ROLE OF GRAM PANCHAYAT IN SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD
(AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES)

Duration: 07-09 September, 2020

Course Coordinator
Dr. Girish Prasad Swain
Consultant, SIRD&PR

State Institute for Rural Development & Panchayati Raj
PR & DW Department, Govt. of Odisha
ROLE OF GRAM PANCHAYAT IN SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD (AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES)

Objectives:
- To enable the Panchayat Leaders, GPLF Officials, Prani Mitrak and Krushi Mitras etc on sustainable livelihood practices through promotion of Agriculture & Allied Activities.
- To develop a clear and common understanding among the participants about the purpose, approach, focus, institutional arrangements, stages and processes of sustainable livelihood activities.

Participants: Sarpanch, Krushi Mitra, Prani Mitra, GPLF Office bearers

KEY RESOURCE PERSONS
- Rajesh Prabhakar Patil, IAS
  Director, SIRD&PR
- Sri Saroj Kumar Dash
  Joint Director, SIRD&PR
- Sri Bibhu Santosh Behera
  Manager, Agriculture, OLM
- Sri Baburam Patra
  INRM Expert, MGNREGS
- Sri Shashanka Kumar Panigrahi
  Thematic Expert, Agr. MGNREGS
- Sri Kishore Kumar Behera
  Livelihood Expert
- Sri Binod Bihari Swain
  Thematic Expert, Forestry
- Ms Phalguni Sahu
  Project Manager, CB, OLM

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

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<td>Session : I</td>
<td>Sustainable Livelihood through promotion of Agriculture and Allied Activities</td>
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<td>Day - 02</td>
<td>Session : II</td>
<td>Integrated Natural Resource Management for promotion of Rural Livelihood</td>
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<td>Day - 03</td>
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<td>Role of Livestock in promotion of Rural Livelihood (Diary, Goatery, Backyard Poultry &amp; Fodder Rejuvenation etc)</td>
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<td>Economic empowerment of Women Role of Farmer Producers Organization</td>
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<td>Community Participation for Livelihood Promotion through Generation and Conservation of Forest Resources</td>
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<td>Day - 03</td>
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<td>Coordination among CRP-CM, GPLF and PRI Functionaries for Promotion of Sustainable Livelihood</td>
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Name of the Course Coordinator:
Dr Grirish Prasad Swain
Consultant, CB&Training, SIRD&PR
Mob.: 9437082101

Link for the Programme:
7th Sept. : https://unicef.zoom.us/j/97935561234
8th Sept. : https://unicef.zoom.us/j/98316159157
9th Sept. : https://unicef.zoom.us/j/98218139806

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Website: sirdodisha.nic.in
The facilitator highlighted the following strategies for Rolling out of Producers’ Group

- Promotion of PGs for Aggregation, Collectivization, Processing and Marketing of product or produces of its producer members
- To be formed at village/ GP level with minimum of 20 members and maximum of 150 members
- Commodity base from agriculture and allied produce, NTFP, handloom, textile, etc. for primary processing and marketing. The producers’ group shall consist of only SHG members at the time of group formation and their families
- The male and female PGs can be formed on basis of activities
3728 Udyog Mitra to be assigned (One for each PG, covering at least 60 HHs)

Building the capacity of the PG Officer Bearers, Members, Udyog Mitra and other community cadres

Provide Business Development Services (provision of information, knowledge and skills, as well as advice on the various aspects of PG business and financial services)

Start-up fund, IB/CB and Working Capital support

Encourage enterprise promotion initiatives

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7-9-2020
Session: II - 12.15-1.30pm
Integrated Natural Resource Management for promotion of Rural Livelihood
Facilitator: Sri Baburam Patra, INRM Expert (PRADAN), MGNREGS

The facilitator discussed that Poverty has many faces and poverty reduction many pathways in different contexts. Lack of food and income interact with lack of access to water, energy, protection from floods, voice, rights and recognition. Among the pathways integrated natural resource management...
deals with a complex nexus of issues, with tradeoffs among issues that are in various stages of denial, recognition, analysis, innovation, scenario synthesis and creation of platforms for (policy) change. Rather than on a portfolio of externally developed ‘solutions’ ready for adoption and use, the concept of sustainable development may primarily hinge on the strengths and weaknesses of local communities to observe, analyse, innovate, connect, organize collective action and become part of wider coalitions. ‘Boundary work’ supporting such efforts can help resolve issues in a polycentric governance context, especially where incomplete understanding and knowledge prevent potential win-win alternatives to current lose-lose conflicts to emerge. Integrated research-development approaches deal with context (‘theory of place’) and options (‘theory of change’) in multiple ways that vary from selecting sites for studying pre-defined issues to starting from whatever issue deserves prominence in a given location of interest.

8-9-2020
Session: 11.00 - 12.15
Role of Livestock in promotion of Rural Livelihood: Diary, Goatery and Backyard Poultry & Fodder
Facilitator: Dr Shashanka Kumar Panigrahi, Thematic Expert A & H MGNREGS Odisha

The facilitator discussed that India’s genetically diverse livestock and poultry populations are a product of its traditional livestock systems. The importance of the livestock goes beyond its food production function, since it plays a multiple role. Livestock holdings are more equitably distributed than land holdings landless and marginal communities and women derive livelihoods and sustenance « Livestock sector is more socially inclusive and a part of culture. Livestock rearing provides a coping mechanism to deflect the crisis in agriculture « In this context the role of livestock in providing ecological services needs to be recognized and becomes crucial. Rainfed areas of the country have 70 % of the livestock and contribute 70% and 40% from Arid and Semi-arid areas respectively to agricultural GDP (overall 31%). The facilitator highlighted the following key points.
Livestock Health Services:

- Health care monitoring and reporting need to be adopted and at the village/GP level
- Surveillance and diagnostic infrastructure needs more investment
- Health services to be delivered by the govt. through disease control & eradication mode (minimum of 75-80 % of animals need to be vaccinated)
- In view of the above points health cover needs to be free
- Timely availability of vaccines for all diseases for all types of livestock - immunological infrastructure need improvement & investment
- Lack of adequate man power to render the vet. services as per the Veterinary Council Act
- Mechanism to cover Pastoralists needs to be developed

Fodder Security

- Livestock populations are constantly increasing and fodder scarcity is still an issue
- CPRs are still a major source of fodder.
- Recent study by FES reveal camels (100%) , sheep and goat (80%) . Cattle (60%) and even Cross breeds and buffaloes (30%) depend on CPRs for fodder
- Need to protect CPRs for livestock grazing, further reduction should be stopped (diverting CPRs for bio-fuel cultivation & SEZs)
- Conserve & manage CPRs through community based groups – successful examples in Rajasthan ( using NREGA/watershed/JFM programme)
- Droughts occur quite frequently attention to fodder availability is paid only when drought is declared need to have a pro-active fodder policy (fodder banks during good years)
- Data over 10 years shows constant increase in current fallows in arid & semi arid states need plan to develop them through farmers participation
- Re-introduction of dual purpose crop varieties (ICRISAT /ICAR experiments)
- Promote Agro forestry systems
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8-9-2020
Session: II12.15-1.30pm
Economic empowerment of Women: Role of Farmer Producers Organization
Sri Kishore Kumar Behera, Livelihood Expert

Women empowerment marks the overall development of a nation. We must celebrate and salute the heroic women who are changing the world around them and empowering other women to do the same. From challenging gender stereotypes in the Indian rural and urban world to teaching women to build their businesses, many organizations have done it all. Providing women with financial and intellectual independence has accounted for the most inspiring initiative by many organizations. The aspect discussed above, in addition to the confidence in doing what and where in their lives, enables them. Plus, they help them choose the correct path following it. Self help group will be helpful for increasing the confidence, unity, social awareness, understanding and leadership qualities among women. Skill development, capabilities enhancement and development of their living standard and livelihood are the important concerns which will be able to remove the poverty. Villagers will be more educated, development of the foundation education among children will be done, and last but not the dowry system and social evils will be ended Number of women, who are living below poverty line, will be reduced. By the help of SHG, poor village women will get better quality of life and livelihood, which will be helpful to increase the socially and economically women empowerment. As a result, the future will be bright of these 500 women and their families
The facilitator discussed that there is general agreement that this should be the major global development goal. Certainly one cannot ask for a nobler goal, or a more ambitious one. For those working in forestry, the question raised is a critical one: what part can forest (and forestry) play in reducing poverty? This question requires a new perspective on forests and their use, in which success is measured not only by the amount of forest products harvested, export figures or revenue generated, but also by the contribution of forests in alleviating poverty. It requires more attention to identifying the overall contribution of forests, and of the goods and services they provide, to the livelihoods of the poor, and then the development of strategies for maintaining or enhancing this contribution. This article, after examining the various ways in which forests help alleviate poverty by contributing to sustainable livelihoods, looks at the nature of dependence on the forest and how this is likely to change over time. Finally, it provides some recommendations for enhancing the contribution of forests and forestry to achieving sustainable livelihoods and alleviating poverty.

The facilitator discussed that Gram Panchayats have a long standing history in India. They represent a system of governance prevalent in ancient India. The Government of India has various strategies, policies and schemes for rural poor in education, health and economic development activities. The channelization and utilization of these services requires adequate funds, appropriate policies, and appropriate approach and effective delivery mechanism. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are locus and fundamental structure in the rural India which has a crucial task of implementing the schemes, policies and availing government services. Hence it is critical to have stronger interface between community based organizations of poor with PRIs. Odisha Livelihoods mission having strength in promoting Women Self Help Groups and their federations is strongly poised to institutionalize such interface. The convergence of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and Community Based Organizations
(CBOs) looks at creating an institutional mechanism wherein the Panchayats can collaborate with CBO effectively in implementation of schemes. The Panchayats being democratically elected Government, to whom the people have direct access, can play a major role in making the people aware about their entitlements and in enhancing the capabilities of the disadvantaged. With the 73rd amendment more power and responsibilities is disseminated to PRI, democratization and participation of the poor are essential conditions for the effective functioning of PRI. The opportunities for convergence are also opportunities for local economic development, and social justice. This comes about through demand generation for locally relevant development works that produce assets that can then be meaningfully used by the communities of the poor, and through integrating with productive sector livelihoods. Odisha as a State has a diverse experience of PRI and CBO. Strength of PRI and CBO varies from one place to another and hardly any convergence exists between both.

Joint Director SIRD & PR, Odisha Shri Saroj Dash delivered the valedictory address. The training programme on virtual mode for 47 participants from Boudh district could be successfully conducted under active facilitation rendered by the APD Training of Boudh Ms Amrita Mishra in coordinating participants’ details and providing them the links in time for joining the programme. The programme concluded with a vote of thanks proposed by the Course Coordinator Dr Girish P Swain.