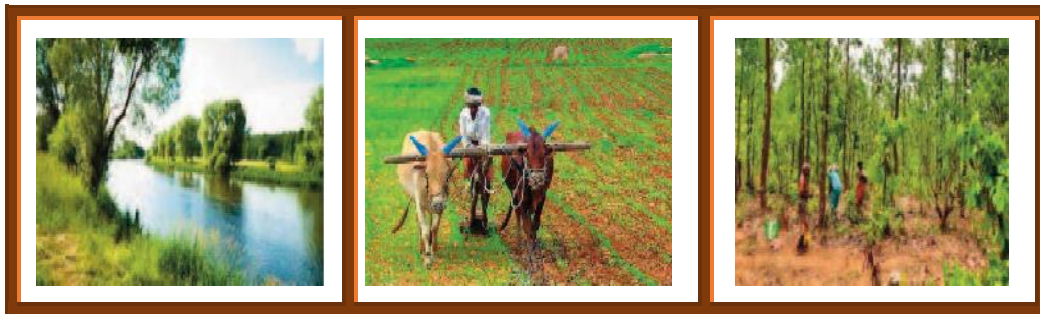


TRAINING REPORT



CONVERGENCE OF FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE RURAL LIVELIHOODS

Duration: 08-09 November 2021



**STATE INSTITUTE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATI RAJ
PR & DW DEPARTMENT, GOVT. OF ODISHA**

COURSE REPORT

Training Programme on

“Convergence of Flagship Programmes to Ensure Sustainable Rural Livelihoods”

State Institute for Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (SIRD &PR) has organized two days Physical Training Programme on “Convergence of Flagship programmes to ensure Sustainable Rural Livelihoods” during 8th – 9th November 2021. In the training programme Twenty Eight (28) numbers of participants (Block level officers like APOs, WEOs, CDPOs, BSSOs, JE-RWSS, BPM-OLM, AAOs) of Gajapati District were participated. The details of participants is in Annexure-I. The course was coordinated by Mr. Manoj Kumar Swain, Faculty, Village Level Planning, SIRD & PR.

The objectives of the programme are as follows:

- To familiarize the participants about need and importance for ensuring Sustainable Rural Livelihoods by bringing together the resources and expertise of the sectoral deptt at field level.
- To equip the participants for the preparation of Livelihood strategy at the GP level and enhancement of understanding for facilitating appropriate plan in this regard.
- To create awareness about the various services of under livelihood promotion and focus on convergence with other Rural Development programmes.
- To equip the participants on identifying the areas and scope of convergence at field level.

The training started with welcome address by Mrs. Amita Patra, Asst. Director, SIRD and then by Mr. Saroj Kumar Dash, Joint Director, SIRD. They discussed with participants about the training programme, its objectives and importance sensitizing them towards the seriousness and effectiveness of this programme during this particular situation followed by the technical sessions.



Major Topics Taught

DAY-1 (8th November 2021):

Session 1: Need and importance of convergence of various schemes for ensuring sustainable livelihoods.

Resorce Person: Smt. Amita Kumari Patra, Asst. Director, SIRD

Major Points of Discussion:

- The livelihood of mostly poor people depends on agriculture, which in turn hinges on the continued productiveness of the land and availability of water resources.
- Land and water along with forests, offer the compendium of ecological goods and services that small and marginal farmers in developing countries need for their economic development; they can also provide a safety net in times of crisis.
- These resources are also global public goods. Natural resources need to be managed sustainably not only in the small and marginal farmers' farms but in individual sectors (e.g. selected sources of water or forest reserves) but in the totality of ecosystems that support their existence.
- A sustainable and adaptive livelihood is an approach and effort to go beyond the conventional practices.
- A number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) might be addressed through this inclusive and integrated approach of livelihoods augmentation, like, ending poverty and hunger, ensuring food security and nutrition, promoting sustainable agriculture, ensuring healthy lives and combating climate change impacts.
- Natural and locally available resources are properly utilized to increase both availability and options of livelihood throughout the year while conserving these natural resources through enhancement of their quality as well as quantity.
- Land, water, air and biodiversity are the most vital natural resources bestowed on Earth. Unfortunately, we continued to exhaust these resources without even thinking to restore. Managing natural resources have become immediate necessary so that all our future generations have enough of them.
- Merely some amount of efforts cannot make the management natural resource possible unless communities will be engaged actively there are many ways of conservation and management of natural resource; which in turn ensure the sustainable livelihoods of the rural people.

Session 2 : Sustainable livelihoods through intersectoral convergence under MGNREGA

Resorce Person: Dr. Parikshit Sahu, Faculty, SIRD

Major Points of Discussion:

Dr. Parikshit Sahu in his session told that, human being can't be sustained being the sole species on the earth. It needs all the associated organism may be plants, animals, birds, insects, micro organisms for its sustenance which in other terms known as bio diversity. Understanding the importance of this, the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 was enforced, which is an act of passed by the Parliament of India for preservation of biological

diversity in India, and provides mechanism for equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of traditional biological resources and knowledge.

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA: As per Schedule-I of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, 260 kinds of works/ activities have been identified as permissible works, of which 181 kinds of works relate to Natural Resource Management (NRM) alone and out of the 181 NRM works, 84 are water related. Intensifying NRM activities to achieve 65% expenditure in MWC Blocks and 60% in non MWC Blocks in Odisha and all districts in Odisha has been instructed to take up works as per Agro Climatic Zone.

He pointed out that the Sub Para (2) of Paragraph 4 of Schedule 1, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, envisages that; "Provided that the District Programme Coordinator shall ensure that at least 60% of the works to be taken up in a district in terms of cost, shall be for creation of productive assets directly linked to agriculture and allied activities through development of land, water and trees". With the thrust on development of livelihoods, works prioritized in the convergent planning process for individual beneficiaries will be given priority.

Provisions in the Mahatma Gandhi Act:

Section-23 (1) - The District Programme Coordinator and all implementing agencies in the district shall be responsible for proper utilisation of the funds placed at their disposal for the purpose of implementing of the scheme.

Section-23 (2)-The State Government may prescribe the manner of obtaining proper books and accounts of employment of labourers and the expenditure incurred in connection with the implementation of the provision of the Act and schemes made there under.

Section-23 (3)-The State Government may, by rules, determine the arrangements to be made for the proper execution of schemes and programmes under the scheme and to ensure transparency and accountability at all levels in the implementation of the schemes.

Section-23 (4)-All payments of wages in cash and unemployment allowances shall be made directly to the person concerned and in presence of independent persons of the community on pre-announced dates.

Section-23 (5)-If any dispute or complaint arises concerning the implementation of the scheme by the GP, the matter shall be referred to PO.

Section-23 (6)-The PO shall enter every complaint in a complaint register maintained by him and shall dispose of the disputes and complaints within seven days of the receipt and in case it relates to a matter to be resolved by other authority it shall be forwarded to such authority under intimation to the complainant.

FRA- Forest Rights Act-2006;

- A large number of people especially the scheduled tribes have lived in and around forests for a long period in symbiotic relationship.
- This relationship has led to formalized or informal customary rules of use and extraction, often governed by ethical beliefs and practices that have ensured that forests are not too degraded.

PESA- Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas-1996;

- The act recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in Forest land in forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribes (FDST) and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFD) who have been residing in such forests for generations.
- The act also establishes the responsibilities and authority for sustainable use, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance of FDST and OTFD.
- It strengthens the conservation regime of the forests while ensuring livelihood and food security of the FDST and OTFD.
- It seeks to rectify colonial injustice to the FDST and OTFD who are integral to the very survival and sustainability of the forest ecosystem.
- The act identify four types of rights:

Rights under PESA

- It gives FDST and OTFD the right to ownership to land farmed by tribals or forest dwellers subject to a maximum of 4 hectares.
- Ownership is only for land that is actually being cultivated by the concerned family and no new lands will be granted.

Session-3 : Effective utilization of finance commission grants aligned with Jal Jivan Mission JJM & SBM

Resource Person: Sri. Sankuli Biswal, Consultant, UNICEF

Major Points of Discussion:

Sri. Sankuli Biswal has taken the session of ODF S followed with power point presentation and broadly the following points were covers under the ODF S and key bullet point discussions are mention below;

- Govt. of India approved ODF phase II of the SBM (G) to focus on sustainability of ODF status and on solid liquid waste management
- Dovetailing of funds from other department such as MGNREGS, 15th finance commission grants for doing activities related to ODF sustainability
- The ministry will continue towards the sustainability of ODF by adopting principles of “No one is left behind”
- Key areas of ODF sustainability
 - All households in the village as well as the primary school, Panchayat and Anganwadi centres have access to toilets
 - Continuous behaviour change communication is to be ensured for use of toilets

Session-4 : Strengthening Rural Livelihoods by promoting Micro-Entrepreneurship through DAY-NRLM with the convergence of other plans

Resorce Person: Sri. Janardan Rout, OLM

Major Points of Discussion:

Sri Janardan Rout has taken the session of DAY(Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna)-NRLM and in his session he stated that, NRLM encourages the delivery of services/entitlements (such as MGNREGS, PDS) through the SHGs and their

federations. The institutions of the poor set aside funds towards vulnerability reduction - food security, health security, etc. Vulnerability Reduction Fund is also used for meeting the emergency needs of the poor and meeting the needs of the ultra-poor and vulnerable households on a differential footing. NRLM promotes and supports Collectives towards Sustainable Livelihoods of the Poor (CSLP) around key livelihoods of the poor. These collectives offer their members access to livelihoods knowledge, skills, technology, market intelligence, risk management products and credit support through their SHGs and Federations to individual members/households.

NRLM, through Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (**MKSP**), is promoting and facilitating scaling-up successful, small-scale projects that enhance women's participation and productivity in agriculture and allied activities.

Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (**MKSP**), launched in 2010-11, is a special programme for livelihood enhancement under NRLM. It is a concerted effort to recognize the role of women in agriculture, to enhance their capacities and increase their income in agriculture and allied activities. MKSP aims to ensure household food and nutrition security of the poor and the poorest of poor.

Its primary focus is on promoting and facilitating the scale-up of successful small-scale projects with the help of NGOs, CBOs and other government agencies across the country. It is envisaged that these projects would emerge as resource centres.

DAY-2 (9th November 2021)

Session 1: Interdepartmental coordination for health and nutrition

Resorce Person: Mrs. Gitanjali Swain, UNICEF

Major Points of Discussion:

The facilitator Mrs. Gitanjali Swain highlighted the following strategies for maintain sustainability in health and sanitation plans.

ASHA – Role & responsibilities

- Community Health Volunteer
- Facilitate action to address issues related to health and its social determinants
- Escorts/accompany patients to the health facility
- Sensitize the community on health issues and right health practices
- Act as a linkage between community and health facility

Gaon Kalyan Samiti – Role & responsibility

- Revenue village level platform
- To promote community level action to address issues related to health and its social determinants
- Convergence action – Ward Member, AWW, ASHA, SHG members, SEM, community members
- Untied fund of Rs.10000/- per annum to conduct need based activities
- Conduct awareness generation an action on public health issues

Gaon Kalyan Samiti – Village Health Plan

- Each GKS prepare a need based village health plan
- VHP is the basis of GKS untied fund expenditure
- VHP is prepared in a consultative manner involving the community

- Includes issues related to health, nutrition, water sanitation and other issues
- It includes - Issues, action required, responsibility, time line and budget required
- Updated on a quarterly basis

Gaon Kalyan Samiti – Integration with Gram Panchayat

- In order to play an effective role GKS needs to be integrated with GP
- To facilitate the same quarterly GP level meeting is organised by GP sarapanch
- All the GKS under the GP participate in the meeting
- VHP of the GKS is discussed in the meeting
- Activity implementation progress, expenditure of untied fund is reviewed
- GP Health plan is prepared

Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day (VHSND)

- VHSND is the last point of service delivery platform
- Organized within the reach of the community and in the AWC / other convenient places
- ANM, AWW, ASHAs of the AWC area participate in the activity
- Organized once in a month, on Tuesday or Friday
- Services provided Health checkup of the pregnant women, TT, IFA PR
- Identification of pregnant women with danger signs
- Post-partum care
- New born care, care of the children,
- Identification of high risk baby
- Nutritional counselling
- Counselling on breastfeeding
- Complementary and supplementary feeding
- Adolescent health
- Other health activities

Role of Gram Panchayat in VHSND

- Support organizing the activity
- Mobilization of the community members to participate
- Support follow up action in the village
- Support ANM, ASHA, AWW to organize awareness campaigns
- Monitor the activity

Role of Gram Panchayat in ensuring health and nutrition

- Remain aware about the various health and nutrition services and its provisions
- Support for the implementation of those programmes
- Monitor the implementation of the programmes
- Ensure that the people get their dues, entitlements and services in time
- Inform the authorities regarding the gaps in the implementation of health and nutrition programmes

Session 2: Preparation of comprehensive and decentralized GPDP, BDP & DPDP for ensuring sustainable holistic Rural Development

Resorce Person: Sri. Santosh Kumar Patra, SIRD&PR

Major Points of Discussion:

- **Preparation of GPDP by Gram Panchayats**

Preparation of GPDP is a time-bound process. GPDP should ideally match people's needs, basic services and their aspirations, prioritized in accordance with the available resources. It should be prepared through a participatory, inclusive and transparent

process. The plan should be long-term (perspective plan) in nature (ideally five years plan), which is implementable on annual basis, based on priorities arrived at Gram Sabha. After implementation of annual plan, the perspective plan will be reviewed taking the performance/feedback/impact of the annual plan implementation into account and make changes and reprioritize the activities/projects for the coming financial year. Thus, after the end of fifth year, a fresh five year perspective plan will be prepared. All these processes need to be taken up and completed within a stipulated time. Panchayat and its committee play very important role from initiating to completing of planning and then implementing and monitoring.

- **Components of GPDP Plan Cycle**

The following are the components of GPDP “Plan Cycle”:

- i. Formation of Gram Panchayat Planning Facilitation Team (GPPFT) for every GP for shared understanding and facilitation of the entire planning process orienting and activating them to take up and carry forward the entire process of GPDP
- ii. Environment creation and community mobilization
- iii. Collection of primary and secondary data
- iv. Situation analysis, need assessment and gap identification
- v. Visioning exercise for goal setting
- vi. Resources and identification/estimation of corresponding activities – Special Gram Sabha
- vii. Plan development, prioritisation and projectisation
- viii. Approval of GPDP by Gram Sabha
- ix. Implementation, monitoring and impact analysis

Participatory Rural Appraisal

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is a set of techniques to assess the existing resources, services, infrastructures etc., in the GP through direct interaction and consultation with people of the locality. He has explained the following important tools of collection of primary data while preparing GPDP;

- a) Social Mapping
- b) Resource Mapping
- c) Transect Walk
- d) Seasonal Mapping or Seasonal Calendar
- e) Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
- f) Venn Diagram

Formation of Working Groups in GPPFT

The GPs already have the standing / functional committees for various thematic areas (the nomenclature may vary from state to state). In case the standing / functional committees cannot be activated immediately, the members of the GPPFT may be distributed into working groups on various thematic areas. Each working group will consist of members from the GPPFT having expertise in the relevant field or having inclination in the specific subjects. The chairperson of the standing / functional committee of the concerned thematic areas will chair the working group. The block level officer of the concerned line department

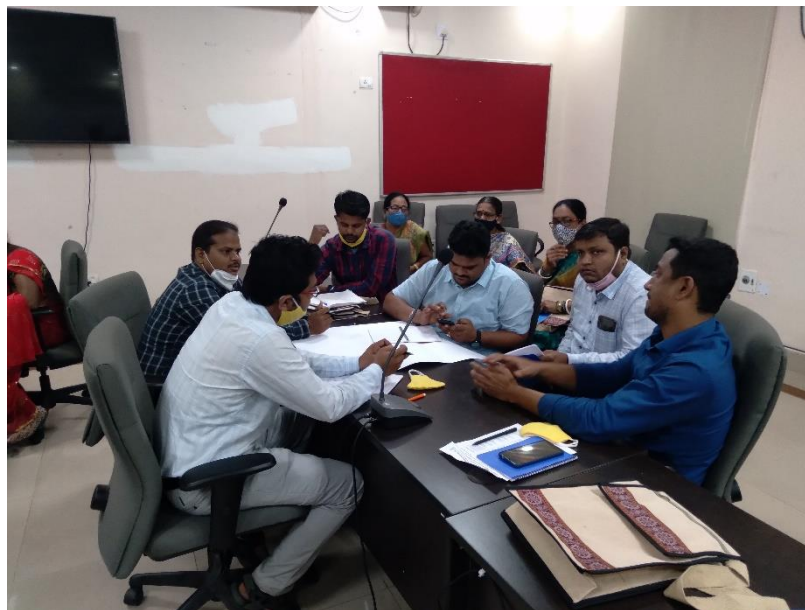


or any local experts in the field may be the vice-chairperson of the respective working group. These groups will function under overall guidance and supervision of the GP. The following working groups may be constituted by the GP:

- i. Human Development Working Group
- ii. Women & Child Development Working Group
- iii. Livelihoods Development Working Group
- iv. Social Justice & Social Security Working Group
- v. Infrastructure & Miscellaneous Working Group

Session 3: Group discussion on preparing of action plan focusing on possible convergence of various Rural Development programmes for ensuring Rural prosperity

Resorce Person: Course Team & Participants



Session 4: Group Presentation by 3 Groups



This Group Discussion session was specially designed and guided by Sri. Saroj Kumar Dash, Joint-Director, SIRD&PR. He had designed a format for the Group Discussion work of the participants. The format is given below for reference.

An Ideal Framework of Convergence

Name of the Project/Scheme	Area of Convergence	Deptts Responsible	Likely Outcome	Challenges in Convergence	Possible Solutions

Designed by
Joint-Director, SIRD&PR

Joint Director SIRD & PR, Odisha Shri Saroj Kumar Dash delivered the valedictory address. The training programme at SIRD&PR for 55 participants from Cuttack district could be successfully conducted under active facilitation rendered by the APD Training of Gajapati District in coordinating participants details for the programme. The programme concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by the Course Coordinator Mr. Manoj Kumar Swain.

Annexure-I**Participants Details of the Training Programme**

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	District	Mobile No.
1	BASANTA KU PATNAIK	APO	GAJAPATI	9438324502
2	MADHUBALA PADHY	APO, MOHANA	GAJAPATI	9078079969
3	AKSHAYA KU BISHOYI PATRA	APO, R.UDAYAGIRI	GAJAPATI	9438028884
4	DILLIP KU DAS	APO, NUAGADA	GAJAPATI	9658235582
5	SOUMYA SUDHAKAR TRIPATHY	APO, GUMMA	GAJAPATI	9658589256
6	PADMANAVA KHANDAI	JE-I, RWSS, MOHANA	GAJAPATI	8895073542
7	RANJAN JENA	WEO, MOHANA	GAJAPATI	8144190048
8	MANOJ SAHU	WEO, GUMMA	GAJAPATI	8480176266
9	SASHI GAMANGA	L.S, GOSANI	GAJAPATI	9439155935
10	ALEMI RAIKA	L.S, R.UDAYAGIRI	GAJAPATI	8895776226
11	SESHAGIRI BEHERA	JR. ASST, GOSANI	GAJAPATI	8763508835
12	PROFULLO KU NAGABANSA	SDC, RAYAGADA	GAJAPATI	9861309940
13	SANJAY KU LENKA	WEO, R.UDAYAGIRI	GAJAPATI	9438253836
14	BISHNU PRASAD SETHY	WEO, RAYAGADA	GAJAPATI	8280726536
15	SANTOSH KU PARAMANIK	AAE, PDWS	GAJAPATI	7008090240
16	SANATAN KHATUA	BLC, GOSANI	GAJAPATI	6370868623
17	GAUTAMA PARIDA	YP, OLM, GUMMA	GAJAPATI	8598858614
18	CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHOO	JE, RWSS, NUAGADA	GAJAPATI	9861105229
19	KARTIK NAYAK	BLC, MOHANA	GAJAPATI	7008628029
20	MAHIMA MAL	LS, MOHANA	GAJAPATI	8895380186
21	P. BHAGYAREKHA	LS, RAYAGADA	GAJAPATI	8895205904
22	B.KALYANI	LS, NUAGADA	GAJAPATI	9668872260
23	MADHURI PANIGRAHI	LS, GUMMA	GAJAPATI	9438324313
24	BHAGYABATI PATNAIK	LS, KASHINAGAR	GAJAPATI	6370774160
25	PRIYABRATA PRUSTY	AAO, NUAGADA	GAJAPATI	8763512747
26	SUNIL KU SAHU	BTC(EP), R.UDAYAGIRI	GAJAPATI	8093048922
27	JAGAN KU BARIK	BLC, KASHINAGAR	GAJAPATI	6371338762
28	PADMA CHARAN PADHY	PRODUCTION OFFICER, ADS, CHANDRAGIRI	GAJAPATI	9437820457