

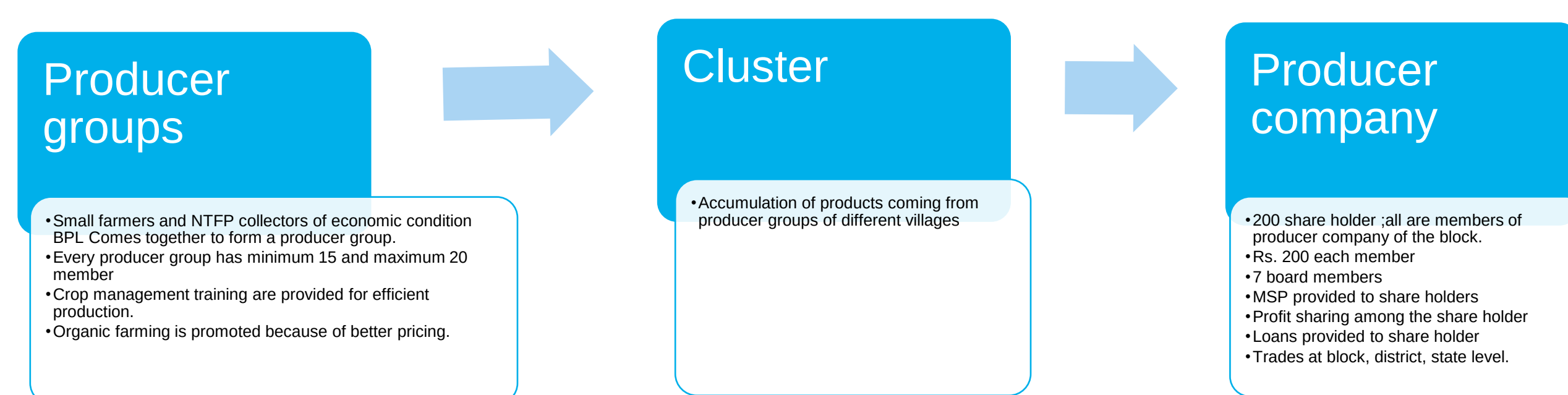
# To study and understand the livelihood options in Two Blocks of Koraput Districts, Odisha



## Introduction

CYSD works to enable, empower and employ the tribal people of Orissa in 5 districts including Koraput. Koraput has a total population of 13.8 lakh out of which 50.6% are ST and 14.2% are SC. The tribes are Munda, Santal, & Parja. Literacy rate in Koraput is 60.32 for males and 38.55 for female. 16.4% population lives in Urban areas and 83.6% population lives in Rural areas.

The project executed since 2014 and going to be completed by end of July 2018. The interventions focused on **community engagement**, **capacity building**, **Hand-holding support**, and **Monitoring and evaluation**.



## Research questions

1. What were the situational background before joining the producer company in terms of living, land, education and socio-economic conditions.
2. How the program has contributed to develop partnership with community for their upliftment in terms of socio economic conditions and gender.
3. How the CYSD livelihood program benefitted the community and what are the challenge remains in the area.

## Objectives

- To study and learn how the organization works for betterment of lives and empowerment of people.
- To understand the process of community development through community institutions, aggregate marketing and land water management to ensure sustainable livelihood.
- To identify the factors which improve quality of life of people.

## Methodology

Research design - explorative and retrospective

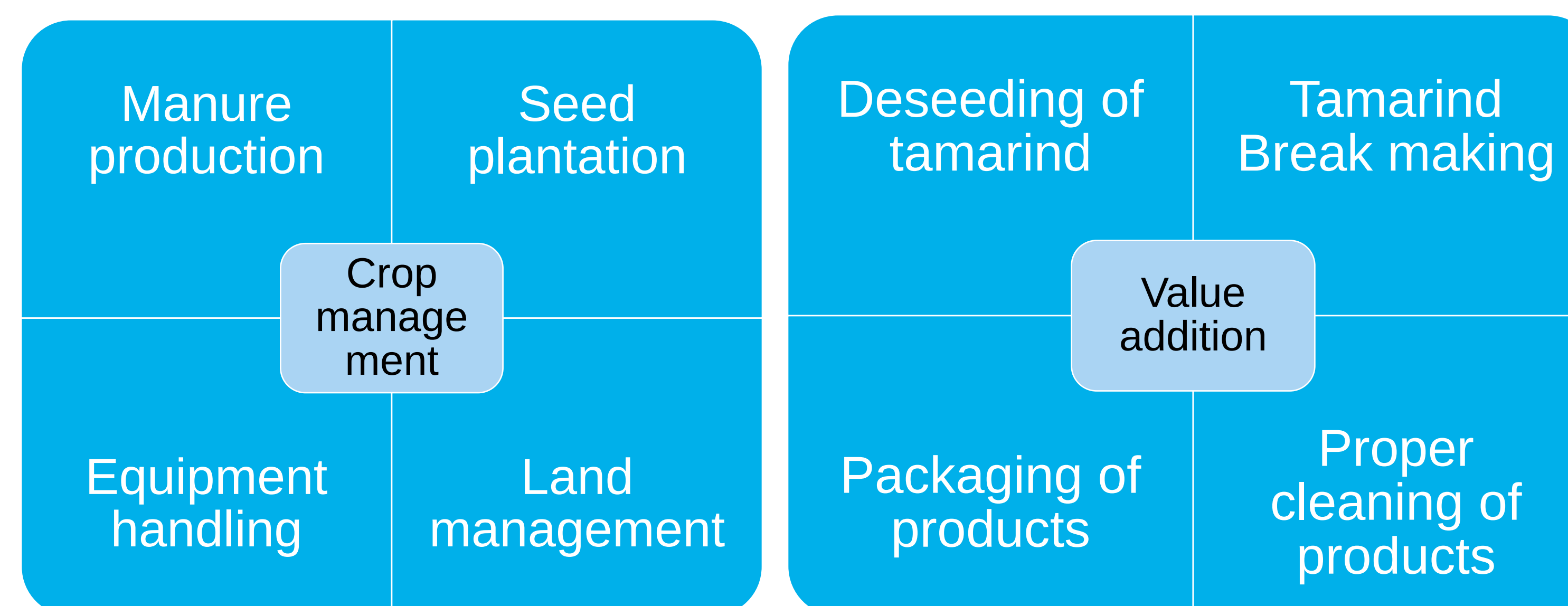
Study area – 2 Block, 11 villages out of 5 Blocks of the district.

- Case studies based on checklist was prepared before field visits. Beneficiaries were interviewed individually (in-depth discussion) in 11 villages named Mundaguda, Dadhipadra, Anthalguda, Mutuliguda, Khandhaguda, Raniguda, Kenduguda, Banuaguda, Ganiput.
- Verbal discussion were regularly held with stockholder like CYSD staff, CYSD's CRP of villages, community institution member, community leader and people in local haat.
- Time period = 5 April 2018 to 5 may 2018.

## Key findings

- Capacity building and continuous handholding support changes lives.
- Linking with open markets among the PC produce better results.
- The quality organic agriculture production increases price of the articles.
- Ensured employment throughout the year.
- Adoption rate of value addition is 90% .
- Adoption rate of organic farming more then 80%.
- Koraput being hilly region has slopes thus water flows downwards and groundwater doesn't get recharged.

## Trainings were provided on



## Conclusion

### Challenges :-

- ❖ Lack of literacy causes problems for producer groups members to work without handholding support.
- ❖ Small land holding is acts as a barrier in the development process.
- ❖ Seasonal and rain-fed agriculture.
- ❖ Transportation of goods due to isolated villages and less volume.
- ❖ Early sale of products to middle-men at times due to the fear of decaying.
- ❖ Reluctance to use methods of organic farming.
- ❖ Dependency on CYSD for functioning of producer company.
- ❖ Empowerment of women because of women oriented organization
- ❖ ( producer groups & producer companies).

### Community Perspective

- Mutual trust among the community and the agency plays a vital role in building confidence of community and
- The cross learning opportunity of traditional agricultural systems also strengthen the agency to learn and implemented the system in other parts too.
- Sincerity pays into sustainability.

## Case study

- Smt. Gurubari Durua of Kenduguda village is 34 years old and a member of Maa Mauli Producer Company from 3 years. She sells tamarind, cashew and vegetables.. She says, **"I was motivated to join the producer company after being educated about wadi, community farming and collective marketing. It seemed benefiting because of the concept of cost sharing at all steps. We are financially weak thus we always lagged behind in trading but with the concept of collective marketing we had a new hope"**.
- Earlier traditional methods of farming were used. She says, "After joining we have been given training on transplanting the saplings and timely crop treatment. We even add value to raw tamarind by making it into flower tamarind". Changes have been observed in the following ways:
  - Gurubari has built new house.
  - Water pump set has been purchased.
  - New agricultural technologies are used.
  - The confidence in her is worth noticing when she says, **"knowledge is power and it has helped us this far. I now live a happier life with my increased income"**



## Recommendation

- Capacity building on investment and loans.
- Basic Adult education for the members of producer groups.
- Provision of cold storage for longeitivity of products.
- More quantitative research is needed to understand real situation.
- Linkage with government department to sell the products.
- Percolating tanks need to be built to store or recharge ground water.

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