

Ways Ahead -State/Social Context

In the context the main challenges are to help people in for development sector are:

- Increase productivity of self (individual) and resources (land, water etc) for livelihood
- Increase access resources

Increase productivity of self (individual) and resources (land, water etc) for livelihood:

- **Degradation of Natural resources:** Land resources are degrading at vary rapid pace which is posing threat to livelihood as most of the tribal depend on forest (MFP) for their bread and butter. Various schemes under right to employment and right to food should be utilized for forest development works.
- **Right and share on local Natural resources:** *Samata* judgment of SC clearly established rights of *Gramsabhas* and local people over natural resources. Exploration of the mineral resources is taking place on massive scale. The light of the judgment peoples draft should be prepared and negotiation should be done with government agencies and industries, so that *gramsabhas* can get at least 20-25% share .A taskforce was formed to monitor *Samata* judgment implementation but the task force is not active and violation of the SC rulings is taking place. Advocacy and negotiations with government should be done to reactivation of the taskforce and strict implementation of the SC orders.
- **Land reforms:** Exploitation and most of the extremist activities are related to land reforms. Under the influence of pressure, many poor landless villagers have got land or able to regain control of their own land. But this is a temporary and illegal solution. As villagers do not have land documents they are not in position to avail institutional finance / government help for agriculture. Forums should be used to make government a policy for land reforms in which government should purchase land and transfer the same to the poor. This will also negate extremist influence in the state.
- **Draught:** This area is known for good rains (1200 mm) but for last 4 –5 year's state is experiencing delayed monsoon and

erratic rain fall. Most of the area in the state is under Paddy cropping which is sown in early June. Delayed rains not only affect the paddy but whole cycle (second crops) and create a situation of stress for the farmers. Due to continued drought conditions production of paddy and maize was going down alarmingly every year. It also affects the whole economy and food security situation in the state. Government response to such situation is very poor. Contingency plans are not prepared and decisions regarding relief are taken very late. There is hardly any mechanism to provide agriculture inputs and resources again in such events. Records reviles that funds for drought could not be utilized despite sever drought situation in several parts of the state. Funds for watershed management are also left unspent.

- **Financial support:** Due to various reasons like poverty, poor land, market forces, traditional agricultures practices and failure of monsoon etc the agriculture has became unreliable source of income and despite all the hard work it has failed to offer even food security to the farmers. Yet majority of the population in the state is depending up on this sector. Under these circumstances timely finance is required for inputs. Banks are proving support to the farmers but there are two major hurdles one, all farmers do not have up to dated land documents and two, term of loan is so short that it fails to help farmer to come out of wishes cycle. Generally loans are given for term of 3 years o 5 years at the rate of 12 to 18% interest. These norms are set as per industries where business cycle / return cycle is up to five years but in agriculture it is always more than 9-10 years. Therefore, financial support for long short tem in agriculture, do not provide a solution to the farmer to come out of poverty.
- **Distress S** sense of **e:** It is observed that due to spread of information and interest for of cash crops cultivation production of certain agri produce have increased. But due to exploitative market forces and poor planning distress sell is taking sale. Area planning with proper infrastructure and local food processing industries is required. For safeguard against exploitative market forces organizing farmers and making them aware can be useful.
- **Neglecting agriculture sector:** Paddy productivity in the state is going down. Apart form reoccurring drought the mindset that planners have developed in the last 50 years seems main reason. Development these days is more minerals and forest

oriented while the potential and contribution of agriculture sector is neglected.

Increase excess to resources:

- **Right to food:** Entitlements are created to as safeguards for the poor form various insecurities. In the view of the SC orders food security related entitlements are rights and state is bound to provide them. It is observed that the entitlement is not reaching to the needy (like only 40% of the *Antodya* schemes are reaching to needy, SGSRY money is misspent) due to operational issues and corruption. Forum should be used for advocacy at policy level to stop leakages and rectify operational issues.
- Many of the person who fall under the criteria is still not getting the benefits (rights) due to negligence of government or lack of information / awareness.
- These rights are provided by the SC and it has appointed observers / commissioners to monitor the food rights related 8 schemes. But in want of ground situation data / information it is difficult to inform SC regarding status of implementation.
- CSOs can pay play a curial role in removing gaps of Social security schemes related to food security by selecting / identifying list of beneficiaries, spreading awareness about supreme court directives regarding to food security Proper mapping of hunger, its analysis, and lodging complaint regarding discrepancy found during survey.
- **Migration:** Migration is outcome of the poor planning and implementers of development in our country. As their no optional available in the villages people have to migrate in search of food security. There are certain guidelines by government to form a separate cell in each collector office for maintaining records and providing support to persons in the event of migration. It is observed that despite e the safe guards and strict laws related to contract labours mechanism are not functional and people are not aware about the right and the support available.
- **Displacement:** Government has acquired land from persons for various industrial and other projects. In most of the cases land was belong to tribal. For example 1073775-acre land was

acquire for 7 project displacing more than 400 villages. No proper livelihood options could be provided to all; still many has not received compensation. Now when many of the industries are getting closed, the lands acquired from the tribal are being sold to private industries or for personal use. This requires attention of CSOs/ advocacy forums. Advocacy should be done for the compensation and rights of the displaced persons, and return the lands (in case governments/ projects are diverting the land to others) to the tribal.

17. Ways Ahead: PACS Programme Level

Programmed Governance at State Level:

Suggestions:

- Feedback and communication should be prompt.
- Calendar of events should be prepared.
- Timely disbursement of fund would help better process at ground.
- Role clarity of each other at MIT and in individual capacity would facilitate improved output.
- Project development process should incorporate learning's gained from MEAL.
- MIT should be given more time for to study proposed projects, which are presented to MIT before the PSC.
- Increase in CSO staff salaries.
- Revision in budgets for certain heads like travel / conveyance, stationary etc.
- Issue of functioning and sustainability of Information centers needs to be studied.
- Effectiveness of IEC material like new letters, wall writings should be enhanced by addressing strategic issues in planned way.

Capacity Building:

Suggestions:

- RO level/MIT has facilitation skill / expertise in certain areas like PRA, Poverty assessment, project designing / formulation and micro planning. These resources should be utilized.

- Involvement of chief functionary is very useful in the trainings.
- Analyses of trends across various levels of CSO staff and methods including resource material are to be done. Other resource like resource persons, infrastructure for trainings etc should be done so that planning for effectiveness can be done with local resource utilization.
- TOTs approach is good but it is observed that learning are not getting percolated with in CSOs / partners. For this batches of TOT should be organised thematic issue wise.
- For assuring minimum quality delivery empanelment of trainer by thematic area should be done at cluster level.
- MIT should act as training node. Training material from PACS partners as well non PACS like government department, Swashkti, *Priya*, *Pradhan* etc should be collected and provided to CSOs for training in appropriate form.
- Efforts for common perspectives on certain issues like livelihoods and governance, convergence, right based approach and advocacy etc is required at all level. Theme document on the issue should be generated and distributed to all
- Capacity building initiative particularly at programme / state level demands lot of time and resources of CSOs. Therefore, first they should be sensitised about the capacity building efforts under PACS and their importance in achieving PACS goal / output and second, a detailed planning should be done so that a calendar of event at state level can be provided to all with sufficient space and mechanism for follow ups.
- System to assess the training capacity building events particularly for quality and utility should be evolved .In the beginning SS RO should track the events and try to participate in the training conducted by the CSOs. Validation of the training modules can also be done at MIT level.
- CSOs can be encouraging to define expected outputs before capacity building initiative like trainings, exposure visits etc. Preparation of handbook for new recruits containing inputs on project, organization, and some impotent tools (like PRA, Micro planning, Gender etc), which are used in the field frequently, can be a good source of handholding.

MEAL:

Suggestion:

- Format should collect information related to convergence specifically. This portion can be included from next output tracking workshops.
- MIT representative/ SSRO should attend quarterly review meetings of each CSO, at least for few quarters.
- Communication agency should take up this component on priority. On the basis of interaction suitable person with inclination for the writing should be identified and trained in phase wise manner. Flexibility should be given to identify non-PACS staff also, for such capacity building initiative.
- SSRO should carry out field visits also during the visit to the CSOs for different occasions.
- SMC should devote more time at MIT office to initiate other processes like developing library, collecting information and coordination. MIT office should be provided with one person who can act as office support staff cum data entry operator.
- SSRO should help / guide CSO for generating baseline and developing MIS. SSRO should extend their support to the CSO before and during output tracking workshop.
- Expansion of the SCG should be done at the earliest.
- Strategic planning for the state programme should be done and calendar should be prepared for next 6 months. There should be discouragement for changes in schedule.
- All resource agencies should plan their events with coordination so that CSO can get breathing space.

Networking:

Suggestion:

- CSOs should be encouraged to prepare a code of conduct for network stating policies for sharing of resources, capacity building and monitoring.
- Communication flow chart should be prepared. Agenda for quarterly review meeting should be shared in advance and SSRO/MIT should participate in the same.
- In future distance of field areas should be considered while accepting new proposals. Project coordinator should be asked to carry out more monitoring visits and they should provide intensive phase wise training to monitoring of projects.
- MIT should design a Network synergy tool for identifying network issues. MIT should facilitate conflict resolution process in the problem areas.

- An allocation with clearly defined outputs should be prepared for all resources including human resources in the project.
- All Organisation chief functionaries who are holding posts should be asked to leave the project post however; they should be given post of project director for mobilizing his/her inputs and guidance. Appropriate honorarium should be paid to them.
- More space should be provided to partners (in terms of number and time) in state level events. More events should be organized to promote feeling of togetherness.

Learning Forums:

Suggestions:

Peer learning workshops:

- To raise the interest in the event again, it is necessary to provide more space for participation particularly to second line in CSOs. Separate sessions can be organized for chief functionaries and for the project coordinators.
- Events like debates; extempore, creative writing contest etc. should be organized.
- PLWs should be organized in informal settings.
- Cluster level workshops should be organized to screen the issues and create participation space.
- Relevant but new topics should be selected for lecture / sessions.

Cross-visits:

- Cross visits should start well in advance before PLW. Documentation and analysis of the process/ finding should be given more emphasis.
- Only two teams should be formed in each cluster and MITs representative should also take part in the visits.
- Ways should be found-out to for generating interest in this learning process.

Share fair:

- This event should focus more on process and less on product.
- This should be opened for all public at the place of workshop.
- Community members should encourage participating during the fair.