhanj. It is also reinforcing Odisha’s role as a pioneer in sustainable, inclusive agriculture through high-level institutional partnerships and technology integration.

#### 3.5.2.1 Achievements FY 2024-25:

**Season:** Rabi

**Programme Component:** Pulses Demonstration under Tribal Region Focused Agriculture (TRFA) – Cluster 1

**Total Blocks Covered:** 14

**Major Crops:** Green Gram (Moong), Black Gram (Biri), Bengal Gram (Buta), Lentil (Masura), Grass Pea (Chana)

##### 3.5.2.1.1 Cumulative Coverage and Reach

- **Total Area Covered:** 19,300 Ha
- **Total Number of Beneficiaries:** 18,218
- **Total Clusters Identified:** 257
- **Average Area per Block:** ~1,378 Ha
- **Average Beneficiaries per Block:** ~1,301

##### 3.5.2.1.2 Block-wise Implementation Highlights

Block	Total Area (Ha)	Total Beneficiaries	Key Crops	Notable Interventions
Badasahi	1,400	1,410	Moong, Biri, Buta, Masura	Light & pheromone traps, 15 CCEs
Bangriposi	1,550	1,384	Buta (highest), Moong, Biri	CCE yields >7.5 q/Ha, IPM used
Baripada	1,050	1,104	Moong (900 Ha)	Focused on Moong with good yield



Betnoti	1,300	1,291	Moong, Masura	Moong focus; yield slightly low
Gopabandhunagar	1,350	1,051	Moong, Masura	Low Buta performance
Kaptipada	1,450	1,484	Moong, Biri, Buta	Balanced crop distribution
Khunta	1,300	1,105	Moong, Biri, Masura	Good IPM & yield, especially Biri
Kuliana	1,600	1,477	Moong, Biri, Buta	High Buta output, strong IPM coverage
Morada	1,050	1,578	Moong only	Highest Moong outreach
Rasgovindpur	1,200	1,523	Moong, Biri, Masura	Balanced crop spread
Samakhunta	1,950	1,680	Moong, Biri	Highest total area; strong Moong focus
Saraskana	1,500	936	Moong, Biri, Buta	Limited adoption of Masura
Suliapada	1,200	1,200	Moong, Biri, Masura	Strong Moong focus; good IPM
Udala	1,400	995	Moong, Biri, Masura, Chana	Highest Chana (Grass Pea) area

### 3.5.2.1.3 Crop-wise Coverage and Performance

Crop	Total Area (Ha)	Beneficiaries	No. of CCEs	Average Yield (Q/Ha)
Green Gram	12,604	11,306	118	6.05
Black Gram	3,796	3,145	62	5.91
Bengal Gram	1,450	1,349	16	7.90
Lentil	1,250	911	17	6.45
Grass Pea	200	150	5	6.60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>16,861</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>32.91</b>

### 3.5.2.1.3 Observations:

- **Green Gram** continues to be the preferred pulse crop among tribal farmers, with both the largest area and acceptable average yield.
- **Black Gram** had substantial coverage but slightly lower average yield.
- **Bengal Gram and Grass Pea** performed well in terms of yield but had limited area due to suitability and preference issues.
- **Lentil** emerged as a promising pulse with increasing demand and adaptive yield levels.

### 3.5.2.1.4 Technological & Extension Interventions

- **Input Distribution:**
  - **Light Traps Supplied/Distributed:** 18,000
  - **Pheromone Traps Supplied/Distributed:** 18,000
- **IPM Coverage:**  
Integrated Pest Management techniques were deployed across all clusters, especially in Green Gram and Black Gram demonstration plots.



- **Crop Cutting Experiments (CCE):**  
218 CCEs were conducted across all major pulses to capture yield performance and identify gaps in agronomic practices.
- **Training and Capacity Building:**  
Beneficiaries were oriented on seed treatment, spacing, integrated nutrition management (INM), and market linkages.

### 3.5.2.1.5 Overall Impact

- Increased productivity of Moong, Biri, and Buta, compared to previous seasons.
- Promotion of varietal diversity in pulses cultivation across tribal blocks.
- Improved awareness among farmers on low-cost, eco-friendly technologies (light traps, pheromones).
- Higher income realisation due to enhanced yields and input convergence support.

### 3.5.2.1.6 Recommendations for Next Cycle

- Intensify **Green Gram and Bengal Gram** promotion in high-performing blocks like Baripada, Kuliana, and Bangriposi.
- Introduce **Pulse-based cropping systems** to enhance soil fertility and farm income.
- Deepen **IPM and INM adoption** across all clusters.
- Leverage SHGs and Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) for seed production, aggregation, and market access.
- Ensure **real-time monitoring** through digital data tracking on CCEs and beneficiary-level outcomes.



## 3.6 Climate Resilient Farming Model (CRFM): Ganjam District

The **Climate Resilient Farming Model (CRFM)** is a holistic, integrated agricultural approach designed to enhance the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers in the face of increasing climate variability. The model promotes diversification of farming systems by combining crops, livestock, horticulture, agroforestry, aquaculture, and renewable energy solutions to build resilience, ensure year-round income, and reduce vulnerability to climatic shocks.



The CRFM initiative is being rolled out in various agro-climatic zones of Odisha under the guidance of the **Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment**, with technical support from agencies like **ICRISAT, OUAT**, and select NGOs. The model emphasizes sustainable water management, climate-smart cropping systems, organic inputs, integrated nutrient and pest management, and efficient resource use technologies.

In **Ganjam district**, CRFM is being implemented as a flagship intervention to address drought-prone and water-scarce farming systems. The programme includes components such as:

- Crop diversification with pulses, oilseeds, and millets
- Integration of backyard poultry and small ruminants
- Vermicomposting and bio-input production units
- Community nurseries and vegetable trellis farming
- Solar-based irrigation systems

The IRDMS has been selected as a key implementation partner in Ganjam, where it plays a facilitation role in:

- Capacity building of farmers and women SHGs
- Community mobilisation and technical handholding
- Demonstration of model farms
- Linking farmers with input services and markets



IRDMS's involvement in the CRFM initiative in Ganjam reinforces its commitment to promoting sustainable, climate-adaptive farming systems and ensuring resilient livelihoods for the most vulnerable rural households.

### 3.6.1 Achievements under CRFM–Rabi 2024–25:

The Climate Resilient Farming Model (CRFM), Rabi 2024–25, has been successfully implemented across **22 blocks of Ganjam district**, focusing on diversification into pulses and oilseeds—**Sesamum, Green Gram, and Black Gram**—with the objective of enhancing income, nutritional security, and sustainability in the rainfed rice fallow ecosystems.



#### 3.6.1.1 Programme Footprint and Outreach

- **Total Area Covered:**
  - **Sesamum** – 5,500 hectares
  - **Green Gram** – 9,500 hectares
  - **Black Gram** – 1,000 hectares
  - **Total Pulses & Oilseeds Area** – 16,000 hectares
- **Total Registered Farmers:** 26,054
- **Number of Active Beneficiaries:** 22,794
- **Total Cluster Locations:** 452 across 22 blocks



### 3.6.2 Block-wise Engagement

The programme reached farming households in all agro-ecological zones of Ganjam, including intensively in:

- **High-engagement blocks** such as **Bhanjanagar, Dharakote, Kukudakhandi, Chhatrapur, Sanakhemundi, and Kabisuryanagar.**
- Clusters in **Bellaguntha, Ganjam, Hinjilicut, Khallikote,** and **Digapahandi** also reported notable coverage in terms of both acreage and number of farmers.

#### 3.6.2.1 Integrated Pest Management Interventions

In alignment with sustainable farming practices, the following pest control infrastructure was deployed:

- **10,402 Light Traps** distributed to control nocturnal pests organically.
- **1,04,990 Pheromone Traps** supplied to all pulse-growing clusters to facilitate early detection and control of pest populations.

These interventions ensured reduced dependency on chemical pesticides, fostering environmental sustainability and lower input costs.

#### 3.6.2.2 Impact Highlights

- The programme enabled marginal and smallholder farmers to effectively utilise rice fallows for a second crop, converting mono-cropped zones into diversified and climate-resilient farm landscapes.
- Enhanced availability of protein-rich pulses such as green gram and black gram contributed to **improved household-level dietary diversity**, especially among women and children.
- Farmers gained access to structured agronomic extension, community-based training, and collective pest surveillance, strengthening resilience capacities.
- Increased pulse production also supported marketable surplus, contributing to **household income enhancement** and **rural employment generation**, particularly for women and youth.

### 3.6.3 Conclusion

CRFM–Rabi 2024–25 in Ganjam has effectively demonstrated the potential of rice fallow intensification through pulses and oilseed promotion, grounded in scientific practices and robust field outreach. The model presents a scalable pathway for sustainable agricultural intensification in district.

## 3.7 Special Programme for Promotion of

### SPPIF

#### Programme Objectives

1. **Sustainable Resource Management:**  
*Ensure optimum utilization of natural resources through the principles of Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Recovery.*
2. **Integrated Cluster-Based Farming:**  
*Promote site-specific and landscape-based diversified, intensified, and integrated farming systems using a cluster approach.*
3. **Enhanced Livelihoods through Market Linkages:**  
*Improve farmers' income through enterprise promotion, market access, and value chain interventions facilitated by WSHGs and FPOs.*



## Integrated Farming (SPPIF)

### 3.7.1 Cluster Details

The Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming (SPPIF) is being implemented across ten strategically selected Gram Panchayats (GPs) within **Bangriposi Block** of **Mayurbhanj district**. These include **Gola Mundakata, Nafri, Budhikhamari, Sorisapal, Shyamsundarpur, Chandanpur, Nischinta, Kusumabandha, Bankati, and Bhuasuni**. These GPs represent a diverse agro-ecological landscape suitable for integrated and cluster-based farming systems. The selection of these clusters was based on factors such as farming potential, community readiness, and feasibility for resource convergence and livelihood enhancement.

### 3.7.2 Implementation Progress (FY 2024–25)

During FY 2024–25, the Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming (SPPIF) in Bangriposi Block of Mayurbhanj District achieved commendable progress across a range of agriculture, livestock, and fishery-based livelihood interventions. These accomplishments were driven by systematic planning, intensive community engagement, and strategic convergence with technical line departments such as Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries.

The programme interventions were tailored to the local agro-ecological and socio-economic context, ensuring that the activities addressed the actual needs and priorities of the tribal farming households. The facilitation provided by IRDMS as the implementing partner played a crucial role in mobilizing community institutions, building technical capacities, and ensuring timely delivery of services and inputs.

Through targeted efforts such as crop diversification, support for livestock shelters, fish seed stocking, indigenous chick units, and trellis-supported vegetable cultivation, the programme not only enhanced farm productivity and income generation but also contributed to resource optimization, nutritional security, and resilience to climatic risks.

The convergence with relevant government schemes and technical backstopping from experts further ensured that the interventions were not only effective but also cost-efficient and sustainable in the long run. The outcomes from this fiscal year have laid a solid foundation for scaling up integrated farming models, while reinforcing the principles of community ownership, inclusivity, and ecological balance.

### 3.7.3 Annual Progress Table – SPPIF, Bangriposi (FY 2024–25)

Sl. No.	Component / Activity	Unit	Target	Achievement	Remarks
<b>A. Agriculture-Based Interventions</b>					
1	Crop Diversification / Intercropping Methods	Ha	275	275	Achieved 100% target
2	PVT / Mass Selection	Patch	1	1	Conducted over 10 ha
3	Seed Production	Nos	1	1	Community-led seed multiplication
4	Support for Trellis System in Vegetable (10 Cent Model)	Nos	225	225	Promoted vertical farming for efficient land use



<b>B. Livestock-Based Interventions</b>					
5	Goat Shelter Construction	Nos	225	225	Improved livestock housing
6	Indigenous Chick Production Units	Nos	3	3	Backyard poultry livelihood models
7	Poultry Night Shelter	Nos	377	377	Better hygiene and safety for poultry
<b>C. Fishery-Based Interventions</b>					
8	Quality Fish Seed Stocking (Fingerlings/Yearlings)	Acre	25	25	107 beneficiaries covered; BTT approved on 24-07-24
9	Establishment of Nano Fish Feed Mixture Unit	Nos	3	2	One beneficiary not interested; target revised
<b>D. Capacity Building and Exposure</b>					
10	Training & Exposure Visits	Nos	60	60	Agri: 20, Horti: 17, Fishery: 3, Livestock: 20

### 3.7.4 Summary:

#### 3.7.4.1 Animal Husbandry:

- Distribution of 1000 Poultry Night Shelters
- Distribution of 300 Goat Shelters
- Distribution of 8 Indigenous Chick Production Units
- Construction of Large Goat Shelter
- Distribution of Goat Rearing Units
- Establishment of Broiler Poultry Units
- Establishment of 2 Nano Fish Feed Mixture Units
- Fish Seed Stocking in 75 Acres of Water Bodies
- Seasonal Fodder Cultivation Support to Beneficiaries

#### 3.7.4.2 Agriculture and Horticulture

- Distribution of 300 Trellises to Beneficiaries
- Implementation of Agroforestry on 26.16 Hectares
- Promotion of One Producer Group
- Implementation of 157 Crop Diversification/Intercropping Methods
- Implementation of 1 PVT/Mass Selection Unit
- Implementation of 1 Hectare Seed Production Unit
- Support for 5 Liquid Manure Units Provided to Beneficiaries
- Establishment of One Mini Seed Center

### 3.7.5. Success Story: Case Study of Sanjay Pradhan

Type of Benefit	Trellis, Hybrid vegetable seed	Type of Tech. Support	Thematic Trainings, Knowledge sharing
<b>Project investment</b>	Trellis Structure and seed	Training for construction and installation, guidance and training for line showing and other POP.	Fertilizer, Pesticide Fertilizer and Pesticide Weeding, Fertilizer and Pesticide
<b>Other Scheme Investment</b>	Subsidy from MLIP Project.		

**Pre- Intervention Condition-** Mr. Sanjay Pradhan is a marginal farmer from Golamundakota Village, Golamundakota GP, which is part of the Bangiriposi Block in Mayurbhanj district. It is 30 kilometers from the District Headquarters of Mayurbhanj and 6 kilometers from the Bangiriposi Block headquarters. Mr. Sanjay began working in the fields as a farmer since young age, since he owns 1.5 acres of paternal farm land and 2 acres of land on lease. He began his farming career by cultivating paddy, then moved on to planting vegetables, copying his farmer friends. According to him, due to a lack of suitable technical expertise, he was unable to produce a sufficient volume, so he began to seek technical information from various institutions, whether private or government, but was dissatisfied with the results.



**Intervention- Support** - After the SPPIF scheme began in 2023 in his GP, he became quite interested and received several benefits as a Trellis recipient from SPPIF. After receiving the Trellis Structure, he planted cucumbers and got Rs.21000.00 in profit as of December 10th. Along with the beneficiary, they learned about the benefits of single line trellis, including how the structure design aids in fertilizer application, correct sunshine distribution, and easy vegetable picking, resulting in increased production.

#### Result

<b>Intervention time</b>	Trellis- 01/05/24 Seeds for Trellis- 15/05/24
<b>Work Completion</b>	Trellis- - 11/05/23
<b>Date of Result</b>	Trellis- 05/09/24
<b>Quantity</b>	10.5 qtl.
<b>Quality</b>	Very good
<b>Income of HH</b>	Rs.- 30,000/-

## Case Study: Sustainable Livelihood through Indigenous Chicks' Production Unit (ICPU) under SPPIF in Kusumbandha Village, Odisha

### 1. Background

Kusumbandha village, located in the scenic hilly terrain of Kusumbandha Gram Panchayat in Bangriposi Block, Mayurbhanj District, A significant portion (55%) of the population is from tribal communities, with agriculture being the primary livelihood source.

As part of the **State Program for Promotion of Integrated Farming (SPPIF)**, a village-level awareness meeting was held on **26th June 2024**. The local farmers were informed about the different components of SPPIF, including the Indigenous Chicks' Production Unit (ICPU), and its potential benefits for smallholder farmers. One of the youth farmers motivated and wanted to take support from us. His profile and journey are as follows:

### 2. Beneficiary Profile

- **Name:** Susen Kumar Behera
- **Family:** 6 members (himself, wife, two children, parents)
- **Occupation:** Farmer
- **Landholding:** 3 acres
- **Assets:** 10 chicks, 11 goats (prior to ICPU unit)
- **Monthly Income:** ₹7,500 (from cultivation)

Susen is a progressive farmer with an entrepreneurial mindset, seeking additional income sources. After attending the awareness meeting, he showed keen interest in the ICPU component and was selected as a beneficiary.

### 3. Implementation of ICPU Unit

Susen began with:

- **Chicks provided:** 40 female + 10 male (4 months old)
- **Own contribution:** 10 chickens
- **Total chicks reared over 6 months:** 322
- **Mortality:** 96 chicks
- **Survivors:** 226 live chicks
- **Growers sold:** 185 @ ₹250 each





- **Total Revenue earned:** ₹46,250 by Dec 2024

This marked a significant supplement to his family income in a sustainable and eco-friendly manner. |

#### 4. Observed Advantages (From Beneficiary's Perspective)

- Systematic and scientific setup for poultry farming
- Ventilated shed helped reduce disease outbreaks
- Chick manure utilized as fertilizer in vegetable farming
- Kitchen and vegetable waste used as chicken feed
- Integration of **Azolla**, a nutrient-rich aquatic fern, improved chick health and growth
- Regular vaccination managed by the **Community Resource Person (CRP)**
- Promoted branding and identity for local poultry farming entrepreneurs

#### 5. Observed Drawbacks

- High initial investment is a challenge for small-scale farmers
- Dependence on the expertise and consistency of field staff; varying guidance can impact results

#### 6. Conclusion

The Indigenous Chicks' Production Unit (ICPU) introduced under SPPIF presents a viable secondary livelihood option for small and marginal farmers. While initial capital investment and technical support remain challenges, the program demonstrates clear potential for income generation, natural resource recycling, and sustainable agriculture.

To ensure long-term viability:

- Local poultry breeds must be conserved and selectively improved to remain competitive
- Regular capacity building and mentoring support should be institutionalized
- Financial linkages and subsidy models may be developed for marginal farmers

### 3.8 Agriculture Cluster Programme (Mayurbhanj)

The Agriculture Production Cluster (APC) initiative is a transformative livelihood programme aimed at sustainably doubling the incomes of small and marginal women farmers through collective and cluster-based agriculture in tribal-dominated areas of Odisha. It is a convergence-led model that fosters geographic clustering of farm plots to leverage economies of scale, shared services, and enhanced market access.

The project brings together multiple government departments and agencies, with Mission Shakti and the ST & SC Development Department as key partners, facilitating the empowerment of women-led Producer Groups (PGs) and Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs).

Key interventions include:

- Crop diversification into high-value and climate-resilient crops
- Irrigation and agri-infrastructure development
- Access to quality inputs, extension, and mechanisation
- Promotion of sustainable farming practices
- Market linkage and price realization strategies
- Capacity building and institutional strengthening of PGs



As part of this state-wide initiative, IRDMS is actively implementing the APC project in Rairangpur block of Mayurbhanj district. The organisation has been instrumental in mobilizing tribal women farmers, forming and strengthening producer groups, facilitating agri-value chain interventions, and ensuring convergence with line departments. The focus remains on building resilient farm-based livelihoods for tribal households through structured capacity building, asset creation, and market integration.

This reporting period marks significant progress under the IRDMS Rairangpur APC initiative, focusing on grassroots mobilisation, sustainable agriculture, infrastructure development, and livestock enhancement in tribal-dominated areas. Despite modest targets in some areas, the implementation teams achieved and even exceeded several physical targets through community-led planning and participatory execution.

#### 3.8.1 Project Setup and People's Institutions

- **Gram Panchayat Finalisation:** 8 GPs were onboarded under the programme during the reporting period.
- **Promotion of Producer Groups (PGs):** 15 PGs were successfully formed, covering **28 villages** and **1,439 households**, contributing to enhanced group-based livelihood interventions.

#### 3.8.2 Agriculture and Horticulture Interventions



- **High-Value Crops (Vegetables, Pulses, Oilseeds, HVP):**  
A total of **346 acres** were brought under high-value cropping, involving **113 households**. Summer and Rabi crops were promoted for better seasonal income diversification.
- **Vegetable Cultivation:**  
Rabi vegetables were promoted in **202 acres** with the involvement of **469 households**, exceeding the target substantially. Summer vegetables covered **30 acres** with **60 participating households**.
- **Oilseeds, Pulses, High-Value Paddy:**  
Implemented across **114 acres**, involving **65 households**. Rabi season saw **99 acres** and **88 households**. Even summer cropping was initiated on **15 acres** (15 HHs), despite no original target.
- **Fruit Tree Plantation:**  
Covered **22.5 acres** against a target of 49.42 acres, with **9 households** participating. A total of **₹5.1 lakhs** was mobilized for this purpose.



### 3.8.3 Irrigation and Infrastructure Development

- **CRLP Installations:** 2 new Lift Points were installed against a target of 1, enhancing irrigation coverage.
- **Irrigation Potential Created:**  
60 acres were brought under irrigation through new or renovated systems, benefiting **60 households**.
- **Farm Mechanisation Support:**  
**232 households** received access to mechanisation support.
- **Funds Mobilized under Irrigation:**  
A substantial **₹87.4 lakhs** was mobilized to support irrigation expansion and renovation.



### 3.8.4 Livestock Development

- **Deworming and Vaccination:**  
Covered **80 households** for both general livestock and goats, contributing to improved animal health and productivity.

### 3.8.5 Other Livelihood Activities

- **Mushroom Cultivation:**  
Successfully promoted among **5 families**, supporting income diversification through non-farm-based enterprises.

### 3.8.6 Summary of Key Outcomes



Component	Target	Achievement
Total Households Covered	1500 HHS	1439 HHS
High-Value Crop Area	308.87 acres	346 acres
Vegetable Rabi Area	100 acres	202 acres
Irrigation Potential Created	50 acres	60 acres
Lift Points Installed (CRLPs)	1	2
Fruit Tree Plantation	49.42 acres	22.5 acres
Mushroom Cultivation	5 families	5 families
Total Funds Mobilized (Agri+Irr)	₹0 lakh	₹92.5 lakhs

### 3.9 Agriculture Cluster Programme (Deogarh)

As part of this state-wide initiative, IRDMS is actively implementing the APC project in Tileibani block of Deogarh district. The organisation has been instrumental in mobilizing tribal women farmers, forming and strengthening producer groups, facilitating agri-value chain interventions, and ensuring convergence with line departments. The focus remains on building resilient farm-based livelihoods for tribal households through structured capacity building, asset creation, and market integration.

#### 3.9.1 Key interventions include:

- Crop diversification into high-value and climate-resilient crops
- Irrigation and agri-infrastructure development
- Access to quality inputs, extension, and mechanisation
- Promotion of sustainable farming practices
- Market linkage and price realization strategies
- Capacity building and institutional strengthening of PGs

This reporting period marks significant progress under the IRDMS Rairangpur APC initiative, focusing on grassroots mobilisation, sustainable agriculture, infrastructure development, and livestock enhancement in tribal-dominated areas. Despite modest targets in some areas, the implementation teams achieved and even exceeded several

#### 3.9.2 Summary of Key Outcomes

Name of the Activity	Target Tileibani (PNGO-IRDMS)		Achievement Tileibani (PNGO-IRDMS)	
	Unit	2024 - 2025	Unit	2024 - 2025
Formations of PGs (as per MS guideline)	No	15	No	15
Total Families under PGs	No	1500	No	1617
No. of net HHs involved in high value crops	No	1000	No	1239
Total area covered in high value crops	Ha	200	Ha	206
Total area in High Value Vegetable (Hybrid veg) for subsidy linkage	Ha	25	Ha	39
No. of HHs having access to farm mechanisation	No	500	No	544



Total area covered in oilseeds, pulses, high value paddy crops	Ha	50	Ha	112
No. of HHs covered through the de-worming and vaccination	No	800	No	800
No. of HHs covered through Intensive Goat & BYP rearing	No	100	No	69
No. of individual cluster lift installed	No	10	No	4
No. of CRLP installed (New)	No	5	No	1
No. of Cluster bore wells installed	No	1	No	4
No. of Farm pond completed	No	10	No	10
Construction of NADEP, vermi-compost and other low cost composting unit	No	10	No	15
Total Collective marketing of APC produces	Lakhs	10	Lakhs	13
Total irrigated area created	Ha	40	Ha	65
No of BLCC & DLCC meeting conducted	No	6	No	2
No. of HHs covered under NPM method	No	300	No	222
No. of HHs covered under Mushroom cultivation	No	50	No	50
No. of HHs covered under Pisciculture	No	10	No	28
Net no. of HH covered under veg, pulse, oilseeds and High Value Paddy	No	1000	No	1239
Total area covered under veg, pulse, oilseeds and High Value Paddy	Ha	250	Ha	318

### 3.10 Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas of Odisha

The **Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas of Odisha** aims to revive, strengthen, and scale up millet-based farming systems in tribal regions, particularly in ecologically vulnerable and nutritionally insecure zones. The core objective is to **enhance household food and nutrition security, increase farm incomes, and promote climate-resilient sustainable agriculture** by mainstreaming millets into the production system, consumption patterns, and local value chains.



Specifically, the programme in **Rairangpur Block of Mayurbhanj District**, implemented by the **Institute of Rural Development and Management Studies (IRDMS)** in collaboration with **ATMA, Mayurbhanj**, under the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment, Government of Odisha, seeks to:

1. **Promote Millet Cultivation** by supporting small and marginal tribal farmers through adoption of improved agronomic practices such as System of Millet Intensification (SMI), intercropping, and use of bio-inputs.
2. **Enhance Nutritional Security** by integrating millets into household diets, mid-day meals, and supplementary nutrition programmes through convergence with ICDS and Mission Shakti.

3. **Strengthen Millet-Based Livelihoods** by building farmer capacities, improving access to seed systems, and promoting farm mechanisation and post-harvest processing infrastructure.
4. **Facilitate Market Linkages** through aggregation, value addition, procurement, and branding of millets by empowering women SHGs, FPOs, and local community institutions.
5. **Ensure Sustainability** of millet promotion efforts by creating institutional mechanisms, establishing community-managed systems such as seed banks and custom hiring centres, and fostering convergence across departments.

### 3.10.1 Activities in FY 2024–25)

#### 3.10.1.1 Programme Outreach and Coverage

The programme is being implemented across 9 Gram Panchayats, covering a cumulative total of 73 villages. A total of 698 farmers adopted improved agronomic practices over 551.3 hectares.

- Total GPs Covered: 9
- Villages Covered: 73
- Total Farmers Reached: 698
- Total Area Under Improved Agronomic Practice: 551.3 Ha



This widespread outreach is a testament to the program's effective mobilisation and sensitisation drives, especially in remote tribal hamlets.

#### 3.10.1.2 Adoption of Agronomic Practices

Improved agronomic practices such as System of Millet Intensification (SMI), line transplanting (LT), and line sowing (LS) were adopted by farmers in both Ragi and non-Ragi crops. The interventions were supported with input kits and extension services.

- Ragi Area Coverage: 470.2 Ha
- Non-Ragi Area Coverage: 81.1 Ha
- Total Incentivised Area (after verification): 551.3 Ha
- No. of Farmers Incentivised: 698
- Incentive Disbursed: ₹22.23 Lakhs (Kharif); ₹4.10 Lakhs (Rabi)



The programme achieved 100% of its incentive disbursement target, indicating strong compliance and monitoring mechanisms.

#### 3.10.1.3 Crop Demonstration and Area Achievement

Demonstration plots were established to showcase SMI, LT, and LS methods across different millet varieties. These led to significant adoption across farmers.

Season	Target Area (Ha)	Demonstration Area Achieved (Ha)	Area Incentivised (Ha)	% of Target Achieved
Kharif 2024	610	551.3	551.3	100%
Rabi 2024–25	93.7	50.8	50.8	100%

### 3.10.1.4 Capacity Building and Community Sensitisation

Multiple trainings, campaigns, and awareness drives were organised targeting women SHGs, CRPs, progressive farmers, and community members.

- Campaign Teams Formed: 2
- Village-Level Campaigns: 1
- Seed Promotion and Local Varietal Trials: 2
- SMI Trainings: 2
- CRP and Farmer Trainings: 6
- Awareness with PRI/ICDS/Food Festivals: 5
- Procurement Campaigns: 2
- Field Days: 3 (75% achievement)



These initiatives ensured knowledge transfer and behaviour change for sustainable millet adoption.

### 3.10.1.5 Ragi Procurement and Market Linkage

Procurement operations were conducted successfully through DLPC mechanisms with 130 farmers participating and 1100 quintals of Ragi procured.

GP Name	No. of Farmers	Ragi Procured (Qtls)
Purunapani	34	291.7
Sanapakhana	27	227
Hatia	16	142
Halda	14	128
Badamauda	15	102.3
Bhalubasa	10	100
Guhaldangir	12	93.5
Sudarsanpur	2	15.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1100</b>



Procurement achieved 100% of the DLPC-approved target.

### 3.10.1.6 Infrastructure Support – Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs)

Four CHCs were established across strategic locations to promote mechanisation.



Location (GP)	Type	Month/Year	Farmers Benefitted	User Charges Collected (₹)
Badada, Sanapakhana	Main Centre	06/2023	105	2850
Totanetra, Guhaldangir	Sub Centre	11/2023	63	1750
Sundhal, Badamauda	Sub Centre	03/2024	38	1350
Badabaikala, Halda	Sub Centre	03/2024	27	1420
<b>Total</b>			<b>233</b>	<b>₹7370</b>

### 3.10.1.7. Community Managed Seed Centres (CMSCs)

Three seed centres were operational during the year. These units facilitated access to quality seeds and generated community revenue.



Location (GP)	Type	Seed Sold (Qtl)	Farmers Benefitted	Revenue (₹)
Dhanimari, Halda	Main	10.3	65	1850
Kalarda, Purunapani	Sub Centre	0	10	1050
Totanetra, Guhaldangir	Sub Centre	0	08	1200
<b>Total</b>		<b>10.3</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>₹4100</b>

### 3.10.1.7. Processing Units – Threshers, Pulverisers, Café/Kiosks

Processing units enhanced post-harvest management and value addition. A total of 4 threshers, 4 pulverisers, and 1 millet kiosk were set up.

#### Threshing Units:

SHG Name	Location	Farmers Benefitted	Turnover (₹)
Baba Tilka	Tamalbandha	78	3300
Jay Maa Mangala	Sundhal	62	3200
Sania SHG	Suriaguda	34	1250
Maa Laxmi SHG	Kalasibhanga	25	1000
<b>Total</b>		<b>199</b>	<b>₹8750</b>

#### କଳ୍ପକ୍ରମର ଶ୍ରୀଅନ୍ନ ଓ ପାରମ୍ପାରିକ କୃଷି ନେଇ ଅଭିଯାନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଓ ଖାଦ୍ୟମେଳା





**Pulveriser Units:**

SHG Name	Location	Turnover (₹)
Maa Laxmi SHG	Guhaldangir	4800
Pratingya SHG	Tamalbandha	6340
Shree Krishna SHG	Sudarsanpur	1350
Abhaya SHG	Badada	1150
<b>Total</b>		<b>₹13,640</b>

**Kiosk Unit:**

SHG Name	Location	Turnover (₹)
Maa Kamala SHG	Guhaldangir	3500



## Transforming Lives through Millets: The Story of Ananda Ch. Mohanta

Ananda Ch. Mohanta, a 56-year-old smallholder farmer from Rengalbeda village of Sanapakhana Gram Panchayat in Rairangpur Block, Mayurbhanj district, has long struggled to make ends meet. With one acre of medium land and two acres of high, uncultivated upland, he relied solely on paddy and coarse crops during the monsoon. The returns were meagre and insufficient to feed his family of four throughout the year. His sons were compelled to migrate to other states as wage labourers due to the lack of income from farming.

In FY 2024–25, Ananda’s life took a decisive turn when he became part of the “Special Programme for Promotion of Millets in Tribal Areas of Odisha” (Shree Anna Abhiyan)—a flagship initiative of the Government of Odisha. With IRDMS serving as the Facilitating Agency in Rairangpur Block, Ananda was identified and mobilized to convert 0.6 hectares of his uncultivated upland into productive millet farmland during the Kharif season.

Through intensive handholding by IRDMS, WASSAN, and the Block Agriculture Office (BAO), Ananda received support on land preparation, timely summer ploughing, and adoption of the System of Millet Intensification (SMI) method. He was provided with quality inputs including 2 kg of VL 379 Ragi seeds, handi khata, and organic compost.

His dedication and adherence to scientific agronomic practices bore fruit—literally and figuratively. From his 0.6 ha plot, Ananda harvested 6 quintals of Ragi, which he sold at a procurement rate of ₹4,500 per quintal, earning a total of ₹27,000. This income, generated within just 90 days, brought much-needed financial relief to the family and ensured food security.

Buoyed by his success, Ananda now plans to expand millet cultivation to 2 hectares in the next season, this time adopting transplanting techniques to further enhance productivity. Encouraged by the ecological benefits, he has also decided to avoid chemical inputs entirely, opting for sustainable and cost-effective organic farming.

Ananda’s story is a testament to how strategic interventions in millet-based farming can improve livelihoods, restore traditional practices, and build resilient tribal communities. His journey now serves as an inspiration for fellow farmers in the region to take up millet cultivation for both nutritional and economic security.

Name: Ananda Ch. Mohanta  
Father's Name: Giridhari Mohanta  
Village: Rengalbeda  
Gram Panchayat: Sanapakhana  
Block: Rairangpur  
District: Mayurbhanj  
Age: 56 Years



Ananda proudly states,

*“The project changed my life. In just three months, I ensured food for my family and earned income without migrating. I am grateful to IRDMS and Shree Anna Abhiyan for showing me a new path.”*



# [Programme on Livelihoods Development]



## 4. Programme on Livelihoods Development

### 4.1 Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP)

#### 4.1.1 Consolidation and Exit Phase Overview (FY 2024–25)

The Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP) is a flagship initiative implemented by the ST & SC Development Department, Government of Odisha, with financial support from IFAD, the Government of India, and the Government of Odisha. The programme adopted a community-led, integrated development approach focusing on Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), and was operational from 2016 to March 2024, spanning 8 years.

#### Key Components

- **Community Empowerment:** Capacity building, training on financial management, social audit, sustainable development, and institutional strengthening.
- **Livelihoods & NRM Enhancement:** Agriculture, horticulture, poultry, goatery, pisciculture, soil and water conservation, composting, and plantation development.
- **Infrastructure Creation:** Earthen roads, check dams, irrigation rehabilitation, livestock sheds, and WHS structures for drudgery reduction and productivity enhancement.
- **Exit Management:** Final transfer of responsibilities and assets, CBO empowerment, and closure activities at MPA level.

In **FY 2024–25**, the programme entered its **Consolidation and Exit Phase (March to September 2024)**. This period focused on:

- Implementing the exit strategy,
- Handing over assets to Gram Panchayats, Blocks, and line departments, and
- Strengthening and capacitating Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) such as SHGs, UGs, VDAs, and GPLFs to ensure sustainability and ownership post-project.

The project built on the success of OTELP and emphasized **nutrition-sensitive agriculture**, secure land and forest rights, diversified livelihoods, social development, and access to infrastructure and services.

#### 4.1.2 Programme Coverage

IRDMS implemented OPELIP in **two MPAs** during the **exit period (March–Sept 2024)**:

MPA	Block	District	GPs	Villages Covered	Households
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<b>PBDA, Jamardihi</b>	Pallahara	Angul	6	53 Revenue Villages (26 MPA + 27 Non-MPA including 25 hamlets)	5,307
<b>PBDA, Rugudakudar</b>	Barkote	Deogarh	9	75 Revenue Villages (28 MPA + 47 Non-MPA Villages)	9,606

MPA	Block	District	GP	Villages Covered	Households Covered
<b>PBDA, Rugudakudar</b>	Barkote	Deogarh	9	75 Revenue Villages (28-MPA Villages and 48-Non-MPA Villages)	9606

### 4.1.3 Activities in PBDA Jamardihi and PBDA Rugudakudar

#### 4.1.3.1 Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

As part of the exit strategy, substantial focus was placed on empowering community institutions and enhancing their managerial capacities to sustain development outcomes post-withdrawal.

At the GPLF level, 285 person-days of training (150 in Jamardihi and 135 in Rugudakudar) were conducted on financial management, livelihood planning, convergence, and project closure processes, involving SHG members. This was supported by structured Awareness and Closing Meetings, with an investment of ₹33,750. These sessions built financial literacy, business planning capabilities, and introduced strategies for continued access to financial services.

Further, bi-monthly VDA Meetings and Social Audits were organized—100 sessions in Jamardihi and 144 in Rugudakudar—focusing on health and hygiene, sanitation, strengthening of UG and VDA institutions, exit strategies, and sustainability planning. These were conducted with an investment of ₹4.88 lakh.

In addition, quarterly VDC member training at the MPA level was conducted in both PBDAs (1 per location), with a focus on handover mechanisms, post-project convergence, and participatory governance, supported by a budget of ₹50,000.

#### 4.1.3.2 Capacity Enhancement of Farmers (Agriculture & Horticulture)

To support sustained agricultural productivity, training on cereal, pulses, oilseeds, horticultural crops, and livestock management was delivered to AIC and individual farmers. A total of 75 training sessions (30 in Jamardihi and 45 in Rugudakudar) were conducted, impacting 375–450 farmers with an outlay of ₹6 lakh.

These sessions focused on low-cost agronomic practices, soil health management, integrated nutrient and pest control, and diversified cropping to equip farmers with the technical know-how needed for self-reliant agriculture after the project's closure.

#### 4.1.3.3 Livelihood Interventions

##### 4.1.3.3.1 Backyard Poultry (20+20 Bird Units) – FARD Convergence



A total of 2,139 households (Jamardihi: 1,289; Rugudakudar: 850) were supported with backyard poultry units, in convergence with FARD. The intervention was valued at ₹80.21 lakh. This model, with low initial cost and quick returns, has significantly improved household income and nutritional security. Many women-led SHG members took the lead, ensuring inclusivity and enterprise development potential.

Poultry sales and egg production created consistent income streams, while households began linking with local markets. This intervention is replicable, scalable, and environmentally sustainable, requiring limited land or water.

#### **4.1.3.3.2 Horticulture-Based Plantation**

The project promoted long-gestation plantation models for sustainable income. Under Cashew Plantation, PBDA Jamardihi covered 5 hectares, and PBDA Rugudakudar covered 10 hectares, alongside 10 hectares of first-year maintenance, totalling an investment of ₹28.09 lakh.

Additionally, 3 hectares of Litchi plantation were established. These horticultural interventions have a direct bearing on soil conservation, income generation, and ecosystem restoration. The produce will be marketed via SHGs and Farmer Producer Collectives (FPCs), ensuring better price realization. Intercropping practices in the first 2 years ensured income continuity during gestation.

#### **4.1.3.4 Natural Resource Management (NRM) and Infrastructure Development in convergence with MGNREGS**

##### **4.1.3.4.1 Soil and Moisture Conservation Measures**

To enhance land productivity, stone bunding was implemented over 1,200 RMT (Jamardihi: 500; Rugudakudar: 700) at a cost of ₹7.6 lakh. These measures reduce surface runoff and increase soil moisture retention, directly improving adjacent crop yields. Communities were involved in the construction and post-care, ensuring long-term sustainability.

##### **4.1.3.4.2 Water Resource Structures**

Four check dams (2 per PBDA) were constructed at a cost of ₹16 lakh to enhance water availability for agriculture. These structures contribute to groundwater recharge and year-round irrigation availability.

##### **4.1.3.4.3 Connectivity and Livestock Infrastructure**

In Jamardihi, 2 km of Earthen Morum Road was developed (₹6 lakh), improving market access for remote villages. In Rugudakudar, 5 Goatery sheds were constructed at a cost of ₹2.2 lakh, promoting small ruminant rearing among marginalized households. These interventions enable last-mile economic inclusion and better mobility of produce and people.

The consolidation and exit phase of OPELIP (March–September 2024) was strategically designed to ensure the sustainability of livelihoods, institutional capacities, and community resilience. With a strong blend of capacity building, diversified livelihood models, and resource regeneration, the program has successfully laid a firm foundation for self-managed tribal development. Going forward, these interventions are expected to continue yielding socio-economic dividends and encourage convergence-led rural development in the region.



# [Programme on Health]

## 5 Programme on Health

### 5.1 HIV/AIDS Prevention Program:

HIV/AIDS has threatened to take the shape of an epidemic. There are evidences to show that the dreaded infection has already found its way to the general population in some areas. This is quite alarming and every action must be taken to contain the dreaded infection as there is no curative therapy to this infection. The infection can be avoided through precautionary measures. IRDMS is working with Odisha State AIDS Control Society (OSACS) and National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) is working among the high-risk groups to prevent from HIV/AIDS.

#### Programme Coverage:

District	Programme Area	Target Group	No. of People (HRG) covered	
			Target	Covered
Sambalpur	Sambalpur town, Burla and Hirkud Municipalities	IDUs	350	412
Jagatsinghpur	Kujanga and Paradeep Municipality	FSW & MSM	400	410

### 5.1 Targeted Intervention Programme for Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) – Sambalpur District

#### 5.1.1 Implemented by: IRDMS | Supported by: OSACS & NACO

Under the National AIDS Control Programme Phase-V, the Institute of Rural Development and Management Studies (IRDMS) has been implementing the Targeted Intervention (TI) project for Injecting Drug Users (IDUs) in Sambalpur district since 2008, with financial and technical support from Odisha State AIDS Control Society (OSACS) and NACO. The TI project is designed to reduce new HIV infections, facilitate early diagnosis, and ensure linkages to treatment and welfare services for this vulnerable population.

#### 5.1.2 Programme Reach and Coverage:

- **Target Population:** 412 sanctioned IDUs under AAP 2024–25.
- **Cumulative Registered IDUs:** 997 since inception.
- **Active IDU Population:** Maintained consistent outreach with **monthly active population ranging between 440–472**, based on behavioural risk, service uptake, and reactivation of dropouts.

#### 5.1.3 Behaviour Change Communication & Outreach:



- Monthly peer-led outreach ensured **over 95% of IDUs were reached at least once each month** through one-to-one and one-to-group interactions.
- Counseling focused on safe injecting practices, condom use, STI awareness, and the importance of regular HIV screening.
- Partner notification and health-seeking behavior were promoted to extend the impact beyond primary HRGs.



#### 5.1.4 Clinical Services & Referrals:

- A total of **1,238 clinical consultations** facilitated (TI Clinic, Government, and PPP clinics), addressing abscess care, STI/RTI treatment, and general symptoms.
- **HIV Screening:** 689 IDUs were tested (first six months – 391; second six months – 298).
  - **2 newly identified HIV-positive cases**, both successfully linked with ART services.
  - **Over 90% of HRGs underwent HIV screening** within the stipulated 6-month window, reflecting strong risk perception and trust in TI services.



#### 5.1.5 Harm Reduction Commodities Distributed:

- **Needle Distribution:** 65,509 (90% of demand met).
- **Syringe Distribution:** 89,116 (92% of demand met).
- **Condom Distribution:** 11,675 against a demand of 13,443 (87% coverage).
- Regular follow-up ensured optimal use of commodities and reduced unsafe injecting practices.

#### 5.1.6 Community-Based Screening & Health Access:

- **7 CBS Camps** conducted in non-catchment areas; 2 reactive IDUs identified and linked to the HIV care continuum.
- **2 General Health Camps** organized in hotspot locations (Putibandh and Mandlia), providing basic health check-ups and STI/abscess treatment.

#### 5.1.7 Welfare Linkages & Convergence:

- **Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY):**
  - 7 HIV-positive IDUs enrolled and receiving monthly pensions.
  - 3 new applications under process; all HIV-positive individuals identified under TI have been linked to the scheme.
- Beneficiaries were supported in **bank passbook updates**, documentation, and interface with DSSO to streamline scheme access.



### 5.1.8 Advocacy and Stakeholder Engagement:

- **4 formal advocacy meetings** were conducted involving community leaders, health officials (DTO, ICTC, OST), industrial partners, and civil society actors.
- Advocacy focused on reducing stigma, increasing service accessibility, and integrating IDUs into mainstream schemes and entitlements.
- IRDMS built strong rapport with district administration and corporate stakeholders to enable convergence and resource mobilization.

### 5.1.9 Community Mobilization & Observance Days:

- Successfully organized awareness campaigns and events on:
  - **World AIDS Day**
  - **World TB Day**
  - **International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**
  - **World No Tobacco Day**

### 5.1.10 Institutional Strengthening & Monitoring:

- **12 OST-TI coordination meetings** held to review harm reduction service linkages.
- **6 PMC meetings** organized for cross-functional programme monitoring, review, and planning.
- Routine family/partner counseling sessions conducted to extend behaviour change communication beyond HRGs and reduce domestic-level stigma and violence.

### 5.1.11 Way Forward – FY 2025–26 Strategic Focus:

- Achieve **100% clinical coverage, HIV testing, and commodity access** for all HRGs.
- Intensify **OST linkages** and promote adherence for IDUs with opioid dependency.
- Organize regular **free health camps** through CSR convergence in industrial zones.
- Strengthen **advocacy with district departments** for legal protection, livelihood access, and scheme inclusion.
- Build community-level awareness on **gender rights, stigma reduction**, and legal redressal.
- Focus on reducing violence and marginalization of IDUs and their families through targeted interventions.

IRDMS continues to act as a catalyst for social transformation and health equity by implementing structured harm reduction strategies and connecting vulnerable populations to health systems, welfare schemes, and inclusive governance.

## 5.2 Targeted Intervention Project In Paradeep, Jagatsingpur, Odisha

### 5.2.1 Overview

The Targeted Intervention (TI) Project in Paradeep, Jagatsinghpur, Odisha, implemented by the Institute of Rural Development and Management Studies (IRDMS) under the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) Phase V,



has continued to provide vital HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and support services to high-risk groups (HRGs). These include Female Sex Workers (FSWs), Men who have Sex with Men (MSM), and Transgender (TG) individuals.

Paradip's rapid urbanization and industrial development have led to increased mobility and growth in the local sex trade, intensifying HIV transmission risks. IRDMS has responded with a multifaceted intervention strategy supported by Odisha State AIDS Control Society (OSACS) and the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), focusing on outreach, medical services, behavior change communication, and community empowerment.

## 5.2.2 Target Population and Reach

- **Sanctioned Target Population (2024–25)**
  - FSW: 307
  - MSM: 63
  - TG: 127
- **Active Population by March 2025**
  - FSW: 415
  - MSM: 90
  - TG: 156

A total of **726 FSWs** and **397 MSM including TG/Hijra** have been cumulatively registered since the project's inception. Outreach has been intensified through peer educators and regular field visits to ensure inclusive coverage.

## 5.2.3 Key Performance Highlights

### 5.2.3.1 HIV Testing & Screening

- HIV screening coverage exceeded **90%** among active HRGs.
- **FSWs:** 702 HIV tests (385 in H1, 317 in H2)
- **MSM:** 178 HIV tests (89 each half-year)
- **TG:** 273 HIV tests (150 in H1, 123 in H2)
- **HIV Positives Identified:** 3 cases (2 FSW, 1 MSM)
- All positives linked to ART centers for treatment.

### 5.2.3.2 STI Treatment

- **26 FSWs** diagnosed and treated for STIs.
- Regular clinical services were availed by:
  - 334 FSWs
  - 76 MSM
  - 132 TGs

### 5.2.3.3 Condom & Lubricant Distribution

- **Condom Demand Met:**
  - FSW: 96,384 (99% met)



- MSM: 20,160 (96% met)
- TG: 38,796 (99% met)
- **Lube Distribution Gap:**
  - MSM: Only 1,815 of 12,585 demanded
  - TG: Only 3,185 of 30,510 demanded

#### 5.2.3.4. Social Integration and Livelihood Support

IRDMS prioritized the mainstreaming of HRG communities through extensive advocacy and institutional partnerships, especially with the Paradeep Municipality. Key initiatives included:

#### Documentation and Social Security

- **Adhaar/Voter ID Issued:**
  - 22 TGs each
- **Ration Cards Provided:**
  - 21 MSM and 370 FSWs
- **Madhubabu Pension Yojana (MBPY):**
  - 16 TGs receiving benefits; 20 applications pending

#### SHG Formation and Skill Development

- Functional SHG formed for TGs
- **28 TGs trained** through vocational programs with IRDMS and SCS
- Inclusion under Urban Livelihood Mission

#### MCC & Waste Management Initiatives

- **Micro Compost Centre (MCC):**
  - 21-acre land leased for 5 years
  - 5 TGs employed @ ₹14,850/month
  - Electric 3-wheelers and one TG employed as driver
  - TGs fully managing the composting process
- **Support under SWEKRUTI Scheme:**
  - ₹50,000 loan sanctioned to TG SHG by DSSO under the SSPD Department

#### 5.2.4. Challenges & Gaps

- **Lube distribution** significantly low despite demand
- **TG health service uptake** slightly lower than MSM/FSW
- **Pending MBPY and ID coverage** for some members
- **Sustained IEC** needed for behavior change in newer entrants

#### 5.2.5. Future Roadmap

- 100% coverage of TG/Hijra under MBPY & Ration Card Schemes
- Monthly health check-ups for all HRGs

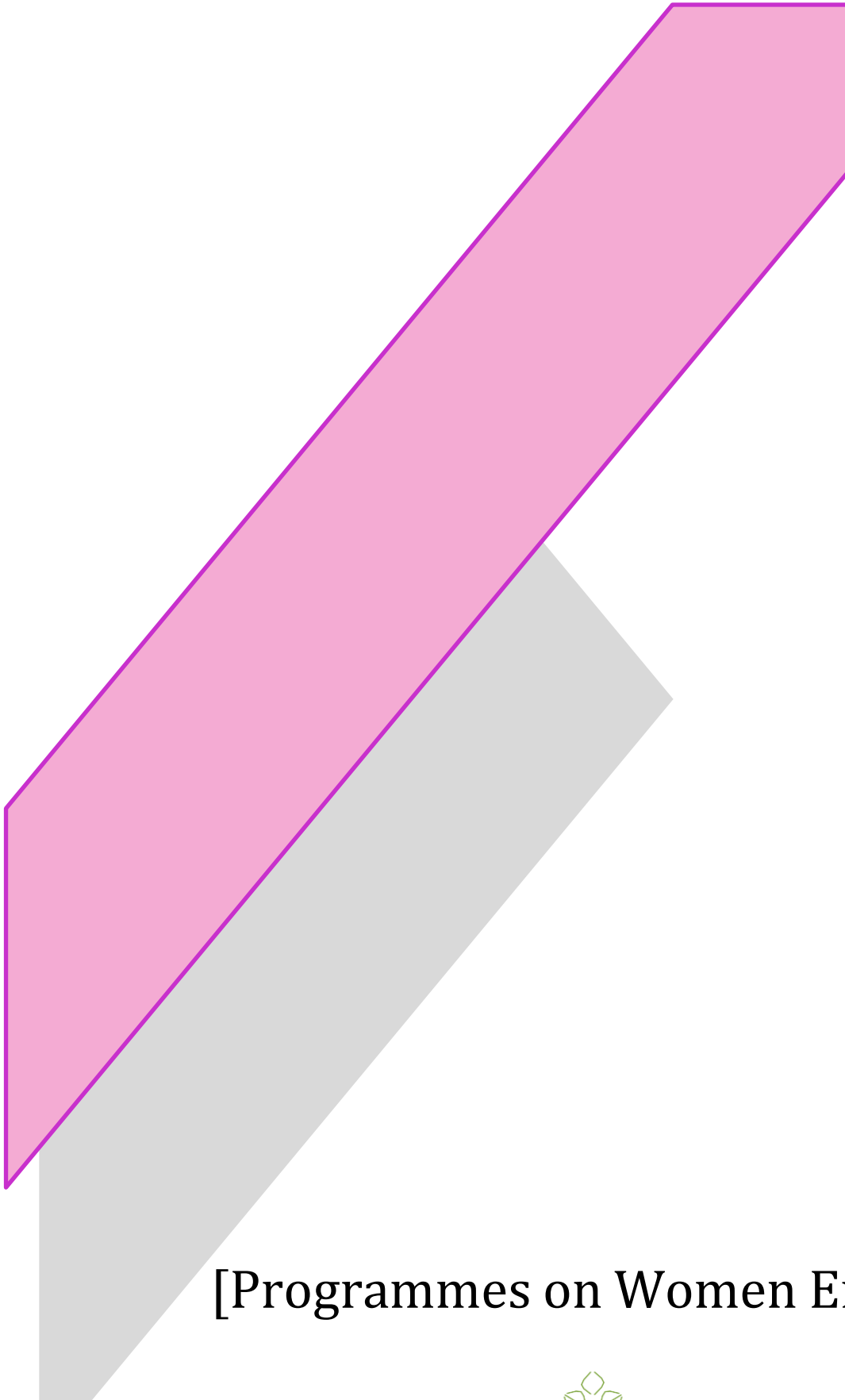


- Full coverage of clinical services and HIV screening
- Skilling and linking FSWs/MSM to Mo Bus/Mo Auto services
- Linking HRGs to Agriculture, Fisheries, KVK-based livelihood schemes

### **5.2.6. Conclusion**

In FY 2024–25, the TI project in Paradeep demonstrated strong progress in HIV prevention, treatment, and social inclusion. Through community-based interventions, capacity building, and effective partnerships, IRDMS has not only mitigated the risk of HIV/AIDS among HRGs but has also paved the way for their sustainable livelihood and dignity.

This model of integration, empowerment, and health outreach offers a replicable framework for other regions under NACP-V.



# [Programmes on Women Empowerment]



## 6 Programmes on Women Empowerment

Since its inception, the Institute of Rural Development and Management Studies (IRDMS) has positioned women's empowerment as a central axis of its development philosophy. The organisation recognises that sustainable and inclusive rural transformation is unattainable without addressing the structural constraints faced by women—particularly those from tribal, Scheduled Caste, and marginalised backgrounds. Anchored in this conviction, IRDMS continues to scale community-based, SHG-led models of empowerment across its key programmes.

In FY 2024–25, IRDMS expanded and consolidated a suite of Self-Help Group (SHG)-driven interventions embedded within flagship programmes such as OPELIP, OIIPCR, the Special Programme for Integrated Farming (SPPIF), the Agriculture Production Cluster (APC) initiative, and the Shree Anna Abhiyan (Millet Mission). These programmes are designed to promote collective action, financial inclusion, livelihood diversification, and grassroots leadership.

### 6.1 Key Programmatic Interventions

#### 6.1.1. Self-Help Movement and Micro-Finance Programme

With long-standing experience in SHG promotion and micro-finance, IRDMS has emerged as a trusted facilitating agency in Odisha. Supported by institutional and corporate partners such as **HDFC Bank**, IRDMS's micro-finance efforts focus on building robust women-led financial ecosystems in rural and tribal regions.

#### Objectives:

- To enhance women's economic self-reliance through access to savings and credit.
- To strengthen their role in household and community-level decision-making.
- To use economic empowerment as a pathway to social, political, and institutional empowerment.

#### Core Activities:

- **Formation and strengthening of SHGs:** During the year, IRDMS prioritised both the formation of new SHGs and the consolidation of existing groups. Under the OPELIP consolidation phase, emphasis was placed on strengthening the functional capacity of tribal women SHGs in Angul and Deogarh through structured training and linkage-building, ensuring a dignified and sustainable project exit.
- **Capacity Building:** More than 200 SHG leaders across Sambalpur, Bargarh, and Nabarangpur districts received training on bookkeeping, enterprise planning, and digital financial tools. Trainings under APC and SPPIF integrated modules on climate-resilient farming and nutrition-sensitive agriculture.
- **Credit Linkage and Micro-Enterprise Development:** Over 430 SHGs accessed fresh loans during the year for launching and scaling micro-enterprises in areas such as poultry rearing, backyard goatery, mushroom cultivation, agri-processing, and small retail. Convergence with input services and market institutions ensured sustained returns.



- OIIPCRA-SHG Convergence: Under the Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA), SHGs played a catalytic role in input planning, water management, and sustainable agriculture promotion across 39 blocks in Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bargarh, Nabarangpur, and Ganjam. Women’s groups were involved in operating vermicompost units, mushroom sheds, and managing community tanks for pisciculture, with several also running decentralised agri-processing units.

### 6.1.2. Cumulative Quantitative Outcomes (as of FY 2024–25)

Indicator	Achievement
Total Number of SHGs promoted	2,250
New SHGs formed during the year	2009–2020
Total Number of Women Reached	25,568
Number of SHGs accessed new loans	430
SHGs linked with formal banks	Nearly all
Average Loan Repayment Rate	90%

#### Impact Summary

- SHGs demonstrated improved financial literacy and autonomy, reducing dependency on informal credit sources.
- Women members assumed greater roles in decision-making at the household and Gram Sabha levels.
- Increased income and financial security enabled families to invest more in education, nutrition, and health.
- SHG federations in SPPIF and Millet Mission evolved into production clusters, managing inputs, processing, and collective marketing.
- Widespread dissemination of climate-smart agricultural practices and awareness on entitlements was observed among SHG members, particularly under OIIPCRA and APC.

In conclusion, the SHG-led approach continues to serve as a cornerstone of IRDMS’s rural development strategy—building resilient women’s institutions that anchor livelihood promotion, social transformation, and programme sustainability. As programmes like OPELIP transition into their consolidation phase, IRDMS remains committed to ensuring that empowered SHGs carry forward the momentum as autonomous, self-managed institutions of change.

## 6.2 Other Ongoing Programmes of IRDMS (FY 2024–25)

### 6.2.1 WADI Plantation Programme (OTELP)

Under the WADI model, the Institute of Rural Development and Management Studies (IRDMS) implemented agro-horticulture-based interventions to promote sustainable livelihoods among tribal households. During FY 2024–25, the programme was operational in Dabugaon block of Nabarangpur district under the Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihoods Programme (OTELP). A total of 120 households were brought under this model, with 94 hectares of land covered under mango and cashew plantations. These interventions were complemented with boundary plantation, intercropping, irrigation support, and pest management practices. To further augment



outcomes, IRDMS mobilised additional financial and technical support to ensure input delivery, fencing, and survival rate enhancement. The initiative promoted ownership and sustainable land use among the tribal beneficiaries, addressing both income generation and environmental restoration.

### **6.2.2 Empowerment of Adolescent Girls**

IRDMS continued its focused intervention on adolescent development, particularly in the districts of Nabarangpur and Sambalpur. The programme aimed to enhance knowledge, self-confidence, and life skills among adolescent girls through the formation of Kishori Clubs and regular thematic sessions. The intervention covered over 200 adolescent girls, who were sensitised on menstrual hygiene, personal health, reproductive rights, nutrition, gender equity, and leadership development. Life skills sessions included goal setting, decision-making, and communication skills, contributing to behavioural change and reduced drop-out rates in secondary education. IRDMS also partnered with schools, ICDS functionaries, and PRI members to ensure a supportive ecosystem for adolescent empowerment.

### **6.2.3 Programme on Water and Sanitation (WASH)**

Promoting safe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) behaviours remained a key area of IRDMS's intervention in FY 2024–25. In line with national priorities under the Swachh Bharat Mission and Jal Jeevan Mission, the organisation implemented awareness campaigns and facilitated infrastructure development in rural areas of Nabarangpur district. More than 350 households were sensitised through IEC tools, community meetings, and street plays. The programme encouraged the construction of household latrines and adoption of safe drinking water practices. IRDMS also supported piped water supply systems in four villages, thereby reducing the drudgery of water collection, especially for women and girls. Local youth were trained to manage these systems, ensuring sustainability.

### **6.2.4 Consumer Awareness and Protection**

With the rapid expansion of market-based services and increasing vulnerability of rural consumers, IRDMS intensified its consumer rights education efforts. During FY 2024–25, the organisation implemented a multi-tiered programme to build awareness among youth, rural consumers, and key community actors. In Jagatsinghpur and Sambalpur districts, school-based awareness programmes were conducted in 50 schools, reaching over 4,000 students. Activities included essay writing, debates, quiz contests, and teacher-led classroom discussions on consumer rights, redressal mechanisms, and ethical purchasing practices. In Bhubaneswar, a state-level workshop brought together over 100 stakeholders, including consumer rights activists, government officials, legal professionals, and private sector representatives to deliberate on effective consumer protection. Consumer Rights Day was observed on 15th March with rallies, competitions, and mass mobilisation.

### **6.2.5 Reproductive and Child Health (RCH)**

IRDMS contributed to the national agenda of improving maternal and child health outcomes through community-led awareness and outreach. Implemented in operational districts such as Sambalpur, Nabarangpur, Jagatsinghpur, and extended to Kandhamal and Nuapada, the programme focused on reducing infant and maternal mortality rates through information dissemination and linkage facilitation. Sessions addressed antenatal care (ANC), postnatal care (PNC), immunisation, spacing methods, institutional deliveries, and nutrition. A total of 38 awareness meetings were organised in partnership with ASHAs, ANMs, and ICDS workers. Special focus was



laid on reaching marginalised women, including those from SC/ST communities, with culturally appropriate messaging. The programme also aimed to improve convergence with NRHM and RBSK initiatives for referral services.

### **6.2.6 Nursery and Social Forestry Programme**

To address deforestation and promote community-based afforestation, IRDMS scaled up its nursery and social forestry initiatives during the reporting year. Community nurseries were established in Papadahandi, Dabugaon, Bargarh, and Angul blocks. A total of seven decentralised nurseries were operational, producing and distributing over 78,000 seedlings of fruit-bearing, timber, and medicinal plants. These included species like mango, guava, neem, teak, and arjuna. Planting was done both on private lands and common lands identified by Gram Sabhas. About 46 hectares were covered under plantation in FY 2024–25, with the active involvement of SHGs, youth groups, and school eco-clubs. Technical support and awareness were provided on soil conservation, pit preparation, and post-plantation care, ensuring higher survival rates.

Together, these programmes reflect IRDMS's commitment to a holistic rural development strategy rooted in sustainability, community participation, and convergence with state development goals.



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