



ORISSA RURAL LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME

JEEBIKA



ORISSA WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT MISSION

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

Orissa Rural Livelihoods Programme: Jeebika.....

1.0 Background

1.1 Orissa, despite its rich endowment of mineral wealth, forests, lakes, rivers and a long coastline, remains among the poorest of India's major states. Orissa comprises 4.7% of India's land mass, 3.7% of the population and over 5% of India's poor. The State's economic growth lagged behind the all-India average, with the interior areas lagging further behind the coastal districts. As in an underdeveloped economy, agriculture and allied activities viz. animal husbandry, forestry, and fishing provide the main source of livelihood and employment. In rural areas, there has been a negligible decline in the share of workers engaged in agriculture.

1.2 As poor and marginal people have meager assets and scarce job opportunities around them, vulnerability to external and largely uncontrollable events like illness, violence, economic shocks, bad weather, and natural disasters reinforce their material poverty and weaken their bargaining positions. Hence, enhancing security by reducing the risk of such events is a key factor in reducing poverty. This strategy will eliminate the fear of uncertainty and improve the dynamism of growth-led livelihood promotion process. Growth-led livelihood promotion process involves generation of opportunities through building of human, land, and infrastructure assets of the poor people in a holistic manner. These relate to generating adequate alternative occupations and reducing the vulnerabilities of the poor people. The State government has been committed to address these issues and strives to accelerate its growth rate and to improve its human development indicators through improved quality of public investments.

1.3 The potential of non-farm and informal sectors for employment generation are key in this regard. Livelihood diversification at the household level has tremendous spillover effect on the macroeconomic structure of the state. In the absence of any viable alternative source of livelihood, people in adverse situations engage themselves in a diverse set of activities for survival. People are adopting distinct livelihood strategies depending on their access to land and other resource endowments. Against this backdrop, the developmental challenges for the State are strong. At the core lies the issue of sustainable livelihood.

2.0 Watershed approach to Rural Development

2.1 Watershed development projects first came into being because of a recognised need to improve management of the most basic of natural resources – land and water. Watershed programmes recognize the benefits of addressing these issues on a landscape scale, treating the hydro-geologic unit, or watershed, as a whole and not restricting interventions to individually selected land holdings and farmers. With experience of this approach it quickly became clear that dealing with soil and water conservation alone was not sufficient to kick-start development. Watershed projects then began to expand into other aspects of natural resource management – agriculture, horticulture, livestock, forestry and so on. These activities are now seen as routine and these days watershed development teams are usually multi-disciplinary in order to deal with the broad range of issues they now have to deal with.

2.2 Watershed development programmes are being implemented in Orissa for almost two decades. Watershed approach started initially during the 2nd Five Year Plan for treatment of various catchments for interstate river valley projects. During the 80's various centrally sponsored watershed projects were launched with a focus to improve the soil and moisture regime of the treated area and there by improve the agricultural productivity. These projects emphasized on treating the land area through complete scientific means involving both engineering and vegetative techniques. Numerous soil and moisture conservation interventions, geophysical structures and plantations were carried out under these projects in a departmental approach. Thereafter during late 90s the watershed projects of the Ministry of Rural Development, the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) and the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) gave emphasis on involving the community in planning and implementing the projects. These projects witnessed the introduction of participatory approaches through involvement of local communities and village level institutions in improvement and management of Natural Resources. However the major benefits in these watersheds still tend to concentrate more on land based activities; hence benefiting the landed households and leaving the landless and poorest at large. The 'Next Generation' Watershed Plus projects like the DFID assisted Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project (WORLP) have a separate livelihoods component to enhance and address the livelihood needs of the landless and the poorest.

2.3 The philosophy of watershed development projects have been evolving over time. The earlier focus of stand-alone geophysical initiatives gradually shifted into a more growing awareness among policy makers and practitioners in the need to involve the community in management and maintenance of natural resources. The last decade has seen increasing decentralization of responsibilities for management of natural resources to the community. The watershed approaches have evolved from being externally imposed biophysical interventions to its present day platforms of Integrated Rural Development. Decision makers and planners have therefore been seeking ways in which watershed projects can be made more relevant for the poorer and more marginalized sections of the community.

3.0 WORLP experience

3.1 The Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project (WORLP) is managed by the Orissa Watershed Development Mission with funding from the UK's Department for International Development (DFID). WORLP is designed to address rural poverty in parts of Bargarh, Bolangir, Kalahandi and Nuapada districts. These are some of the poorest districts in the country where quality of life, as indicated by maternal mortality, infant mortality, literacy rates etc, are very poor. The project is designed to promote improved livelihoods and access to resources; including land, services, information and technology for poor people.

3.2 Most rural people in western Orissa are dependent on natural resources for their basic livelihood needs: food, fuel, building materials, and medicinal plants as well as income. It therefore seems only reasonable that WORLP focused on ways of improving natural resource management in order to bring the expected benefits to the poor. In doing so, WORLP takes the Government of India's watershed guidelines (2001), of the Ministry of Rural Development, as its starting point. WORLP differs from other watershed projects in that it has an additional emphasis and funding for livelihood activities that are focused more intensively on the poor. Within its four operational districts WORLP works in 29 blocks and 290 watersheds, making up about 10% of all

active watershed projects in the State. The watersheds have been selected in such a way that they represent some of the most remote and deprived communities in the respective districts.

4.0 Watershed Plus

4.1 In order to try and address the needs of people who are usually left out by watershed projects an approach called 'watershed plus' has been introduced by a number of development agencies in the country including WORLP. Watershed plus is not just about building on the traditional watershed approach with additional inputs; it is also about working in a different and more integrated manner right from the start. Watershed plus requires proper representation of all sections of the community in participatory micro-planning processes to design activities that will benefit everyone – not just those with the best access to land and water resources. Activities carried out through watershed plus extend beyond natural resources use and management, enabling the project to address issues such as primary processing and marketing of produce; micro-credit and savings; enterprise promotion; skill development; drinking water and sanitation; livestock health, husbandry and marketing; preventative health measures and so on.

4.2 Through watershed plus, WORLP has been able to take a 'livelihoods approach' to rural development. Even though the watershed plus component is potentially one of the most powerful features of the project, it is also one of the most difficult to implement. WORLP had devised a robust delivery mechanism in the 4 project districts which consisted of separate Project Director, Watersheds along with subject matter specialists at the district and block level. In this respect WORLP served as a useful pilot for the OWDM to test the practical application of a livelihoods approach which is currently poised to be replicated on a larger scale through some of the State's other watershed projects.

5.0 Orissa Rural Livelihoods Programme: JEEBIKA

Orissa Rural Livelihoods Programme (ORLP) is an initiative proposed for providing an additional livelihoods component to ongoing watershed projects in the State. This programme, called the Jeebika, intends to address and enhance the livelihood needs of the landless and marginal households that are generally left out under normal watershed activities. The additional livelihoods component or the 'watershed plus' would be integrated into the implementation of the existing watershed projects so that the benefits flow not only to the landed households but also to the poorest and vulnerable sections, by developing alternative and diversified livelihood opportunities.

5.1 Programme design

Jeebika will provide an additional 'livelihood component' to 460 ongoing watershed projects implemented under the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) and the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) in 6 districts namely Koraput, Nawarangpur, Rayagada, Malkangiri, Kandhamal and Mayurbhanj. The district wise details are shown in Annexure-I. Thereon these watersheds will have two main components; the 'Watershed component' supported by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) GoI, and the 'Livelihood component' supported by Jeebika. These watersheds will continue to follow the Watershed Guidelines of MoRD, for implementing the watershed component. Jeebika through its additional livelihood component would aim at enhancing the livelihood needs of the poor residing in the project villages. The livelihood component would be utilized through participatory planning, implementation and monitoring processes and would cover a range of areas in addressing rural poverty. These activities could be broadly grouped as:

- i. Interventions to address quality of life such as preventive health measures, sanitation, drinking water, food security and so on.
- ii. Activities to enhance incomes of poor, marginal and landless households through promotion of self help groups (SHG) and common interest groups (CIG); micro credit and savings, micro enterprise promotion, skill development, primary processing and marketing, livestock promotion, fishery, other off farm enterprises etc.

5.2 Selection of Watersheds

The watersheds identified for implementation under Jeebika belong to the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) sponsored by the ministry of Rural Development, GoI. Currently there are 856 watersheds implemented in the 6 districts as shown below.

District	IWDP	DPAP	ACA	TOTAL
Koraput	52	0	84	136
Nawarangpur	64	0	60	124
Rayagada	76	0	66	142
Malkangiri	45	0	42	87
Myurbhanj	78	0	0	78
Kandhamal	0	289	0	289
Total	315	289	252	856

Watersheds that are likely to have at least another 3 years of project period remaining will be covered under jeebika. Accordingly, 460 micro watershed projects have been proposed for providing an additional livelihoods component under Jeebika.

5.3 Institutional Arrangements

5.3.1 State Level

The Orissa Watershed Development Mission (OWDM) under the agriculture department will be the nodal agency at the State level to oversee the implementation of the programme. The project management committee (PMC) of the OWDM chaired by the Agricultural Production Commissioner will review and guide the programme implementation.

5.3.2 District Level:

5.3.2.1 Project Director, Watersheds.

Currently watershed projects are implemented through the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA). These agencies are also implementing many other schemes, programmes and projects. Watershed projects need concerted and full time attention for their planning and implementation. Presently the DRDAs are unable to provide adequate attention to watershed projects. This is resulting in implementation delays and premature closure of many projects. It is

necessary to strengthen the institutional structure at the district level through an agency that will be devoted full time to watershed management. This will improve the quality of implementation.

Under the DFID assisted Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project (WORLP), separate offices of the project director, watersheds were created in Bolangir, Nuapada, Kalahandi and Bargarh. These district outfits have shown marked improvements in the implementation of all the watershed programmes including WORLP.

Currently in the proposed 6 districts 856 watershed projects are implemented under different schemes. Apart from these ongoing projects, the government of India sanctions new projects each year. The funding pattern adopted by government of India while sanctioning new projects and funds are 'demand driven' in nature. Hence if a district/state absorbs more funds under watershed programmes, then the GoI releases more funds to that district/state. States like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka have been able to avail more funds from GoI, as they have separate district watershed offices. No longer in these states, the DRDAs implement watershed projects.

In order to strengthen the delivery mechanisms for implementation of watershed projects in Orissa, it is proposed to constitute separate offices of the Project Director, Watersheds. These offices will be created by keeping equal no of staff positions of the Soil Conservation Directorate in abeyance. These PD, watershed offices would then take over the implementation of watershed projects from the DRDAs. The salary and allowances for the staff positions in the PD, watershed offices would be met from out of the existing non-plan budget. Hence there will be no extra burden on the state's exchequer. Creation of separate district watershed offices would in a way enhance the utilization of the available human resources in the state in a more productive manner and in the better interest of the state.

On similar lines, it is proposed to create Project Director PD, Watersheds initially, in 6 Jeebika districts by reorganizing and strengthening the Soil Conservation directorate's field outfits. Each district watershed office would consist of a Project Director, 4 Assistant project Directors and other support staff. For the 6 PD, watershed offices, 96 staff positions need to be created by keeping in abeyance posts of the Soil Conservation Directorate. All the 96 posts would be under the non-plan sector and an amount of Rs 108 lakh per annum (with 5% annual increase) will be required for meeting the establishment costs.

The PD, Watersheds will oversee and coordinate the implementation of all watershed development programmes in these districts, including the Jeebika. The programme will also be monitored and guided by the District Watershed Development Committee (DWDC) chaired by the Collector.

5.3.2.2 Subject Matter Specialists

In order to enhance the quality of implementation and monitoring it is proposed to engage multidisciplinary subject matter specialists at the district levels. Similar specialists were earlier engaged in four districts under the WORLP supported by DFID. It was observed that these specialists were able to support the PD, watersheds in effectively implementing the projects. Accordingly, it is proposed to engage similar subject matter specialists (SMS) and data entry operators (DEO) from the open market on contractual basis who will be provided monthly remuneration. The costs towards this would be met from the Jeebika programme.

The details are shown here under.

Districts	Number of SMS & DEO proposed	Types of SMS	Monthly remuneration (Rs)	Total staff costs (Rs)
Kandhamal, Raygada, Nawrangpur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj.	3	Natural Resources Management Specialist	24,000	76,500
		Livelihoods Specialist	24,000	
		Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist	24,000	
		Data entry operator	4,500	

5.3.3 Block Level

At the block level the existing full time Project Implementing Agencies (PIA) implementing the respective watershed projects will be responsible for implementation of the jeebika programme through the watershed committees and village development committees. Each PIA will be supported by a Livelihoods Support Team (LST) consisting of three specialists having expertise in rural livelihoods, social science and micro enterprise development. The LSTs will be engaged on a contractual basis from the open market. 46 livelihood support teams would be provided under the programme. The costs for meeting the LST staff and operational costs are proposed to be met out of the Jeebika programme.

5.3.4 Village level

At the village level the watershed committees and the village development committees will implement the livelihoods component as per the plan developed through community participation. The programme will work through the self help groups, common interest groups and user groups at the village level. At the village level, the watershed committee would engage village volunteers, community link workers etc who will act as village outreach agents to organize the community and to build the capacities of primary stakeholders viz. farmers, SHGs, User Groups, Common Interest Groups etc. In order to ensure the quality of implementation of various activities within the watershed the PIA and the Watershed Committee shall place a team of 3-4 village volunteers/community link workers for each watershed.

5.4 Budget provision

5.4.1 Watershed Level:

The Budget in Jeebika watersheds will be classified into two. (i) Watershed Fund (ii) Livelihood Fund. The over all budget for a micro watershed of 500 ha under Jeebika programme will have Rs 47.50 lakh as shown below.

	BUDGET HEAD	SOURCE OF FUNDING	BUDGET PER HECTARE (Rs)	BUDGET PER MICRO WATERSHED OF 500HA. (Rs in Lakh)
1	Watershed Fund	As per MORD guidelines	6000	30.00
2	Livelihood Fund	Jeebika (ORLP)	3500	17.50
	Total		9500	47.50

The guidelines of the MoRD, GoI will be followed for utilizing the Watershed fund. The detailed component wise breakup of the livelihood fund is shown in Annexure-II.

5.4.2 Overall Programme Budget: Jeebika- Phase: I

The Jeebika programme will cover 460 watersheds in 6 districts. The overall outlay under Jeebika would be Rs 9046.96 lakh (Rs 90.47 Crore) for a period of three years.

Sl No	Component	Number of Units	Outlay (Rs in lakh)
1	Livelihoods component	460 Watersheds	8050.00
2	Livelihood Support team (LST) at block level	46 LST teams	670.68
3	Capacity Building team (CBT) at district level	6 CBT teams	223.56
4	Pd, Watersheds (Fixed & Operational Cost)	6 PD offices	102.72
	TOTAL OUTLAY		9046.96

The detailed budgets are shown in Annexure-III.

5.5 Fund flow

The Funds under Jeebika will be released by the agriculture department, Government of Orissa to the Project Director, Watersheds at the district level in three installments. The PD, Watersheds will release the funds directly to the Watershed Committees and the PIAs.

5.6 Livelihoods Micro plan

The Project Implementing Agency (PIA) with the help of the Livelihood Support Team (LST) members will facilitate the community through various participatory processes in preparing a livelihoods micro plan for enhancing the livelihoods of the poor, landless and vulnerable households in the community. The plan will be reviewed by the PD, Watersheds and finally approved by the District Watershed Development Committee (DWDC).

5.7 Target Group

5.7.1 To identify the target group, the Project Implementing Agency (PIA) shall conduct a 'Well Being Ranking' of the all the households in the Micro Watershed. The 'Well Being Ranking' is a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tool which classifies the households into four Well Being Classes; Very Poor, Poor, Manageable and Well-Off.

5.7.2 The project intends to target the Very Poor, Poor and Manageable classes though direct project interventions by providing diminishing scales of assistance from Very Poor to Manageable classes.

5.7.3 If the number of households in the Well-Off class falls below 15%, then the well being classification for that particular watershed shall have to be approved by the PD, Watersheds. The PIA shall maintain the list of names of the persons falling under various well being classes. A copy of the same list shall be made available with the PD, Watersheds for future follow up and monitoring. The PD, Watershed shall periodically monitor and track the flow of project resources

and ensure that equitable scales of assistance is availed by the very poor, poor and manageable classes as prescribed under.

5.8 Community Mobilization

5.8.1 The Project Implementing Agency (PIA), Watershed Development Team (WDT) and the Livelihood Support Team (LST) members should gain access to the vulnerable and landless households in the village and develop adequate rapport. The PIA shall continuously interact with different marginalized sections of the community and discuss with individuals, households, small groups, existing SHGs and other village institutions. Village volunteers shall be identified by the PIA who could support in mobilizing the community.

5.8.2 Some community mobilization activities and awareness campaigns may be initiated by the PIA within the first few months to build rapport with the left out poor, land less and destitute households. All such activities need not be necessarily cost intensive and can be utilized in the most meaningful way so as to bring the communities into a single fold. The PIA could emphasize on less investment oriented confidence building measures viz. improving the functioning of local schools, improving basic health and sanitation outreach, cleaning of tube well and its surroundings, construction/repair of village roads through community contribution etc.

5.9 Capacity Building

5.9.1 The Capacity Building of the primary stake holders viz. farmers, SHGs, UGs, WC members etc will be carried out by the PIA. Capacity building activities could include trainings, skill development, exposure visits, hands on demonstrations etc. Trainings and CB activities will also be carried out for the village volunteers and community link workers. The PIA will carry out capacity building need assessments for the primary stake holders and thereafter develop annual calendars, watershed wise. The capacity building activities will cover a variety of thrust areas ranging from skill development, development of SHG, micro enterprise development, preventive health, sanitation, general awareness building, processing and grading, market awareness etc.

5.9.2 The PD, Watersheds will undertake capacity building activities for the secondary stakeholders namely the PIAs, WDTs and LSTs who in turn act as the trainers for the primary stake holders.

6.0 Community Development Activities:

6.0.1 The community development interventions are aimed at improving the 'Quality of Life' of the poorest sections. Various activities that will provide common benefits could be undertaken so that livelihoods of the community at large could be enhanced. Activities for improving the basic living conditions of the poorest sections of the community will be identified and implemented. These interventions would aim at enhancing quality of life that could impact the overall well being of the community.

6.0.2 The activities that could be undertaken for community development would be discussed and approved in the general body meeting of the Watershed Association. The PIA would facilitate identifying and bringing forward the priority needs of the weaker sections of the community. Some of the activities which could be considered as common activities for the larger community are as follows (the list of activities is only illustrative and not exhaustive).

Preventive Health activities:	Promotion of mosquito nets, training of birth attendants, drug distribution centers, health camps etc.
Sanitation:	Promotion of latrines, proper sewage and drainage systems, convergence with district sanitation mission etc
Drinking Water:	Decontamination of drinking water, chlorination of open wells, convergence with Swajaldhara Scheme etc.
Common Infrastructure for Productive activities:	Common infrastructure for productive purposes may be supported in hamlets of the poorest households to supplement income generation activities viz. common facility centers; provisions for collection, storage and grading of agricultural produce; threshing/drying floors, small agricultural/NTFP processing units for SHGs, common weighing machines, etc.

6.1 Livelihoods Promotion Activities:

Various income generation activities could be promoted under Jeebika in the watershed villages. The PIA will facilitate and support the poor and landless households to identify and develop viable farm and off-farm based income generation activities. Livelihood fund could be utilized for promoting various income generation activities. As watershed funds are available for developing both arable and non-arable lands, the livelihood funds under Jeebika should concentrate on promoting concentrated off-farm activities and build up sufficient market scales. A few select sectors will be identified by the community with support from the PIA, which may be area specific, possibly for a cluster of few watersheds, that are strongly related to watershed activities viz. Pisciculture, Livestock, Primary Agriculture Processing, NTFP processing etc. The income generation sectors identified and promoted should have strong market linkages. To promote income generation activities Jeebika will provide assistance as both grants and revolving funds.

6.1.1 LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION BUDGET: GRANTS

To support various income generation activities, Grants shall be provided to the 'Very Poor' and 'Poor' household classes. Rs 1200.00 per Ha shall be available as Grants under livelihood promotion budget. Hence for a watershed of 500 Ha, Rs 6.00 lakh will be available as grants. The grant funds will vary depending on the area of the Watershed and the availability of grant funds need to be accurately calculated and made known to the community by the PIA. The Grant funds will be made available to individual beneficiaries by the following procedure.

- i. The Grants shall be provided only to the 'Very Poor' and 'Poor' household classes.
- ii. An amount of Rs 4000 to Rs 7000 shall be provided as grants to the beneficiaries, starting from the very poor to the poor household classes.
- iii. The overall number of beneficiaries receiving the grants from the very poor and poor household classes should not exceed 50% of the total households in the watershed as mentioned in the micro plan.
- iv. The general body or the Watershed Association shall rank and decide the households from among the 'Very Poor' and 'Poor' households which would be eligible for the grants.

- v. The PIA will identify and develop a viable income generation activity (Farm and Off Farm) in consultation with the beneficiary.
- vi. The grants could be utilized for taking up activities either individually or through SHG groups. However group activities focusing on a select micro enterprise options need to be promoted. If individual grant funds are invested in SHG activities the proportionate share of the profit equivalent to the share of the individual beneficiary should be worked out and provided back to the beneficiary.
- vii. Beneficiaries under the very poor and poor classes receiving grants for under taking various income generating activities would also be eligible to receive loans under livelihood promotion budget (revolving fund) through SHGs/CIGs based on the credit requirements of their business plans.
- viii. The Grant shall be released by the Watershed Committee to the concerned beneficiary after approval of their business plan.
- ix. The PIA shall facilitate the 'Very Poor' and 'Poor' households to identify and develop viable income generation activities based on their skills, interests and market potentials. A large gamut of activities shall not be taken up and promoted which cannot be monitored and hence becomes unviable. The community should be guided and facilitated to identify key areas and sectors that have potential and prospects in the area and where skills are already available or could be easily build.
- x. There are instances where some of the most weakest and downtrodden households/individuals are in deep distress and cannot carry out any income generation activities. For these individuals it's a matter of daily survival. Livelihoods promotion budget would provide grants to these households/individuals for consumptive purposes from within the very poor household class. A maximum of Rs 7000 shall be provided as Grants for consumption purposes limited to 5 households. Over all the number of households in the very poor class receiving grants for consumption and income generation purposes shall not exceed 50 % of the total households in the watershed.
- xi. The PIA shall maintain a record of the project assistance being provided to the different well being classes, watershed wise which shall be verified by the PD, watersheds periodically.

6.1.2 LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION BUDGET: REVOLVING FUND

To promote Micro finance and encourage Micro Enterprise ventures the Watershed Committee shall provide revolving funds to various Self help Groups and Common Interest Groups constituted from among the very poor, poor and manageable household classes. Rs 1200 per ha shall be available as revolving funds under Livelihoods component. The revolving funds would be available to the SHG and CIG members as interest free loans which would enable the members and the groups as a whole to undertake various micro enterprise activities. The following criteria shall be followed for utilizing the revolving funds.

- i. The very poor, poor and manageable household classes shall be mobilized to form SHGs and CIGs for undertaking various micro enterprise activities. SHGs existing at the start of project will be activated.
- ii. The PIA will facilitate individual groups in identifying and developing viable micro enterprise ventures based on the members' skills, interests and market potentials. Few select sectors that are strongly related to watershed activities viz. Pisciculture,

- Livestock, Primary Agriculture Processing, NTFP processing etc and those having strong market potentials should be identified by the PIA with the groups.
- iii. The SHG/CIG will submit the business proposal on an identified micro enterprise activity, to the watershed committee which would examine and sanction revolving funds to the groups.
 - iv. The revolving funds provided by the watershed committee to the groups shall be interest free and the funds will be refunded back to the WC within one year.
 - v. The revolving funds will be deposited by the SHGs in savings bank accounts so that the groups could also avail bank loans.
 - vi. The revolving funds shall be utilized by the SHG/CIG for undertaking the identified micro enterprise activity. The SGH/CIG may also disburse the revolving funds as a soft loan to its members to carry out the identified common micro enterprise activity.
 - vii. The interest rates for the internal lending within the group members shall not exceed 12% per annum.
 - viii. If SHG/CIG members belonging to the very poor and poor household classes invest Grant funds into group activities then the proportionate profits/returns equivalent to the grant funds invested need to be assessed and channelised back to the concerned members.
 - ix. The SHG/CIG will be eligible for availing repetitive revolving funds from the watershed committees after having repaid the previous outstanding revolving funds.
 - x. The SHG/CIG shall be eligible to avail a maximum of Rs 20,000 as revolving fund for the first time. Subsequently, based on the performance of the groups and its credit worthiness the Watershed Committee can further sanction revolving funds to a maximum of Rs 50,000.
 - xi. The PIA shall maintain a record of the project assistance being provided to the different groups watershed wise, which shall be verified by the PD, watersheds periodically.

7 Administrative Budget

7.1 Administrative budget shall be placed with the Watershed Committee, PIA and PD Watersheds. The PD, Watersheds shall directly release the proportionate administrative budget to the respective levels.

7.2 At the watershed level, the watershed committee shall engage village volunteers/community link workers etc who will act as village outreach agents to organize the community and to build the capacities of primary stakeholder viz. farmers, SHGs, Common Interest Groups etc. In order to ensure the quality of implementation of various activities within the watershed the PIA and the Watershed Committee shall place a team of 2-3 village volunteers/community link workers (CLWs) for each watershed. The PIA should ensure that the village volunteers/CLWs engaged at the watershed level need to be dynamic male/female youths who have progressive aptitude and would be willing to imbibe new ideas. After identifying the village volunteers/CLWs they would be provided adequate training and exposures in the relevant areas and topics. The different types of village volunteers/CLWs could be; CLW for Facilitation of SHG strengthening issue, CLW for livestock & Fisheries, CLWs for network and marketing etc. The honorarium for village volunteers/CLWs shall not exceed Rs 400 per month. The village volunteers/CLWs should be engaged based on the need and for a specific period. It is expected that the village volunteers/CLW will develop their capacity as entrepreneur and earn their livelihoods through services to the community after completion of the project.

7.3 The Watershed Committee Secretary may be provided an additional honorarium not exceeding Rs 500 per month from the livelihood component. The administrative budget could also be utilized by the Watershed Committee for meeting the contingencies and other office expenses.

8.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

The PD, Watersheds along with his specialist support team and additional project directors (APD) would guide and monitor the PIAs and WCs for effective implementation. The PIA along with the LST members would facilitate, support and guide the community in implementing so that the resources at the watershed level are utilized equitably and benefit the poorest and needy sections.

Annexure-I

Watersheds covered under Jeebika. Phase-I				
Sl.no	District	Project	Block	No. of W/S
1	Koraput	IWDP-V	Lamtaput	10
		IWDP-VI	Laxmipur	10
		IWDP-VII	Nandapur	10
		Sub total		30
	Nawarangpur	IWDP-II	Papadahandi	7
2		IWDP-VI	Papadahandi	10
		IWDP-II,VII	Jharigam	15
		IWDP-III	Raighar	4
		IWDP-III, IV	Umerkote	13
		IWDP-III, V	Dabugaon	13
		Sub total		62
3	Rayagada	IWDP-II	Kolnara	10
		IWDP-III	Gunupur	10
		IWDP-IV	K. Singhpur	10
		IWDP-V	B.Cuttack	10
		IWDP-VI	Rayagada	10
		IWDP-VII	Padampur	10
		Sub total		60
4	Malkangiri	IWDP-I	Khairput	10
		IWDP-II	Mathili	10
		IWDP-III	Malkangiri	10
		IWDP-IV	Kalimela	10
		Sub total		40
5	Mayurbhanj	IWDP-II, VI	Morada,	14
		IWDP-II, VI	Baripada, Suliapada	8
		IWDP-III	Khunta, Badasahi	10
		IWDP-IV	Udala	12
		IWDP-V	Rairangpur	12
		Sub total		56
6	Kandhamal	DPAP 6th(1),7th(70),8th(36), 9th(24), 10th(24), 11th(28) and 12th(29) Batches	Tumudibandha	17
			Kotagarh	19
			Daringibadi	21
			Raikia	17
			G.Udayagiri	10
			Chakapad	19
			Tikabali	17
			K.Nuagaon	17
			Baliguda	19
			Phiringia	22
			Phulbani	17
			Khajuripada	17
		Sub total		212
		TOTAL		460

COMPONENT WISE BREAKUP OF THE LIVELIHOOD FUND

Sl.	Budget head	Livelihoods fund (Rs. per hac)	Outlay a watershed of 500Hac.	Year- I	Year-II	Year-III
i	Administrative Budget					
	a. Watershed Committee	175	87500	55	60	60
	b. PIA	75	37500	25	25	25
ii	Community mobilization Budget (PIA)	200	100000	150	50	
iii	Capacity building Budget		0			
	a. PIA	220	110000	100	75	45
	b. PD, Watershed	30	15000	20	10	
iv	Community Development Fund (Watershed Committee)	400	200000	100	150	150
v	Livelihood Promotion Budget (Watershed Committee)		0			
	a. Grant	1200	600000	100	550	550
	b. Revolving Fund	1200	600000	150	550	500
	Total	3500	1750000	700	1470	1330

DETAILED PROGRAMME BUDGET

Sl	Components	Units	Unit cost (lakh)	Outlay (lakh)	YEAR WISE FLOW OF FUNDS
1	Livelihood Component	460 watersheds	17.5	8050.00	
2	Livelihood Support Team (LST)	46 teams	14.58	670.68	
3	Capacity Building team (CBT) at district level	6 teams	37.26	223.56	
4	Pd,watersheds (Fixed & Operational Cost)	6 offices	17.12	102.72	
		TOTAL		9046.96	

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl	Component	Particulars	Year-I	Year-II	Year-III	
1	Livelihood Component	Rs 17.5 lakh x 460 watershed	1610.00	3381.00	3059.00	8050.00
2	Livelihood Support Team (LST)					
a	Monthly remuneration	Rs 11,500 pm x 3 members x 46 teams	190.44	190.44	190.44	
b	Operational and contingency costs	Rs 6000 pm X 46 PIAs	33.12	33.12	33.12	
	LST total costs		223.56	223.56	223.56	670.68
3	Capacity Building team (CBT) at district level					
a	Monthly remuneration	Rs 76,500 pm x 6 teams	55.08	55.08	55.08	
b	Operational and contingency costs	Rs 27,000 pm x 6 teams	19.44	19.44	19.44	
	CBT total costs		74.52	74.52	74.52	223.56
4	PD, Watersheds,					
a	Fixed costs	Rs 2.00 Lakhs x 6 offices	12.00			
b	Operational Costs	18,000 x 6 offices	12.96	12.96	12.96	
c	Vehicle hire costs	24,000 x 6 offices	17.28	17.28	17.28	
	PD, total costs		42.24	30.24	30.24	102.72
	TOTAL		1950.32	3709.32	3387.32	9046.96